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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octavemand, May 20, 1919.

No. 137.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Parnenkattil Narayana Menon Avargal, to be Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement with effect from the 4th March 1919, *vice* M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Acharya Avargal, seconded.

Octavemand, May 24, 1919.

No 138.—Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue and to be Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, and Inam Commissioner, in relief of Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.

REVERSION.

No. 139.—The Hon'ble Mr. Richard Boardman Wood, I.C.S., will revert as acting Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue with effect from the date of return to duty of Mr. E. S Lloyd, I.C.S

NOTIFICATION.

Octavemand, May 23, 1919.

No. 140.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th May 1919.

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated May 10, 1919, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India desires to make known to the loyal subjects of the King Emperor the regrettable news that the Amir of Afghanistan, in violation of the

treaties and in disregard of the steadfast policy of his wise predecessors, has resolved to make a sudden and wanton attack upon the peace of India.

His Excellency believes that this surprising folly is due directly to the course of internal events in Afghanistan which followed upon the murder of His late Majesty the Amir Habibullah. A powerful section of opinion in Afghanistan is not satisfied that the true culprits have been brought to account, and resents the method in which punishment was meted out. The growth of this internal dissatisfaction is the reason which, His Excellency believes, led Amir Amanullah to his present rash adventure, in the hope of distracting his subjects' minds from internal discontents. But there is also reason to apprehend that the present breach of faith with India may be in part the long delayed fruit of the efforts of friends of Germany in Kabul who failed in all their endeavours to seduce the judgment or shake the loyalty of the late Amir. Whatever the cause, however, the results are apparent.

Evidence is in His Excellency's hands which shows that the Amir excuses his act of treachery by pretending that India is in a state of revolution which will react on his own country. The Amir has professed to his people that in India neither men's, property nor their religion is safe; that three men are forbidden to speak together, that Muslims are excluded from their mosques and Hindus from their temples. Every man in India knows that these statements are false. Relying on such misstatements the Amir has called on Hindus and Muslims alike to show him allegiance. He has also caused it to be falsely stated that Sikhs have fired on British troops; that Germany is about to recommence war; and that the English have been destroyed. The Viceroy has also proof that the Amir has caused to be prepared false leaflets and proclamations of this kind for dissemination in India, and has made plans to corrupt such newspapers as he hoped might be willing to be bought.

Inspired by these futile hopes of seducing His Majesty's subjects from their allegiance the Amir has already commenced military operations. Yesterday Afghan troops were driven back by our forces from various points which they had occupied in our lands in the vicinity of Landi Kotal; military objectives at and near Dakka in Afghanistan were bombed by our aeroplanes with excellent results. In his suicidal folly the Amir has ventured to measure his strength against that of a Power which has just emerged victorious from the greatest war ever fought. The Government have overwhelming strength at their disposal and this wanton and criminal incursion will meet with the speedy punishment that it deserves. Meanwhile His Excellency the Viceroy having thus taken into his confidence the people of India bids them to abstain from believing the false rumours which the enemy seeks to circulate, to do nothing to impair the public confidence, and to refrain from any conduct which may add to the burden of his Government. They have in times now long past had sorrowful experience of invasions from the North-West frontier. From any repetition of them massacres the power of the Government has always been and is well able to protect them. In the name of the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy enjoins all loyal people to assist his Government in crushing the enemy of the peace of India, and to refrain from any action which might give colour to the false stories so assiduously disseminated.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 23, 1919.

No. 32.—Mr. Hugh Stanton Chatfield, Bar.-at-Law, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trivandrum, *vice* Lieut.-Col. R. De Lacoe Faunce resigned.

No. 33.—Mr. James Strong MacBean, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Francis' Church, Cochin, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 34.—Mr. William Clare, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, Quilon, *vice* Mr. J. L. Henderson, who has gone on furlough.

No. 35.—Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch and Mr. Richard Harington Martin, A.M.I.C.E., to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Tuticorin.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—Mr Richard Arthur Jenkins, I.C.S., and Mr. George Wellesley Thompson, to be Lay Trustees of Christ Church, Kurnool.

No. 37.—Mr. H. Campbell Perkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trivandrum.

No. 38.—Mr. Harry Edward Day, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Francis' Church, Cochin.

POSTING

No 31.—The Reverend Henry Hacking, M.A., to be Chaplain of Hebbal Camp, Bangalore.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

No. 9.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 14th May 1919.

No. 856.—It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Afghanistan.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

No. 443.—In partial modification of notification No. 356, dated the 23rd April 1919, published at page 585 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1919, Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Bower, Presidency Magistrate, Madras, privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd June 1919.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 21, 1919.

No. 444.—Mr. Alfred Francis Rulkley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate for fifteen days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 22, 1919.

No. 445.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Pasupuleti Parankusam Nayudu Garu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to act as Commissioner of Police, Madras City, *vice* Mr. F. Armitage on leave.

No. 446.—Mr. A. E. G. Snaddon, Manager, Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, to be temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, second grade, and to be attached to the Criminal Investigation Department.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1919.

(With effect from date of joining.)

No. 447.—Mr. Daniel Didymus Thomas, Sub-Registrar, second grade, and Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cuddalore, to act as Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, in the South Arcot district.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 448.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Ponneri in the district of Chingleput conferred on M.R.Ry. Tevarakonda Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, who has resigned his appointment.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 449.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by Notifications Nos. 460, dated the 28th May 1913 and 567, dated the 7th August 1916, published at pages 935 and 758 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 14th August 1913, respectively :—

M.R.Ry. Tevarakonda Gopala Ayyar Avargal—for the town of Ponneri, in the district of Chingleput.

M.R.Ry Elumichangapalayam Rama Pillai Swaminatha Pillai Pakkiriya Pillai Avargal—for the town of Kumbakonam, in the district of Tanjore.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1919.

Mr. Simon Alvares—for the town of Mangalore, in the district of South Kanara.

Ootacamund, May 18, 1913.

No. 460.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class, and under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Pallassana Rama Ayyar Anantanarayana Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Malabar.

No. 461.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class, and under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class :—

M.R.Ry. Tamarapakam Bhaskara Rao Nayudu, Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, in the district of Guntur.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1913.

No. 462.—Under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R Ry. Tempadi Bhagavantam Gupta Garu, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore, is empowered to try cases summarily.

Ootacamund, May 21, 1913.

No. 463.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Chiravamsilla Lakshmanarayana Prasad Garu, First class Magistrate, in the district of Bellary.

Mr. Ernest Wilfred Clarke, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kistna.

Mr. Hugh Maggison Hood, I.C.S., District Magistrate, in the district of Ramnad.

No. 464.—Under sections 9 and 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council appoints Mr. William Scott Brown, I.C.S., Subdivisional First-class Magistrate, Ganjam, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ganjam (Agency) Sessions Court, and directs that he shall try such cases and appeals as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of the Ganjam (Agency) Sessions division, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any cases which he as Subdivisional First-class Magistrate has committed for trial.

Ootacamund, May 22, 1913.

No. 465.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R Ry Ramachandra Sadasiva Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Cheyur, Madurantakam taluk, in the district of Chingleput, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Cheyur, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, sections 81 (3) and 100-B of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the bye-laws framed by the District Board of Chingleput under section 152-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and section 18 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Cheyur, Madurantakam taluk, in the district of Chingleput :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

No. 466.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Sattanur Venka Kodandarama Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Tiruvannamallur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, in the district of South Arcot, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Tiruvannamallur, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Tiruvannamallur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, in the district of South Arcot :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1913.

No. 467.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Kolipakkam Venkatesa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Sermadevi, Ambasamudram taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Sermadevi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, section 112 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Sermadevi, Ambasamudram taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 9, 1919.

No. 458.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Valayan which resides in the villages of Kammalapatti, Senjon Ayyampalaiyam, Jai Krishnapuram, Kumarapalaiyam, Mainpulaiyam, Poorandampalaiyam, K. Krishnapuram, Vadambacheri, Palakarichal and Ichchipatti in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore district is addicted to the systematic commission of nonbailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, hereby declares that the said section of Valayans is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

Under section 10 of the said Act the Governor in Council further directs that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and shall also notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 459.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1919, that portion of the registration district of South Malabar which comprises the undermentioned registration sub-districts shall be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration district to be designated the registration district of Palghat with headquarters at Palghat. The sub-district of Palghat shall be under the immediate charge of the District Registrar at the station :—

1. Alathur.
2. Andathode.
3. Anjengo.
4. Chavakkat.
5. Cherpulcheri.
6. Cochin.
7. Koduvayur.
8. Kollangod.
9. Kottapadi.
10. Kulalmannam.
11. Kumaramullur.
12. Mudalapam.
13. Mannarkkat.
14. Mullasseri.
15. Ottapalam.
16. Palghat
17. Parli.
18. Pennani.
19. Tangasseri.
20. Tirtala.
21. Triprivar.
22. Vilayur.
23. Walluvanad.

No. 460.—Under the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1919, the existing registration district of South Malabar with the exception of the sub-districts mentioned in notification No. 459 *supra* shall be constituted into a registration district to be designated the registration district of Calicut with headquarters at Calicut.

No. 461.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1919, the registration district of North Malabar be designated as the registration district of Tellicherry.

No. 462.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as amended by the Decentralisation Act, IV of 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Registrar of Assurances, Palghat district, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the district to which his jurisdiction as Registrar of Assurances extends.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

No. 463.—In continuation of notification No. 383, Home (Judicial), dated the 18th May 1918, published at page 647 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th May 1918, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Guntur for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said court shall continue to hold its sittings at Guntur for a further period of one year from the 28th June 1918 and that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Guntur under section 10 of the said Act.

No. 464.—In continuation of notification No. 800, Home (Judicial), dated the 22nd November 1918, published at page 1193 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th November 1918, relating to the Court of the Third Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur, the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said court shall continue to hold its sittings at Guntur from the 11th June 1919 up to the 31st December 1919 and that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Guntur under section 10 of the said Act.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

No. 84.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

Reverend Christian P. Tranberg of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Samalkota in the taluk of Cocanada in the district of Godavari.

Reverend Frederick Leroy Coleman of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Peddapuram in the taluk of Peddapuram in the district of Godavari.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 85.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 10th May 1919.

No. 2673.—In pursuance of section 11C-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1918, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 11th April 1919, of the election of Mr. Eric H. Hamney to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. L. Church resigned.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, May 27, 1919.

No. 23.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May 1919.

No. 709-F.E.—In Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 673-F.E., dated the 11th April 1919, published on page 776 in Part I, *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th April 1919, regarding Mr. K. R. S. Rau, please *substitute* the words "Deputy Accountant-General, Madras," *for* "Assistant Accountant-General, Madras".

No. 709-F.E.—Rai Sahib K. S. Kondandarama Ayyar, Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 23rd April 1919.

Mr. G. J. C. Hodren, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 23rd April 1919 and until further orders.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1919.

No. 183.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. C. Chellapati Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, seventh grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1919.

No. 184.—The following appointment in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. James Mason to be Deputy Commissioner of Abkari, on probation, reverting M.R.Ry. S. Ramachandra Rao Garu.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Octacamund, May 23, 1919.

No. 186.—The following appointment and posting of a deputy collector are ordered :—

M.R Ry. Erode Sesha Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Anantapur, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M R Ry. Erode Sesha Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, to general duty, Cuddapah.

POSTING.

No. 180.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered :—

M R Ry. Nyapati Lakshmiconarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, on relief from general duty, Kistna, to general duty, Godavari, *vice* M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Udyavar Rama Rao Avargal on other duty.

DISMISSAL.

Octacamund, May 8, 1919.

No. 185.—It is hereby announced that M. C. Kesavulu, clerk to the Audit section of the Collector's office, Tanjore, is dismissed from service and that he is debarred from re-employment anywhere in the service of Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Octacamund, May 20, 1919.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·67015 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the right flood bank of the Kukkulaba river; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Goomsur taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Goomsur taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. The Tahsildar, Goomsur, is hereby authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 (2) of the Act.

Ganjam district, Goomsur taluk, 209. Ullodhono village.

	acs.
Dry, No. 148-1, belonging to Erukula Ingai Patro, bounded on the north and east by No. 209; south by No. 148-2, west by No. 148	0·11
Dry, No. 148-2, belonging to Dora Patro and Sanya Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-1; east by No. 209; south by No 148 b, west by No. 148	0·15
Dry, No. 148-3, belonging to Anadora Ganapati Senapati, bounded on the north by No 148-2; east by No. 209; south by No 148-4 & 5, west by No. 148	0·12
Dry, No. 148-4, belonging to Iswara Setti Chatrabhuja Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-3, east by No 148-5, south by No. 148-7, west by No. 148	0·03
Dry, No 148-5, belonging to Iswara Setti, Balabhadra Patro, bounded on the north by No 148-3, east by No. 209, south by No 148-6, west by No. 148-4	0·06
Dry, No. 148-6, belonging to Erukula Igai Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-5, east by No. 209; south by No. 148-8, west by No. 148-7	0·05
Dry, No. 148-7, belonging to Sangaraju Bimaya Rattaru, bounded on the north by No. 148-4; east by No 148-6; south by No. 148-8, west by No. 148	0·04
Dry, No 148-8, belonging to Anadora Ganapati Senapati, bounded on the north by No. 148-7 & 6; east by No 209; south by No 148-9, west by No. 148	0·21
Dry, No. 148-9, belonging to Iswara Setti, Balabhadra Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-8; east by No. 209, south by No 148-10, west by No 148	0·19
Dry, No. 148-10, part, belonging to Pichiki Pulla Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-9; east by No. 148-16, part, south by No. 148-11; west by No 148-10, part	0·01
Dry, No. 148-11, part, belonging to Ipuri Raghunath Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-10, east by No. 148-11, part; south by No 148-12, west by No 148-13, part	0·01
Dry, No. 148-12, part, belonging to Dandasina and Sanya Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-11; east by No. 148-12, part; south by No. 148 13, west by No. 148-14 part	0·04
Dry, No 148 13, part, belonging to Hindi Patro, bounded on the south by No. 148-12; east by No. 148-16, part; south by No. 148-14; west by No. 148 13, part	0·05
Dry, No 148-14, part, belonging to Erukula Igai Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-13; east by No. 148-14, part, south by No. 148-15; west by No. 148-18, part	0·02
Dry No 148-15, part, belonging to Sangaraju Sitaik Rattaru, bounded on the north by No. 148-14, east by No. 148 15, part, south by No 148-16, west by No 148-19, part	0·01
Wet, No 148-16, part, belonging to Iswara Setti and Chatrabhuja Patro, bounded on the north by No 148-18, east by No 148-16, part, south by No 148 17; west by No. 148-16, part	0·03
Wet, No 148-17, part, belonging to Krupasindhu Naiko, bounded on the north by No. 148-16; east by No. 148-17, part; south by No 148-18, west by No 148 17, part	0·05
Wet, No 148 18 part, belonging to Anadora Ganapati Senapati, bounded on the north by No. 148-17; east by No 148-18, part; south by No. 148-19; west by No 148-19, part	0·14
Dry, No. 148-19, part, belonging to Ghasa Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-18; east by No. 209; south by No. 148-20, west by No 148-15, part	0·01
Dry No. 148-20, part, belonging to Erukula Igai Patro, bounded on the north by No. 148-19; east by No. 209; south and west by No. 148-20, part	0·00315
Dry, No. 150-10, part, belonging to Mirkuti Pulla Patro, bounded on the north by No. 150-23; east by No. 150-11; south by No 150 west by No. 150-9	0·17
Dry, No. 150-11, part, belonging to Epuri Raghunatha Patro, bounded on the north by No. 150-23, east by No 150-12 south by No. 109, west by No 150 10	0·19
Marked No. 150-22, belonging to Mirkuti Pulla Patro, bounded on the north by No. 109; east by No. 150-23; south, by No. 150-10, west, by No 150-9 and 21	0·25
Marked No. 150-23, belonging to Epuri Raghunatha Patro, bounded on the north by No. 109; east by No 150-24; south by No 150-11, west by No 150-22	0·05
Total ..	1·67015

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·50 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, to extend the bed of the Narla tank, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Chetrapur taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under

the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Chatrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Chatrapur taluk, Jagannathapur village.

	ACRE.
S. No. 292-1 wet, Jirayati, belonging to Pavala Venkayya, bounded on the north by No. 293; east by No. 303; south by No. 292-2, and west by No. 285	0-05
S. No. 292-2 wet, Jirayati, belonging to Bali Chinnayya, bounded on the north by No. 292-1; east and south by No. 303; and west by No. 285	0-14
Total ,,	0-19

A. P. G. MOSCARDI,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octavemund, May 20, 1919.

No. 185.—Under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India's letter No. 198/O.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, recorded in G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. F. A. Seager, District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari, privilege leave for five months from or after the 1st August 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octavemund, May 21, 1919.

No. 186.—Mr. S. Cox, Conservator of Forests, third grade, to act as Conservator of Forests, second grade, from 8th February 1919 up to and including 31st May 1919, *vice* Mr. H. S. Bryant on furlough.

No. 187.—Mr. Henry Tiremon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to act as Conservator of Forests, third grade, and to be in charge of the Western Circle during the absence of Mr. C. D. McCarthy on leave or until further orders.

No. 188.—M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, to be District Forest Officer, South Mangalore.

No. 189.—M.R.Ry. A. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, North Mangalore.

No. 190.—Mr. Arthur Bushe Jackson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to act as Conservator of Forests, third grade, and to be in charge of the Southern Circle during the absence of Mr. H. A. Latham on leave or until further orders.

No. 191.—M.R.Ry. S. V. Devadasan Avargal, District Forest Officer, Chinglepat, to be District Forest Officer, Madura, and until relieved by Mr. D. T. Barry, to be in additional charge of Tinnevelly *cum* Ramnad.

No. 192.—M.R.Ry. M. C. Chandy Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator, to be District Forest Officer, Chinglepat.

POSTING.

No. 193.—Mr. A. M. C. Littlewood, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, sub. *pro tem.*, on return from leave, to work under the District Forest Officer, Chittoor.

REVERSIONS.

Octavemund, May 22, 1919.

(With effect from 1st January 1919.)

No. 194.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Valiavittil Govindan Avargal, to revert as Assistant Director of Fisheries.

No. 195.—M.R.Ry. B. Sundara Raj Garu, to revert as Pisciultural Assistant.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octavemund, May 27, 1919.

No. 196.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 10th May 1919.

No. 2802.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the preamble to the Department Notification No. 559-D., dated the 18th January 1918, as subsequently amended:—

In clause (*c*)—

(i) *delete* the words "and Asiatic": and

(E) *add* the words "and territories on the left bank of the Rhine" after the words "Austria Hungary".

PURCHASE SCHEME.

The 10th May 1919.

No. 2946.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of potatoes and onions from any port in the Presidency of Madras to any destination outside British India,

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit—

(i) export by the Crown;

(ii) export for use or consumption on the voyage;

(iii) export under a license granted by the Chief Customs officer at the place of export.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

(Licence.)

The 10th May 1919.

No. 2614.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) and (2) of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 5th day of November 1914, and by the Proclamation, dated the 16th day of October 1915, the payment of any sum of money to, or for the benefit of, and the entering into any contract or obligation with or for the benefit of, persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies) or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians, in this license and in the said proclamation referred to as "enemy country" is forbidden; and

Whereas by paragraph 1 of the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to the territories of an Allied State in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country; and

Whereas by paragraph 1 of the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1916, it is provided that the said Proclamation shall apply to persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident in or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons, resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; and

Whereas by paragraph 6 of Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, and by paragraph 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, and by paragraph 2 of the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1916, it is provided that nothing in the said Proclamations shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by license granted by or on behalf of the Crown; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of the Proclamation, dated the 8th day of October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf on the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all prisoners of war and civil detainees interned in India—

(1) to execute powers of attorney and powers of agency;

(2) to make remittances of money to relations in enemy countries, or in territory occupied by the enemy or in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco;

(3) to make loans to each other of sums not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one calendar month for repayment in an enemy country or in territory occupied by the enemy or in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco by the friends of the borrower to the friends of the lender; and

(4) to make payments to a mutual relief fund for the assistance of fellow prisoners of sums of money to be repaid to the friends of the enemy payers by a society in, or by the Government of, the payer's country,

Provided that such transactions shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Governor General in Council may by general or special order prescribe in this behalf.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Ootacamund, May 14, 1919.

No. 197.—The Governor in Council, hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted 'reserved forest' under the Act with effect from 1st August 1919:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Block.	Area.	Description.
North Arcot ..	Gudiyattam ..	Ammandi ..	Kilmiami plantation No. II	Acs. 46 05	The block comprises portions of S. Nos. 632 and 176 of Ammandi Village.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from a point on the southern boundary of S. No. 27 of Ammandi village 46 links east of its south-west corner, the line runs eastwards along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 29, 33, 95, 97, 99, 113, 637, 113, 116-2, 116, 147, 148 and 149 and touching S. No. 150, thence along the western boundary of S. No. 171 and the southern boundary of S. No. 173 (all the above S. Nos belong to Ammandi village) to the south-eastern corner stone of the last-named field.

East, south and west.—Thence with the following magnetic bearing and for the following distances the line runs back to the starting point :—

Magnetic bearings.	Distances in links.	Magnetic bearings.	Distances in links.
318°	146	101° 30'	780
254°	853	29°	1,093
278° 30'	661	284°	1,288
324°	596	261°	746
299°	673	322°	503

Admitted rights.—A local fund road about 21 links broad runs through the middle of the reserve for a length of about 7 chains. It enters the reserve on the north at the southern boundary line of S. No. 667 of Amarambi village and runs in a south-westerly direction until it meets the Putar river. The absolute right of the Local Fund Department over the whole of this road and a public right of way along the road are admitted. A margin beyond the road proper so as to leave one chain from the centre of the road on either side will also be allowed over which the right of the Local Fund Department to enter and use the soil not supporting tree-growth, for opening and constructing side drains and for taking earth from borrow pits for repairs, is admitted subject to the condition that by so doing the existing tree-growth reared and planted by the Forest Department is not in any way injured and that the Local Fund Department gives the District Forest Officer at least a month's previous notice of the date on which they intend to carry out the repairs and construct drains.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1916.

No. 198.—The Governor in Council proposes to make the following rules under sections 21 and 28 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act of 1897. Any representations regarding these rules should reach the Secretary to Government in the Revenue (Special) Department within a month from the date of their publication.

PALNI HILLS FISHING RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 21 and 28 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882 and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the closure to fishing of the Kodaikanal lake, of the Kodaikanal water works reservoir and of the Berijam reservoir and their effluents and also directs the closure to fishing of effluents lying within the boundaries specified in the schedule annexed to this notification.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of these rules, the term "Fishing" includes the capture of fish or the attempt to capture fish by any means, including (1) the use of fixed engines, crooves, weirs or nets and (2) the damming or baling of water. The poisoning and the dynamitting of fish are offences under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act.

NOTE 2.—These rules do not apply to fishing conducted by or under the orders of the Director of Fisheries or of the District Forest Officer, Madura, nor to fishing with a single rod and line in the Kodaikanal lake.

NOTE 3.—These rules shall remain in force for two years from the date of this notification.

2. Any person who contravenes these rules shall, on conviction, be punishable—

(1) In the case of waters included in reserved forests, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to five-hundred rupees or with both.

(2) In the case of waters included in unreserved lands, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to two-hundred rupees or with both.

(3) In the case of other waters (not being private waters), with a fine which may extend to one-hundred rupees.

3. (1) In the case of all waters (including those in reserved forests and in unreserved lands other than private waters) any person convicted and punished under clauses (1), (2), or (3) of rule 2 shall be liable (*a*) to the seizure, forfeiture and removal of any fixed engine erected or used, or of any net used in contravention of these rules, and (*b*) to the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

(2) If, after a conviction under clauses (1), (2), or (3) of rule 2, any person again contravenes these rules, he shall, on conviction, be punishable, in addition to the punishment set forth in rule 2 and rule 3 (1), with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach of this rule is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the first conviction.

NOTE.—Any magistrate, who makes use of the provisions of rule 3 (2) or of the provisions of rule 5 (2) against any offender must not award imprisonment in his case and must limit the amount of his substantive fine to one-hundred rupees.

4. Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest officer under the Madras Forest Act of 1882.

SCHEDULE.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of the Kadrayar reserve, the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Kadrayar, Unnuntha odai and Pumbarai Vilpatty valley reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs southwards along the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari to its junction with the Perumalmalai shola reserve; thence along the eastern boundaries of the Perumalmalai shola and Paramalmalai reserves to the junction of the boundary of the Perumalmalai reserve with that of the Tiger shola reserve, thence the line runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Tiger shola reserve to the junction of the last named boundary with that of the Adukkam reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Adukkam, Pambar, Sengalvarayar and Amburavi reserves to the junction of the boundary of the Jeerammal reserve with that of the Kodaiyakkanar zamindari, thence the line runs westwards along the northern boundary of the Kodaiyakkanar zamindari to its junction with the boundary of the Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundaries of Travancore State and of the Udumalpet taluk of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 199.—The following amendment will be made in the rules framed under section 9 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914, and published in Revenue (Special) Department Notification No. 81, dated 23rd October 1918, appearing at page 1220 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th October 1918, as amended by Notifications No. 190, dated 3rd December 1918, and No. 30 dated 31st January 1919, published at pages 1243 and 191 of the *Fort St. Georg Gazette*, dated 10th December 1918, and 4th February 1919, respectively :—

"Number the note to rule 8 as note 1 and *insert* after it note 2. In the districts of Ramnad and The Nilgiris in which there are no Headquarters Deputy Collectors, the Treasury Deputy Collector shall be a member of the prescribed authority."

No. 200.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act V, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted a 'reserved forest' with effect from 26th July 1919 :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of block.	Description and boundaries.
North Arcot.	Wallajah ..	Nandiyalam ..	Addition to Pongamar reserve	The addition comprises R.S. No. 879 of Nandiyalam village measuring 9 cents and is bounded on all sides by the Pongamar reserved forests

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No. 201.—The Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares, under the provisions of section 28 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below, which was declared to be a reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in the notification entered in column (6) of the schedule below, shall cease to be a 'reserved forest' with effect from 1st August 1919 :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
Block No. 174, Selvandi-puram (Provisional Class IV).	South Arcot ..	Tirukoyilur ..	Padiyendal, Thamarkal, Sengaramkalai and Selvandi-puram.	Acs. 743·00	*Vide* Notification No. 47, dated 9th December 1895, published on page 121 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1896

Brief description.—A scrubby area suitable for cultivation.

Reason for disafforestation.—Its disafforestation is recommended as it is of little use for the supply of fuel or for grazing purposes. It is not required for panchayat management.

Ootacamund, May 21, 1919.

No. 202.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, as a 'reserved forest' under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of block.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Survey number and area.	Boundaries.
Tirukkalikundram Extension No. II.	Chingleput .	Chingleput ..	Talampedu ..	Acs. S. No. 113. 15·05 „ 129. 9·85	Surrounded by the Tirukkalikundram Reserved Forest and its extension No. 1 on all sides

2. The Governor in Council under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right to any forest produce of such land, and (2) to deal with such claims in the

manner provided in Chapter II of the said Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Chingleput, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act, appoints the Collector of Chingleput, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

No. 203.—The Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act, in notification No. 98, dated 12th January 1904, published on pages 87–93 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th January 1904, shall cease to be 'reserved forest' with effect from 1st August 1910:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
Tagidi reserve No. 2.	Kurnool West.	Pattikonda.	Channampalli ...	Acs. 112·00	*North*.—Starting from the village boundary pillar at the north-west corner of S. No. 601 of Channampalli village, the line goes along the western and southern boundaries of the same survey number and the western boundary of S. Nos. 603, 607 and along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 611, 1113 and western boundary of S. No. 897 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 609 (all of Channampalli). *East*.—Thence the line runs south-west to the north-west corner of S. No. 635, thence along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 1106, 618 and 1107 to the southernmost corner of S. No. 1107 thence to the southernmost corner of S. No. 618, thence along the western boundary of S. No. 1108 to the easternmost survey stone of S. No. 619. *South*.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 619 and 1109 to the survey stone common to S. Nos. 1109, 1110 and 619 (all of Channampalli). *West*.—From the last mentioned point the line goes to cairn No. 1 with a bearing of 311 degrees and a distance of 396 links thence to cairn No. 2 with a bearing of 349½ degrees and a distance of 2,703 links, thence to cairn No. 3 with a bearing of 347 degrees and a distance of 598 links, thence to cairn No. 4 with a bearing of 27 degrees and a distance of 1,741 links and thence with a bearing of 33 degrees and a distance of 1,308 links to the starting point. *Brief description*.—It is all scrub jungle. *Reason for disafforestation*.—To move the reserve boundary to a distance of more than half a mile from the Channampalli village.					

Ootacamund, May 30, 1910.

No. 204.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in Notification No. 158, dated 2nd April 1902, published on pages 374–375 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th April 1902, shall cease to be 'reserved forest', with effect from 20th July 1910:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
Mettupalli reserve ...	Kurnool ...	Dhone ...	Yenigumari and Mettupalli villages.	Acs. 276	*North*.—Starting from the easternmost corner of S. No. 883 of Mettupalli village, the line runs along the south sides of S. Nos. 882 and 888 up to the survey stone in the middle of the south side of the latter number. Thence a straight line south-east to the summit of Kalahari Konda. *East*.—Thence the line runs south-east to the north-west corner of S. No. 889. *South*.—From the last mentioned point the line runs to cairn No. 1 with a bearing of 281 degrees for a distance of 4 84 links, thence with a bearing of 257 degrees for a distance of 1,628 links to cairn No. 2; thence with a bearing of 226 degrees for a distance of 650 links to cairn No. 3, thence with a bearing of 243 degrees for a distance of 303 links to cairn No. 4, thence with a bearing of 261 degrees for a distance of 990 links to cairn No. 5; thence with a bearing of 240 degrees for a distance of 1,206 links to the south-east corner of S. No. 818 of Mettupalli village. *West*.—Thence along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 818, 817, 816 and 883 (all of Mettupalli) to the starting point. *Description of area*.—The area contains only scrub jungle. *Reasons for disafforestation*.—To move the reserve boundary to a distance of more than half a mile from existing villages.					

No. 205.—Under the powers vested in him under sections 35 and 64 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following alterations to Schedule E of the Timber Transit Rules for the Kurnool district, published in Notification No. 13, dated 4th December 1886, on pages 64—69, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1887:—

SCHEDULE B.

(1) In the description of the northern boundary *for* the words "Kistna district" *read* "Guntur district".

(2) In the description of the eastern boundary *for* the word "Kistna" *read* "Guntur".

(3) *For* the words "thence the Nandyal-Atmakuru road to Muravakonda", occurring in the description of the western boundary *read* "thence northwest up along the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation canal until it crosses the boundary between the Nandyal-Nandikotkur taluks, thence west along that taluk boundary to Gadivemula (in Nandyal taluk), thence along the cart-track to Muravakonda via Parumanchala and Tartur".

Ootacamund, May 21, 1919.

No. 206.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas described in the schedule below shall be constituted a "reserved forest" under the Act with effect from 20th July 1918:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Number and name of the land area in the North Bargur reserved forest.	Survey number.	Extent.	Remarks.
				acs.	
Coimbatore ..	Dharapuram ..	1. Attimalai, hamlet of Bargur (paimash extent 11·16 acres).	1, 5, 6, 7, & 9.	21·32	The area actually held on patta is 13·61 acres which includes patta No. 273 of 1·42 acres held by Kommandai Kavundan.
Do. ..	Do. ..	2. Tadipadikal, hamlet of Bargur.	..	7·84	The field is not traceable, paimash extent is noted. This may probably be included in the Attimalai holdings.
Do. ..	Do. .	3. Doddu solagamai, hamlet of Bargur.	2 & 3.	2·62	The patta area is 3·35 acres
Do. ..	Do. ..	4. Gudisolagamai, hamlet of Bargur.	1	15·40	
Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Barambetta, hamlet of Bargur (paimash extent 1·92 acres).	1 & 2	18·51	The patta extent is 1·92 acres.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Muthegauthalai, hamlet of Bargur	..	2·67	Unsurveyed; the paimash area is noted. The field is said to be cultivated
Do .	Do. ..	7. Alanai, hamlet of Bargur (paimash extent 7·88 acres).	1, 4 & 5.	22·16	The patta area is 7·88 acres.
Do. ..	Do. ..	8. Velakkuvalai, hamlet of Nadukkuval (paimash extent is 2·25 acres).	10 & 1	2·93	The patta area is 2·96 acres only
Do ..	Do. .	9. Muthupati, hamlet of Nadukkuval (paimash extent is 4·30 acres.	3-1 & 5-1.	4·30	The patta area is 4·30 acres.
Do.	Do .	10. Malaiyampatta, hamlet of Nadukkuval (paimash extent is 2·15 acres).	3-1	3·15	Held on patta.

1 to 10 bounded on all sides by reserved forests.

Do.	Do .	11. Jellipalaiyam, an exclusion on the western exterior boundary line; paimash extent 2·75 acres.	2 & 2	15·67	Assessed waste.

Boundaries.—North—The North Bargur reserved forest.
East— Do.
South— Do.
West—The Palar

Do. ..	Do. .	12. Sendrapalaiyam, an exclusion on the western boundary line, paimash extent 0·35 acres.	1	16·68	Perambokn North Bargur reserved forest.

Boundaries.—North—The North Bargur reserved forest,
East— Do.
South— Do.
West—The Palar.

13. Palar river.—North—Madeswaramalai reserve.
East—The Cauvery river,
South—North Bargur reserve, Nadukkuval eastern and North Bargur reserve
West—Bargur Ghat road.

Remarks:—The following rights are admitted within the reserved forest (on width of 10 yards.

Karambetta inclosure.—There are two shrines called Mariyamman kovil and Ranveswaran kovil in the surveyed extent on the northern portion of S. F. No. 1. The Shalagars of Karambetta perform puja in the Mariyamman kovil and the Sivachars of Sendrapur perform puja in the Ranveswaran kovil. These two shrines will be reserved for public use with a right of way to go in from through the enclosure. The right-of way branches from the right of way No 11-14 at a point 4 furlongs south of Ranveswaran kovil and runs north for 6 furlongs to the said temple and then west for two furlongs to Mariyamman kovil

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·03 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a rest-house in Kalapadi; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, is appointed to

perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Gudiyattam taluk, Kallapadi village.

	acs.
Dry, S. No. 253-3, belonging to Ramaswami Gounden, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 253-4 and 260; east by S. Nos. 253-4 and 254; south by S. No. 253-2; west by S. No. 253-1	1·08

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, May 5, 1919.

No. 47.—Mr. H. Garland, Senior Harbour Master, Madras Port Trust, is appointed to act as Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th March 1919 until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 24, 1919.

No. 48.—Under the terms of the Paris Sanitary Convention, it is hereby notified that the port of Madras is free from plague.

Octacamund, May 27, 1919.

No. 49.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ORGANISATION.

Simla, the 9th May 1919.

No. 59.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Indian Marine Act, 1887 (XIV of 1887), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of all previous notifications made thereunder, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the definitions of "gazetted officer", "warrant officer" and "petty officer" in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Act, shall be as follows :—

(*b*) "gazetted officer" means a person who, by virtue of his commission is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—

Captain.	Engineer Captain.
Commander.	Engineer Commander.
Lieutenant-Commander.	Engineer Lieutenant-Commander.
Lieutenant.	Engineer Lieutenant, or
Sub Lieutenant.	Engineer-Sub-Lieutenant.

(*c*) "warrant officer" means a person who, by virtue of his appointment, is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—

Assistant Surgeon,	Wireless Operator, or
Gunner.	Engine driver, first class, if appointed before the 1st September 1905.
Carpenter.	
Clerk.	

(*d*) "petty officer" means a person who is employed in the Indian Marine Service as—

Engine-driver, first class, if appointed on or after the 1st September 1905.	Carpenter's Mate, second class.
General Mess Steward.	Carpenter's Crew, first class.
Chief Syrang of Lascars, first class.	Carpenter's Crew, second class.
Chief Syrang of Lascars, second class.	Plumber.
Syrang of Lascars, first class.	General Mess Butler, first class.
Syrang of Lascars, second class.	General Mess Butler, second class.
Sukkani.	Cook, first class.
Tindal of Lascars, first class.	Cook, second class.
Tindal of Lascars, second class.	Ship's Steward.
Engine driver, second class.	Tide Watcher.
Chief Syrang of Stokers.	Kassab, first class.
Syrang of Stokers, first class.	Kassab, second class.
Syrang of Stokers, second class.	Pilot.
Tindal of Stokers, first class.	Chart Room Attendant.
Tindal of Stokers, second class.	Leadsman.
Wireman.	Interpreter, or
Carpenter's Mate, first class.	Writer.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, May 16, 1919.

Mr. A. G. Charles, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent and Subdivisional Officer in charge of No. 1 subdivision of the South Presidency division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from 3rd to 11th January 1919 (inclusive) during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Visvanathalingam Kanakasabhai Pillai, temporary Sub-Engineer.

TRANSFERS.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

M.R.Ry. E. Virabhadrayya Avargal, Supervisor, second grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Coimbatore division, IV Circle, to the VII Circle. To proceed on relief by Staff Sergeant J. A. Maclaster.

Ootacamund, May 22, 1919.

M.R.Ry. K. C. Subbayya Chetti, Supervisor, second grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Nellore division, V Circle, to the I Circle. To proceed expeditiously.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Acting Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of quarters for the Revenue officials and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub Collector of Nandyal is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the Divisional office, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Nandyal village.

	Acs.
Eyelwari dry, No. 650, A-2, belonging to Chevali Gurappa in Pakki, bounded on the north by No. 650 B, east by No. 650 B, south by No. 651 A; west by No. 650 A 1	0·15
Eyelwari dry, No. 651 B, belonging to Madhanna, Subbanna, Gurappa, Nanchalla Gurrannah, Gurappa and Gurrannah of Pakki, bounded on the north by No. 650 A; east by No. 652 B; south by Nanepalli village; west by No. 651 A	4·66
Eyelwari dry, No. 652 B, belonging to Madhanna, Subbanna, Gurappa, Nurshetta, Gurrannah, Gurappa and Gurrannah of Pakki, bounded on the north by No. 652 B; east by No. 652 A; south by Nanepalli village, west by No. 651 B	1·07
Nanepalli village.	
Enfranchised inam, dry, No. 397 A-1, belonging to Balayanad, bounded on the north by No. 397 B; east by No. 397 E; south by No. 397 A-2, west by Nandyal	0·21
Total ..	5·88

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·32 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a supply channel to Kavadur tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Madurantakam taluk, 353 Kavadur village.

	Acres.
Eyelwari, dry, S No. 286-1, belonging to Narayanaswami Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 287-1; east and south by No. 286-2; west by No. 285-1	0·04
Eyelwari, dry, S No. 287-1, belonging to Kothandaram Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 289-1, east by No. 287 B; south by No. 286-1, west by No. 285-1	0·28
Total ..	0·32

Ootacamund, May 19, 1915.

Under section 9, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mepad project channels in Gudavallur village; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Gudavallur village.

	Acs.
(Minor Distributary No. 1.)	
Dry, S. No. 284-2, belonging to Chimmili Chinna Venkayya, son of Kundayya, bounded on the north by No. 286-1; east by No. 287; south by No. 283-3, west by Karriguntu village	0·22
Dry, S. No. 287-2, belonging to Chimmili Sambayya, bounded on the north by No. 287-1; east by No. 288, south by No. 287-3; west by No. 286	0·12
Dry, S. No. 286-2, belonging to Pattisetti China Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 286-1; east by No. 285; south by No. 286-3, west by No. 287	0·05
Dry, S. No. 285-2, belonging to Chimmili Venkatarayu, bounded on the north by No. 285-1; east by No. 284; south and west by No. 285-3	0·23
Dry, S. No. 284-2, belonging to Madala Easwayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 284-1; south by Nos. 280 and 284-3; west by No. 285	0 17
Dry, S. No. 249-1-2, belonging to Madala Easayya, bounded on the north by No. 250; east by No. 249-1, south and west by No. 249-1 & 3	0·04
Dry, S. No. 249-2-2, belonging to Yatlaguntu Subbayya, bounded on the north by No. 249-2-1; east and south by No. 248-3, west by Nos. 246-3-2 and 249-1	0·15
Dry, S. No. 249-3-1, belonging to Chimmili Sambe Nayudu Gari Ankayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 249-3-1, south by Nos. 249-3-2 and 247; west by Nos. 249-3-2 and 249-2	0·10
Dry, S. No. 247-2, belonging to Chimmili Sambe Nayudu Gari Ankayya, bounded on the north by No. 249; east, south and west by 247-1	0·17
(Minor Distributary No. 2.)	
Dry, S. No. 267-2, belonging to Rapinani Narasayya, bounded on the north by No. 267-1; east by No. 268; south by No. 267-3, west by Karriguntu village	0 24
Dry, S. No. 266-1 E, Rapinani Narasayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 266-1 A; south by No. 266-2; west by No. 266-1 C	0·16
Dry, S. No. 266-1 D, belonging to Chimmili Ankayya and Veeria Seshayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 266-1 and 266-2 E; east by Nos. 266-2 E and 264; south by No. 266-2 A, B and C, west by No. 266-1 A	0·25
Dry, S. No. 262-2, belonging to Polineni Seethamma, bounded on the north by No. 263-1; east by No. 261; south by No. 262-3, west by No. 266	0·27
Dry, S. No. 261-2, belonging to Vadlamudi Ankayya, bounded on the north by No. 261-1; east by No. 258; south by No. 261-3, west by No. 262	0·11
Dry, S. No. 78-2, belonging to Chimmili Venkamma, bounded on the north by No. 261 & 66; east by No 78-3, south by No 76; west by Nos. 263 & 76-1	0·28
Dry, S. No. 79-2, belonging to Chimmili Krishnamma and Nagamma Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 78; east by No. 79-3; south by No. 80, west by No. 79-1	0·33
Dry, S. No. 81-2, belonging to Kanta Ayyanna, bounded on the north by No. 82; east by No. 81-3; south by No. 83, west by No. 81-1	0 17
Dry, S. No. 84-2, belonging to Polineni Seethamma and Chimmili China Venkayya, bounded on the north by No. 81; east by Nos. 82-3 and 82, south and west by No. 84-1	0·18
Dry, S. No. 82-2, belonging to Chimmili Bojayya, bounded on the north by No. 82-1, east by No. 82; south by No. 82-3, west by No. 83	0·32
Dry, S. No. 87-2-1, belonging to Narra Padhanna and Polineni Kondayya, bounded on the north by No. 87-1-2; east and south by No. 87-2-2; west by No. 89	0 23
(Branch to Minor Distributary No. 2.)	
Dry, S. No. 266-1 B, belonging to Veeria Seshayya and Chimmili Ankayya bounded on the north by No. 266-1 D, east by No. 266-2 D and C; south by No. 266-3; west by No. 265-2 A	0·19
Dry, S. No. 266-3 E, belonging to Rapinani Narasayya, bounded on the north by No. 266-3, east by No. 266-3 C; south by No. 269; west by No. 266-3 A	0 32
Dry, S. No. 260-2, belonging to Pabbatthi China Kondayya, son of Peda Ankayya, bounded on the north by No. 266-2, east by No. 260-3; south by No. 259, west by No. 260-1	0·24
Dry, S. No. 258 2, belonging to Chimmili Venkayya (grandson of Jungam Nayudu), bounded on the north by No. 260, east by No. 259 3, south by No. 271; west by No. 270-1	0·20
Dry, S. No. 272-2, belonging to Koneti Venkayya and Koneti China Venkayya, bounded on the north by No. 269, east by No. 272-3, south by No. 276, west by No. 271 1	0·18
Dry, S. No. 270-2, belonging to Koneti Venkayya and Koneti China Venkayya, bounded on the north by No. 273, east by No 270-3, south by No 268; west by No. 270-1	0 35
Dry, S. No. 266-2, belonging to Koneti Venkayya and Koneti Kundayya bounded on the north by No. 274; east, south and west by No 265-1	0 01
(Branch to Minor Distributary No. 3.)	
Dry, S. No. 86-2, belonging to Chimmili Sambe Nayudu Gari, Ankayya, bounded on the north by No 88; east by Nos. 85-3 and 84; south and west by No 85-1	0·19
(Minor Distributary No. 4.)	
Dry, S. No 19-2, belonging to Dasam Venkanna and Chimmili Ramayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 19-1 and 23; east by No. 23; south by No. 20, west by No 19-1	0·32
Dry, S. No. 470-2, belonging to Narasani Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 470, east by No. 470-3, south by No. 470, west by No. 470 1	0·16
Dry, S. No. 470-1, belonging to Nagasani Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 470; east, south and west by No. 470-2	0·11
(Semihala Distributary in Gudavallur limits)	
Dry, S. No. 304-1-2, belonging to Koneti Venkayya, bounded on the north by No. 304-1-1; east by No. 305; south by No 304 1 0, west by No. 311	0·15
Dry, S. No. 304-2, belonging to Chimmili Chenchayya and Chimmili Bojayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 305-1, 304 and 312; east by No. 305 3, south by Nos. 305-3 and 313 west by No. 304	0 14

Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Gudavalluru village—*contd.*

(Rachala Distributary from head sluice in Gudavalluru tank bund to Gudavalluru.)

	Acs.
Wet, S No 109-3, 1, belonging to Nagesti Rayayya, bounded on the north by No. 122-1; east and south by No 109-3-2, west by No. 92	0·01
Wet, S. No 121-2-2 A, belonging to Pathandla Rayanna, bounded on the north by No. 121-2-1; east by No. 121-2-1 B; south by No. 122-1; west by No. 92	2·07
Wet, S No 121-2-1 A, belonging to Pathandla Rayayya, bounded on the north by No. 119-7; east by No 121-2 B, south by No. 121-2, 2; west by No. 92	0·04
Wet, S. No. 120-1, 1, belonging to Nagesti Narayya, bounded on the north by No. 119; east by No 120-1-2, south by No. 121-2, west by No 92	0·04
Wet, S No. 119-7 B, belonging to Chakala Kandadu, bounded on the north by No. 119-5; east by No 119-7 C, south by No. 120-1; west by No. 119-2 A	0·05
Wet, S No 119-6 B, belonging to Chakala Vebadu, bounded on the north by No. 119-6 A; east by Nos 119-6 and 119-5 C; south by No. 119-3; west by No 119-4 A	0·04
Wet, S. No. 119-5 B, belonging to Nagasani Kotayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 119-5 A and 119; east and south by No. 119 5 C; west by Nos. 119-5 and 119-6 A	0·04
Wet, Town S No. 116 2, belonging to Chakalavari Service Inam, bounded on the north by No. 118-1; east by No. 104, south by Nos 118-3 and 119; west by No. 116-1	0·62
Dry, S. No. 136-2, belonging to Chunuh Venkamma Daniel Ankayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 105 and 134-1, east and south by No. 134-3; west by No. 110	0·11
Dry S No 136-1, belonging to Muppalla Kondayya and Varra Narayya, bounded on the north by No. 134-1; east by Nos 109 B and 136-2; south by Nos 136-J and 104; west by No. 136-1	0·19
Dry, S. No 136-1 B belonging to Nadella Chenchayya, bounded on the north by No 136-1 A; east by No. 136-2 south by No 136-1 C; west by No. 109-7	0 05
Dry, S No. 136 1 B, belonging to Nadella Chenchayya, bounded on the north by No 136-1 A, east by No. 141; south by No 136 2 C, west by No. 109-1	0·14
Dry, S No. 141-3 I, belonging to Chimmili Venkayya (grandson of Nadella Gantayya), bounded on the north by No 147-1 A; east by No 141-2, south by No. 111-1 C; west by No. 136	0·06
Dry, S. No. 147-2 B, belonging to Chimmili Venkayya (grandson of Nadella Gantayya), bounded on the south by No. 141-2 A, east by No 142, south by No. 111-2 C; west by No 147-1	0·09
Dry, S No. 142-4 B belonging to Nadella Rosayya, bounded on the north by No 142-4 A; east by No. 142-6, south by No. 142 2 C; west by No 141	0·05
Dry, S. No 142-3 B, belonging to Shaik Sahib of Naharampet, bounded on the north by No. 143-3 A; east by No 104-3; south by No 142-6 C; west by No. 140 4	0·04
Total ..	7 0h

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt, P W.D. (Irrigation).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 20TH AND 27TH MAY 1919.

RESETTLEMENT.—Publishing the report of the economic inquiry conducted by the Special Settlement Officer in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district.
G.O. No. 730 (Revenue), 27th March 1919. [1 s.]

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.—Recording report on the progress of the — in the Ceuded district during the year 1918.
G O No. 529 (Revenue), 9th April 1919. [1 s.]

SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (JANARAMS).—Reviewing the report on the — for fasli 1327 (1917-18).
G O. No. 692 (Revenue), 30th April 1919. [7 as.]

SURVEY.—Approving the proposal of the Board of Revenue that all the land classes in the South Kanara district should be maintained during the currency of the present settlement of the district.
G.O. No. 1049 (Revenue), 6th May 1919.

RAILWAY.—Communicating to all local boards and municipal councils the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the influence of — on construction on public boards.
G O No. 521, Local and Municipal (Local), April 21, 1919. [2 as.]

LOCAL FUND CODE.—Amending articles 91 and 92 of the — so as to authorise the investment of deposits made by toll-gate contractors in Co-operative Central Banks or the Co-operative Provincial Bank
G O. No. 544, Local and Municipal (Local), May 2, 1919. [1 s.]

UNION.—Approving the proposal of the Gopichettipalayam Taluk Board and the Coimbatore District Board to constitute the village of Kondayampalayam including some hamlets into a —.
G O. No 606, Local and Municipal (Local), May 16, 1919 [1 s.]

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—Recording the Inspector-General's note on the statistics of the — for the year 1918.
G O. No 194, Home (Judicial), May 8, 1919. [2 as.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE RAILWAY OFFICE.—Regarding the —.
G O. No 607, Home (Miscellaneous), April 24, 1919 [1 s.]

HALF-YEARLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE TAMIL LITERATURE COMMITTEE.—Recording the —for the periods extending from April to September 1918 and from October 1918 to March 1919.
G.O. No. 548, Home (Education), May 1, 1919 [1 s.]

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMISSION TO TRAVEL TO MESOPOTAMIA.—Recording memorandum from the Government of India stating that all—should be forwarded direct to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation, Department, Bareilly.
G O No. 581, Home (Miscellaneous), May 16, 1919 [1 s.

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISTITUTE INDIAN SOLDIERS.—Directing that the travelling allowances of ons proceeding to the—Bombay, should be met from public revenue
G.O. No. 205, Revenue (Special) War, May 13, 1919. [1 s.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent Government, Press, Madras.]

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Supplement:
List of teachers whose certificates were completed by the Inspector of Schools during 1918.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Octacamund, May 24, 1919.

No. 110.—Mr. J. H. Melville was granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for one month from 10th April 1919.

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 111.—M.R Ry. Samuel Gnanamuttu Daniel Avargal, acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly district, in the Subordinate Educational Service, cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, to act in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. R. Duraiswami Sastriyar Avargal on leave or until further orders—To have effect from the 23rd April 1919.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

No. 112.—The Government are pleased to reappoint the undermentioned gentlemen as Professor and Assistant Professors in the Law College, Madras, for a further term of three years from the 7th July 1919:—

M.R Ry. C. Madhavan Nayar Avargal, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Professor.
M.R.Ry. C. Kunhiraman Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Professor.
M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor.
M.R Ry. T. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor.
M.R Ry. K. P. Lakshmana Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Professor.
Mr. Mir Zynuddin Sahib, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Assistant Professor.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, May 10, 1919.

Public Service Notification.

No. 113.—In the table appended to Article 3 of the Public Service Notifications, published on pages 319 to 328 of Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th May 1918, *for*

the entries under the heading 'F. Salt, Abkari and Customs Department (a)', the following shall be substituted:—

(1) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, first grade (b).	Test A, Tests B, F and G by the higher grade and Tests C, D and E in two languages (of which one must be Tamil or Telugu and one may be Hindustani), before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, first grade.	(b) Officers in the Salt and Abkari Branch need not pass Test G unless they have been trained in Customs work, in which case they must pass the test at or before the second examination after the completion of their training.
(2) Assistant Inspectors, second and third grades (b).	Test A, Tests B and F by the lower grade, Test G by the higher grade and Tests C, D and E in two languages (of which one must be Tamil or Telugu and one may be Hindustani), before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, third grade.	(c) Sub-Inspectors in the Salt and Abkari Branch need not pass Test C and such of them as draw less than Rs. 60 need not pass any test.
(3) Sub-Inspectors, first and second grades (b) and (c).	Test A, Tests B, F and G by the lower grade and Tests C and E in two languages (of which one must be Tamil or Telugu and one may be Hindustani), before promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector, second grade.	(b) Officers in the Salt and Abkari Branch need not pass Test G unless they have been trained in Customs work, in which case they must pass the test at or before the second examination after the completion of their training.
(4) Sub-Inspectors, third grade (c).	Test C, Test G by the lower grade and Test E in two languages, of which one must be Tamil or Telugu and one may be Hindustani.	(c) Sub-Inspectors in the Salt and Abkari Branch need not pass Test C and such of them as draw less than Rs. 60 need not pass any test.
(5) Sub-Inspectors, fourth grade (c).	Test C and Test G by the lower grade, before they are posted to independent charge of Customs ports.	
(6) Appraisers in the Madras Custom-house.	Test G by the higher grade.	.....
(7) Preventive officers drawing Rs. 80 and above.	Test G by the higher grade and Tests C and E in one language.	.....
(8) Preventive officers drawing Rs 50 and above and less than Rs 80.	Test C, Test G by the lower grade and Test E in one language.	.....
(9) Preventive officers drawing more than Rs. 30 and less than Rs 50.	Test G by the lower grade.	.....
(10) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.	Test A, Tests B and F by the lower grade, Test G by the higher grade and Tests C, D and E in one language.	Clerks and Accountants employed in the Customs Branch will not be required to pass Tests A, B, F and D and those employed in the Salt and Abkari Branch will not be required to pass Test G unless they have been trained in Customs work

(a) (i) Officers should pass each test before promotion to the rank for which the test is prescribed. But any officer of the $\frac{\text{Salt and Abkari}}{\text{Customs}}$ Branch, who is specially promoted or newly appointed in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests, will be given four chances to pass Tests $\frac{\text{A, B and F}}{\text{A, B, C, F and G}}$ and Test E in one vernacular other than his own vernacular and further four chances to complete $\frac{\text{Tests C, D and E}}{\text{D and E}}$ in a second language.

(ii) Sub-Inspectors who are required to pass Test E in two languages need pass in only one language when their own vernacular is not one of the vernaculars spoken in the Presidency.

(iii) Officers who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test in the Special Test Examinations, or any other equivalent examination will be exempt from passing Test A.

(iv) Officers who have passed the present Account Test, or the old Account Test (higher grade) in the Special Test Examinations will be exempt from passing Test C.

(11) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and above and less than Rs. 100.	Tests B and F by the lower grade, Test G by the higher grade and Tests C and E in one language.	Clerks and Accountants employed in the Customs Branch will not be required to pass Tests B and F and those employed in the Salt and Abkari Branch will not be required to pass Test G unless they have been trained in Customs work.
(12) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and above and less than Rs. 80.	Tests B, F and G by the lower grade and Tests C and E in one language.	Clerks and Accountants employed in the Customs Branch will not be required to pass Tests B and F and those employed in the Salt and Abkari Branch will not be required to pass Test G unless they have been trained in Customs work.
(13) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 30 and above and less than Rs. 50.	Test C and Test G by the lower grade.	Clerks and Accountants drawing less than Rs. 50 in the Salt and Abkari Branch need not pass any test unless they have been trained in Customs work in which case they should pass Test G.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbayya Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district, will be considered to have been granted privilege leave for eighteen days from 1st April 1919.

Madras, 21st May 1919.

Privilege leave for twenty days from the 2nd May 1919 is granted to M.R.Ry. A. Viswanatha Sastri, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Mannamadurai, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, under orders of transfer to the Panruti range. On the expiry of this leave M.R.Ry. A. Viswanatha Sastri should join the Panruti range expeditiously as already ordered. His posting to the Lalgudi or any other range cannot be considered at present.

Madras, 24th May 1919.

APPOINTMENT.

The Director is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Acharya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Singuppa sub-range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Alur range, *sub. pro tem.*, in the probationary class. To join expeditiously on the expiry of his leave.

POSTINGS.

(1) M.R.Ry. T. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad district. To join on relief by No. (2).

(2) M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbayya Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district, acting in the Ramnad district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district, *vice* No. (1). To join expeditiously after handing over charge to the local Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(3) M.R.Ry. K. S. Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchendur range. To join after handing over charge to the local Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

(4) M.R.Ry. K. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gunnavaram range, acting in the Tiruchendur range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura range, *vice* No. (3). To join on relief by No. (3).

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 21st May 1919.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1919.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examinations.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
(1) FOR CUDDAPAH, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,						
At Madras.						
[Already notified.]						
1919. Wednesday, 4th June.	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	P.W. Workshops, Royapuram.	Mr. W. F. Roberts, A.M.I., M.E. (a).
Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Do.	7-30 a.m.	22	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.
(2) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,						
At Madura.						
[Already notified.]						
Thursday, 5th June	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	8	Technical Institute, Madura.	M.R.Ry. M. K. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, M.A., B.L. (b).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
(3) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES,						
At Mysore.						
[Already notified.]						
Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	4	Government Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.	M.R.Ry. S. H. Lakshminarasappa Garu, B.A., B.L. (c).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.
(4) FOR BELLARY AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES,						
At Bangalore.						
[Already notified.]						
Wednesday, 4th June.	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	B.E.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.	Mr. W. C. Dix (d).
(5) FOR TRIVANDRUM CANDIDATES,						
At Trivandrum.						
[Already notified.]						

(a) P.W. Workshops, Royapuram.
(b) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Dindigal.
(c) Architectural Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mysore.
(d) Cleveland town, Bangalore.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(6) FOR GUNTUR, BEZWADA, KURNOOL AND BELLARY CANDIDATES.

At Bezwada.

[Already notified.]

1919. Wednesday, 4th June.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	Public Works Department Workshops, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. M. Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L. (a)

(7) FOR TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES.

At Palamcottah.

[Already notified.]

(8) FOR PALGHAT, SALEM AND COIMBATORE CANDIDATES.

At Coimbatore.

[Already notified.]

Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal. (b)

(9) FOR TRICHUR AND ERNAKULAM CANDIDATES.

At Ernakulam.

[Already notified.]

(10) FOR NARSAPUR AND MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Masulipatam.

[Already notified.]

Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	1	Andhra Jathiya Kalasala Masulipatam.	M.R.Ry. M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyangar Avargal. (c)
Wednesday, 4th June.	Do. ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	6	Do.	Do.
	Carpentry	Do.	7-30 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR CUDDALORE, TANJORE, PUDUKKOTTAI AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

[Already notified.]

Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.		Executive Engineer's Office, Trichinopoly Division, Trichinopoly.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth. (d)

(12) FOR BERHAMPUR, CHICACOLE AND VIZIANAGRAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizianagram.

[Already notified.]

(13) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizagapatam.

[Already notified.]

(14) FOR AMALAPURAM, COCANADA, PEDDAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Dowlaishweram.

[Already notified.]

Wednesday, 4th June.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	Headworks Subdivision office, Dowlaishweram.	M.R.Ry. M. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal. (e)
	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	2	Do	Do.
Thursday, 5th June.	Fitter's Work ..	Do.	7-30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.

(a) Assistant Engineer, Northern Subdivision, Bezwada.
(b) Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore.
(c) Subdivisional Officer, Southern Subdivision, Masulipatam.
(d) Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly.
(e) Supervisor, P.W.D., Dowlaishweram.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement and approximate duration of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(13) FOR NAZARETH CANDIDATES,

At Nazareth.

1919.						
Wednesday, 4th June.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	5	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.	Rev. A. P. Eardale (a).
Thursday, 5th June.	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Correspondent, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR VIZIANAGRAM, CUDDALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

[Already notified.]

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR ALL CENTRES,

[Already notified.]

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th May 1919.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1920.

History of England and British India.

The following special periods are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1920 :—

For History of England—"(2) 1688-1763" and for History of British India—"(3) The crossing of swords and the bid for Empire in India."

NOTE.—Copies of the syllabus for the special period of History of British India will be furnished to heads of institutions in due course.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th May 1919.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1920 :—

1. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required* :

I. The Indian Heroes (C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O.) Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price Re 1.

II. Stories from the Arabian Nights (edited by Andrew Lang) Longmans' Continuous Story Readers. Re 1or Series (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras). Price Annas 12.

III. Comrades in Arms—A war book for India edited by John Travers (Mrs. G. H. Bell) omitting the first two chapters—Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price Re. 1.

IV. Scott's Ivanhoe (edited by Fanny Jenness) abridged edition for schools (Macmillan & Co., Limited Madras Branch, Madras). Price Re. 1-4-0.

2. Text-b ok of which a detailed knowledge *will be required* :

Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be announced later; the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 22nd May 1919.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF BOOKS APPROVED DURING 1918-19 AS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

NOTES.—(1) All text books prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme will be regarded as books approved for use in all recognized schools.

(2) No books other than those approved as suitable shall be used in any recognised school."

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or book-seller.
	English	
The Story of Lord Kitchener ...	Herbert Strang's Readers ...	Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, London.
Kenilworth	Stories Retold for Indian Students, R. M. Spence.	Oxford University Press.
Comrades in Arms	John Travers	Do.
Tales from the Indian Epics ...	C. A. Kincaid	Do
India in Song	T. D. Dunn	Do.
Our Sea-power—Its Story and its Meaning.	H. W. Household	Macmillan & Co.
The State in India	John Maclean	Do.
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austin	Do.
How Man conquered Nature ...	Minnie J. Reynolds	Do
Macmillan's English Prose Selections	... ...	Do.
Anthology of Indian Historical Verse.	P. Seshadri	Do.
Exercises for Paraphrase and Composition.	Do.	Do.
First Direct Method English Reader.	L. Tipping	Do.
Second Do.	Do.	Do.
Third Do.	Do.	Do.
Fourth Do.	Do.	Do.
The King and the Four Darweshes.	J. C. Neufield...	Do.
A Manual of Unseens	P. O. Whitlock and G. C. Gangoli	Do.
Studies in English Idiom	C. Brackenbury	Do.
Tales from Indian History	A. S. Rice	Do.
English Exercises for Middle Forms, Part I.	J. H. Fowler	Do.
Alcohol and Life	John A. Hunter	Do.
Fighting for Sea Power	H. W. Household	Do.
Oral and Written Exercises in English Composition (Primary).	Robert S. Wood	Do.
Oral and Written Exercises in English Composition (Junior).	Do.	Do.
Longmans Matriculation Selections.	.....	Longmans, Green & Co.
Advanced English Composition ...	Michael West	Do.
Longmans Heroes of Rajasthan ...	.....	Do.
An English Grammar	T. S. Sterling	Do.
Poetical Selections, Second Series ...	C. J. Sisson and A. Darby ...	K. and J. Cooper, Bombay.
Prose Selections from Scott ...	Egerton Smith	Do.
A Book of Golden Deeds (Yonge) ...	Do.	Do.
School Favourites, Book IV ...	M. Crosse	Do.
School Selections from Modern Prose.	Egerton Smith	Do.
Practical English Grammar, Book I.	R. W. Rees	Do.
Pride and Prejudice (Jane Austen).	F. E. Corley (edited and abridged by)	Do
Oral Composition Lessons based on Pictures, Book 1.	R. W. Rees	Do.
Stories in Verse	V. H. Collins	Clarendon Press.
Æsop's Fables	Graham Brash	Indian School Supply Depôt, Calcutta.
Why Britain went to War	Sir Edward Parrott ...	Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Exercises in Analysis	F. B. Mistri	Mission Press, Surat.
Students' Treasury of Popular Poems.	N. K. Chakravarty and D. P. Roy Chaudhuri.	Aether, Tappers.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or book-seller
English—contd		
Black's Sir W. Scott Readers for Young People—		
The Story of the Monastery ...	.....	A. & C. Black.
Do Abbot ...	.....	Do.
Do Rob Roy ...	.....	Do.
Do. Ivanhoe ...	.....	Do.
Do. Pirate ...	.....	Do.
Do Fair Maid of Perth.	.....	Do.
Do. Talisman ...	.....	Do
Do Quentin Durward.	.....	Do
Do. Old Mortality	.....	Do.
The Golden Book of English Poetry.	A. Govindaraja Mudaliyar ...	Salvan & Co., Madras.
Two to One	Florence Coombs	Educational Company of Ireland, Dublin
Happy at Last	Lily Fogarty	Do.
Friends in Need	Bessie Bawkins	Do.
Hereick the Dane	Evelyn Maud Whittaker ...	E. J. Arnold & Sons, Leeds.
The Air Giant	Elsie C. Bill	Do.
The Half Chick	Do.	Do.
Tom-Kitz	Mrs. Banks	Do.
Caliph for a Day	J. B. Marshall	Do.
East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon.	G. W. Dasent	Do.
The Story of the Merrymind ...	Frances Brown	Do.
Selections in English Poetry, Book I.	.....	Thomas Paul.
Do. Book II.	.....	Do.
Do. Book III.	.....	Do.
Do. Book IV.	.....	Do
Do. Book V.	.....	Do.
History and Geography.		
Australasia	Practical Geography Note Books based on Atlas Geography.	W. & A. K. Johnston.
A New Geography of the British Isles.	C. Morrison	T. Nelson & Sons.
Illustrated Easy Stories from Indian History	S. W. Cooke	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
A First Book of Indian History ...	S. G Dann	Do.
A Class Book of Indian History ...	R. B. Ramabotham	Do.
A Descriptive Geography of India ...	S. W. Cooke	Macmillan & Co.
Pupils' Class Book of Geography—Asia.	Ed. I. S. Lay	Do
Pupils' Class Book of Geography—Scotland.	Do.	Do
British Administration in India ...	G. Anderson	Do.
Geography for Senior Classes, Part I.	E. Marsden	Do
Do. Part II.	Do.	Do.
Practical Geography Note Books, British Empire.	T Franklin and E. R. Shearsmar	Do
Geographical Exercise Books, VII: Physical Geography.	B. C. Wallis	Do.
Readings from Indian History, Part II.	Ethel R. Sykes	The C. L. S., London.
England and India	.....	Longmans, Green & Co.
Mathematics		
Practical Geometry for Indian Schools, Part I.	R. D. Karve	G Bell & Sons, Ltd.
Practical Arithmetic and Mensuration.	F. M. Saxelby and C. H. Saxelby.	Longmans, Green & Co.
Algebra for Middle Schools in India.	H. S. Hall	Macmillan & Co.
Physical and Natural Science.		
A Course of Physics, Practical and Theoretical.	Charles H. Draper	Blackie & Son, Ltd.
Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid	Williamson, Pratt and Wren.	Longmans, Green & Co.
Physics and Chemistry	E. G. Hill and A. H. Mackenzie	Macmillan & Co.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publishers; book-seller
Physical and Natural Science—contd.		
A Class Book of Physics (Indian Edition), Parts I—IV.	R. A. Gregory and H. E. Hadley.	Macmillan & Co.
Botany for Secondary Schools in India.	K. Rangachari	Do.
Diagrams and Sketches in connection with Elementary Hygiene.	H. E. H. Pratt	Oxford University Press.
Elementary Physics	Do.	Do.
Kindergarten, Gymnastics and Drawing.		
Graduated Drawing Book .	V. Govinda Rao	Author, Hyderabad
A Handbook of Drawing, Part I ...	S. Kuppuswami Ayyar and K. R. Krishnamurthi Ayyar.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam
Do. Part II ..	Do.	Do
Do. Part III ..	Do.	Do.
Black Board Drawing and Chalk Drill, Part I ...	T. Aravamuthu Ayyangar	Rapon Press, Kumbakonam
Do. Part II ...	Do.	Do
Do. Part III ...	Do.	Do
Triangle Athletic Series	Dr Gray	Association Press, Calcutta.
Tamil.		
Pictorial Grammar Lessons ..	M. C. Rajah	Author, Wesley College, Madras.
Selections from Tamil Prose and Poetry, Part I.	M. V. Ramanuja Acharyar	Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.
Do. Part II.	Do	Do.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book IV.	S. Dasiswami Ayyar ..	Do.
Elementary Geography Reader, Tanjore District.	K. A. Viraraghava Acharyar	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Elementary Geography Reader, Tinnevelly District	Do.	Do
Elementary Geography Reader, Coimbatore District.	Do.	Do.
Elementary Geography Reader, Madura District.	Do.	Do.
Elementary Mathematics in Tamil, Book III	V. Venkatasubbayya .	Do.
Selection from Tamil Literature, Part II.	S. Bhavanandam Pillai ..	Do.
Our Home	Cameron Morrison ...	Do.
Man's Home	Do. .	Do.
Botany Primer	K. Rangachari ..	Do.
Natura Reader, First Book	V. Krishnamacharlar ...	Do.
Do Second Book ...	Do ...	Do.
Do. Third Book ...	Do. ...	Do.
Raghuvamsam ...	Thathacharya ...	Do
Nature Study Readers, Second Book.	N. Thyagaraja Ayyar ...	Do.
Easy Selections from Tamil Poetry (Junior), Part I.	..... .	Do.
Do. Part II.	.....	Do.
Do Part III.	.....	Do.
(Intermediate), Part I.	.....	Do.
Do. Part II.	.....	Do.
Do. (Senior), Part I.	.....	Do.
Do. Part II.	..	Do.
Geography of the Madura District.	N. R. S. Sarma and D. Moses.	E. M Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.
Do. Tinnevelly District.	Do.	Do.
Do Ramnad District	Do	Do.
Songs and Stories	V Muthuswami Ayyar and A. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
Chanakya Sabasam	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar .	American Diamond Press.
Mosquitoes and Malaria	A. Chokkalinga Pillai	S. Venkateswar & Co., Madras
Ananda First Reader ..	..	Author, Madras.
Tamil Mahammadan Third Reader.	M. A. S. Hameed Lebbai .	Author
Pictorial Geography	Ramachandra Tamil Series—M. Sitarama Rao.	

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page	Name of publisher or book-seller.
	Tamil—*contd.*	
A First Book of Geography	M. Sitarama Rau	Author
Beginner's Arithmetic, Parts I and II.	T. Ramanuja Acharya	P. K. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras.
Tamil Hygiene Primer	K. Sitarama Rao	S. Murty & Co., Madras.
A Guide to Essay Writing and Translation.	A. S. Kasturiranga Ayyar	Viveka Bhodini Office, Trichinopoly.
Manu Nithikanda Chola	M. R. Viswanatha Ayyar	Vartaka Mitran Press, Tanjore.
Kathai Poongothu	V. K. Suryanarayana Sastriyar.	Suryodaya Press, Madura
Brief Biographies of Twelve Tamil Standard Poets, Vol. I.	V. Krishnamacharlar	Oxford University Press.
Do. Vol. II.	Do.	Do.
South Indian Tamil Readers, Third Book	.....	Do.
Nature Study, Vol. I	V. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	India Printing Works, Madras.
General Geography of the Madras Presidency.	K. Duraiswami Ayyangar	C. Ramaswami Naynda & Sons, Madras
Queen Mary Tamil Reader, I	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar	Do.
Do. II	Do	Do
Do. III	Do.	Do.
Do. IV	Do.	Do.
Do. V	Do.	Do.
English Worthies—I; T. Kelly, N. Sanderson; A. Murray.		
A New Tamil Text	Balasubrahmanya Pillai and Venkatarama Ayyar.	Hoda Educational Trading Company, Kumbakonam.
Gnanalahari	M. Venkateswami Ayyar	R. Venkatachalam & Co., Triplicane.
	Telugu.	
History of the Chittoor District	G. Somanna	Rama & Co., Ellore.
Do. Bellary District	Do.	Do
Do. Anantapur District	Do.	Do
Do. Cuddapah District	Do.	Do.
Do. Chingleput District	Do.	Do
Do. Kurnool District	Do.	Do
Geography of the Nellore District	Do	Do.
Bharata Sarau	K. Viraraullayya	Do
Ramayana Saram	Do.	Do.
History of India	W. Ramamoorthy	Do.
Lives of Great Women of Ancient India, Part I.	Do	Do.
Do. Part II.	Do.	Do.
Kuchalopakhyanam	Potanamatya	Do.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade I, No. 3	.....	Macmillan & Co., Madras
Do Grade II, No. 1	.....	Do
Do. Grade III, No. 3	J. C. Nesfield	Do.
Do. Grade II, No. 2.	Do	Do
Do. Grade III, No. 3.	Do	Do.
Do. Grade V, No. 3	K. Rangachari	Do.
A Text-book of Elementary Botany.	.....	Do.
Scott's Question Durward, abridged in Telugu		Do.
A First Book in Geography for Ganjam	Cameron Morrison	Do
Our Home	Do.	Do.
Man's Home	Do	Do.
Stories from Bana	V. Krishnamacharlar	Do.
Sarasapadya Katha Sangrahamu	.....	R. Venkateswar & Co., Madras
Sarasagadya Sangrahamu	G. Jagannathaswami	Do
Sri Vishnuparana Kathalu	P. Jagannathaswami	Do.
Science Reader, No 7	M. Sambasiva Rao	India Printing Works, Madras
Vivamitrudu	D. Subrahmanya Sarma	Do
Kavia Charitramu	V. C. Sitaramaswami Sastri	V. R. Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*contd.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page	Name of publisher or bookseller.
Telugu—contd.		
Tales of Betala	.....	V. R. Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.
Tales of Vikramarka	V. V. S. R. Jogan	Do.
Lalabbai	.....	Do.
Tales of Bhoja	.....	Do.
Chitralekhamma	T. Rama Rao	Do.
M. G. Ranade	P. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
Radha Rani	Ch. Seshayya	Andhra Pracharini Printing Works, Nidadavole.
Balagitavali, Part I	Venkata Parvatheswara Kavulu	Do.
Do. Part II	Do.	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Do. Part IV	Do.	Do.
Nitikathamobhavali, Part I	.....	Do.
Niti Muktavali, Part I	.....	Do.
Sri Bharat Heroes	D. Sitarama Rao	Rawjee & Co., Masulipatam.
Sindbad, the Sailor	S. Seshachala Sastri	M. Adi & Co., Madras.
Science Reader in Telugu, No. 1	M. Sambasiva Rao	Author, Guntur.
Gautama Buddha	P. Ramamurti	Do.
Hulasa	Y. Jagannadham	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras.
Devayani	M. Venkataratnam	Do.
Rukmangada Charitram	V. Sabha Rao	Sinhagiri Rao & Sons, Nellore.
Hanumantha Charitram, Part II	Do.	Do.
Balakabthacharya	Do.	Do.
Aryakatha Nidhi, Part VI	Do.	Do.
Santhadevi Charitram, Part II	Do.	Do.
Kondaviti Vijayamu	V. A. Venkateswara Sastri.	Scope & Co., Cocanada.
Uahakalama	T. Dharma Rao Garu	Do.
Ramayana Saram	K. Veeramallayya	Rama & Co., Ellore.
Science Reader, No. 6	M. Sambasiva Rao	H. V. Krishna & Co., Madras.
Practical Geometry, Part I	M. V. Ramayya and B. H. Subbayya	Andhra Patrika Press, Madras.
Ajamileyamu	T. Venkataswami Nayudu	Do.
Mallikagandhamu	Madapati Hanumantha Rao.	Saraswati Niketanam Press, Masulipatam.
Tukaram Charitram	Do.	Do.
Santhadevi Vijayamu	.....	Do.
Sabdakaumudi	S. V. Rangacharlu	Author, W. C. College, Madras.
Chandragupta	T. S. Rama Sastri	Rama Sastri & Co., Berhampur.
Andhra Desa Kathavali, Part II	T. Rajagopala Rao	Author, Madras.
Ranga Raja	M. Sundara Ramayya	M. Ramakrishna Rao & Co., Nellore.
Sadvartana Chandrika	M. V. Sitarama Rao	M. Venkataramana, Rentalakoduru.
Vanajakshi	Sri Vinodini Series	Chandra Press, Madras.
Science Reader, No. 2	M. Sambasiva Rao	Chandrika Press, Guntur.
Malayavathi	C. Narasimha Sastri	Sadananda Nilaya Press, Choolai, Madras.
Euclid's Elements of Geometry	S. Rajagopala Acharyar	Liberty Press, Madras.
Bharata Kadha Manjari	O. Lakshminarasimham	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.
Sevaratnaputudu	C. Lakshmanarasimham	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
The Wise Minister	M. S. Sarma	Author, Rajahmundry.
Short Stories	Do.	Do.
Prabhubhaktha Ratnavali	Y. Hanumantha Rao	M. P. Sarma & Co., Bellary.
Balabacholapakhyanam	P. Narasimha Sastrulu	Do.
Ajamadhyamulu	N. Parashotham Sastri	S. Mahadeva Rao, Masulipatam.
Prabhatamu	V. Subba Rao	S. R. V. Grandha Nilayam, Pithapuram.
Vilasarjunamu	.....	Swechavathi Press, Berhampur.
Kesari	N. V. Somayajulu	.....
Kavijanaranjanamu	J. Ramayya	Telugu Academy, Chatadripet.
Leela	R. Anantakrishna Sarma	B. Venkata Rao, Nidadavole.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
Telugu—*contd.*		
Neethigathi Muktavali	P. V. Subrahmanya Sastri ...	Author.
Kathagitamulu	M. V. Krishnama Raju ...	Do.
Sapadyaratnavali	...	G. Hanumayya, Vizagapatam.
Parinaya Kathamanjari	R. Narayana Raya	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary.
Viridhakusumavali	K. Venkata Rao	G. Ramamurti, Rajahmundry.
Longmans' Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book 3.	S. Duraiswami Ayyar ...	Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.
Veera Thrayatma	D. Sitarama Rao	Jagapathi Works, Peddapuram.
Satapindari	S. V. Srinivasa Garu ...	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.
Shatchakravarthy Charitra, Part I.	Malla Reddy	Sojanarsanjani Press, Cocanada.
Do Part II.	Do.	Do
Do Part III.	Do.	Do.
Do. Part IV.	Do.	Do.
Haidari	...	Do.
Kumara First Reader	M. Subrahmanyam	C. Comaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras.
Do Second Reader	Do.	Do
Do Third Reader	Do.	Do.
Do. Fourth Reader	Do.	Do.
Do. Fifth Reader	Do.	Do
Indian Legends	A. V. Narasimham Pantulu.	R. Venkatachalam & Co., Triplicane.
Kanarese		
Elementary Physics	N. V. Kolhatkar	Author, Training College for Men, Dharwar
Anglaya Charitra Sangraha or the History of England.	M. V. Chandrasekhara Sastri.	The G. T. A. Press, Mysore.
Nilgunajari, Part I	B. Narasimhachar	Author, Malleswaram, Bangalore
Do, Part II	Do. ...	Do.
Mucanna Kalappa	Ajjikathegalu Series ...	Sharada Press, Mangalore.
Kage Badevaritho	Do. ...	Do
Mara Karadigalu	Do. ...	Do.
Arganamodda	Do. ...	Do.
Ilgalathakkathai	Do ...	Do
Chandrasoli Vilasam	M Thimmeppayya	.....
Chandakousika	M. N. Kamath ...	.....
Chandrahasa	M Rama Rao	Sutadha Kommunjali, Bangalore.
Dhruva	Do.	Do
Prahlada	Do.	Do.
Savitri	Do	Do.
Krishna Sandhana	.....	.....
Life of Akbar	R. H. Deshpande	B B D. Power Press, Bangalore
Charitra Sangraha	M B. Srinivasa Ayyangar ...	Royal Press, Mysore,
Geography for Junior Classes ...	E. Marsden	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Malayalam.		
Bhaskara Menon	H. H Rama Varma	B. V Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
Jaboorcora	Mankotthumara	M. G. & Sons, Tellicherry.
Raghavamsa Charitam	C. Kunhiraman Menon ...	Mangalodayam Company, Trichur.
Experiences of the War	Mrs A Moffat	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Hindustani, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, etc.		
A Short History of the Hyderabad, Deccan.	Muhammad Shamseddin Khan	Author, Hyderabad.
An Elementary English Grammar explained in Urdu.	Abdul Khaliq	The Islamia Library, Dacca.
Muktasar Gugraphia	M. Nevaz Ali	Islamia Press, Dacca,
Tarjumana Parsee	K Abdul Rahim	.....

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*concld.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
Hindustani, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, etc.—concld.		
Tuzuhai Khawyad, Part I ...	M Abdul Rahman	.....
Do. Part II ...	Do.	...
Urdu Ki Pahli Kitab, Primary ...	Maulvi Abdullah Khan ...	Islamia Steam Press, Lahore.
Do. Dugri ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do Teari ..	Do. ...	Do.
Do. Chouthi ..	Do. ..	Do
Iktisar-al-Iawarnik	J. S. Abdul Rahman Sahib. .	Muslim Press, Mangalore.
The New Persian Reader, Second Reading Book.	Q M Ahmed	Muslim Hitaishi Press, Dacca.
First Book of Experimental Science.	Whitton	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Urdu First Primer .. .	.....	Do
Experiences of the War	Mrs. A Mellat	Do.
	Oriya.	
Health Story Reader ..	E Marsden	Macmillan & Co., Madras
	Sanskrit.	
The Sanskrit Teachers ...	Kamalasankar Pranasankar Trivedi	Macmillan & Co., Madras
Sanskrita-Patamala	A. Gangali and an experienced Teacher	Sarat Chandrasen, Calcutta
Sanskrit Made Easy	B. W. Sahulkar ...	The Chitrasala Steam Press, Poona.
Sabda Manjari	.....	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons.
The Hitopadesa, Vol I, Text ...	Sivadatta Mahamahopadhyaya.	Dass Brothers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Do Vol. II, Notes in Hindi.	Do.	Do
A First Book of Sanskrit	N. Krishna Sastri	Central Book Depot, Trivandrum.
A Sanskrit Primer	A. C Chakraborty ..	S. M. Press, Dacca.
A Manual of Sanskrit Grammar, Part I.	Gunpatrai and Sant Gokulchand.	Model Electric Press, Lahore.
	French and German.	
Elementary French Exercises ...	B, V. F. Brocksabury ...	Macmillan & Co., Madras

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES

	English.	
Deccan Nursery Tales or Fairy Tales from the South.	C A Kincaid .. .	Macmillan & Co.
Alcohol and Life	John A. Hantar	Do.
History's Background, Book III ...	J. S. Townsend and T. Franklin.	Do.
Senior Essay Reader for Indian Students.	E. S. Oakley	The C. L. Society, Madras.
English Verse for Indian Readers ...	T D Dunn	Longmans, Green & Co
Culinary Art Sparklets*	Beatrice A Vizyra	Vrat & Co., Madras.
Sea Power	Archibald Hurd	Constable & Co., London
Alcohol, a Menace to India ...	E. Lauden, M.B.	C. L. S. Press, Madras
English Literature in the Nineteenth Century.	W. H Hudson	G. Bell & Sons.
Kanarese Literature	E. P Rice (Heritage of India Series).	Oxford University Press, Madras.
Indian Painting	Percy Brown (Heritage of India Series)	Do.
Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools*	A. H. Mackenzie	Do.
Half Hours with a Modern Alchemist	B. S. Nirody	Hoe & Co., Madras.
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men ...	F. R Tomlinson	K. & J Cooper, Bombay.
The School Boy League of Honour	R A R Chapman, A. G Din, etc	Oxford University Press, Bombay.
	History and Geography.	
A History of Education in Ancient India.	N. N Mazumdar	Macmillan & Co.
Educative Geography	J. L Haddon	Bacon & Co

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Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller
	History and Geography—contd.	
The Expansion of British India * ...	Anderson and Subadar ...	G. Bell & Sons.
A Picture Story Book of Indian History.	Gabrielle Festing ...	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
	Kindergarten and Drawing.	
Manual Training for Indian Schools. *	J. Y. Buchanan	Oxford University Press, Madras
	Tamil.	
Mangayarpahatta	K. Duraiswami Ayyangar ...	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras.
Puranic India, First Part	P. V. Jagadisa Ayyar ...	Do.
Do. Second Part	Do ..	Do.
People's Friend Series—		
Love's Triumph	V. P. Krishnaswami ...	G. A. Vaidyaraman & Co., Madras.
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The Book of Fun	.....	Do
Sasanira	K. T. Sundararajachariar ...	Do.
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The Bond of the Bracelet ...	.....	Do
Hints and Recipes ...	.....	Do.
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M. K. Gandhi	.....	Do
Tit-Bits of Agriculture	.....	Do.
Janabhimani, Vol 7	G. A. Vaidyaraman	Do
Ten Avatars of Vishnu	T. P. Narayanaswami Pillai.	Hindu Educational Trading Company, Kumbakonam.
Harischandra	S. Venkatarama Ayyar ...	Do.
Kulasekharan	P. M. Venugopal Nayudu ...	P. K. Srinivasachariar, Vellore
Chola Mandala Satakam ...	P. Somasundra Desikar ...	Kamala Press, Mayavaram.
Neethivakya Kathaigal—Kasaravedan	S. V. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura
Do Atichudi	Do.	Do.
The Story of Thirumal Naikar ...	Children's Historical Tales ..	Do.
The Story of Mangalambal ...	Do.	Do.
Kumarana	N. S. Subrahmania Sarma ...	Do
Ramayanam	S. P. Venkatesa Sarma ...	Do.
The Embassy of Krishna ...	N. R. Subrahmanya Sarma ...	Do
A Short History of Pandya Kingdom.	Do ...	Do
Nandan	T. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and T. G. Aravamutha Ayyangar.	Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras.
Secrets in Tamil Prose	R. Rangachariar ..	Sundara Vinayakar Press, Vellore.
Siddhartan	A. Madhaviah	Swadesamitran Press, Madras.
Auvai	P. K. Srinivasachariar ..	Janopakari Office, Vellore.
Karaikkalammai Charitham	Do.	Do.
Gnanaperumal	Do ...	Sama Rao & Co., Vellore.
Sita's Exile	Do. ...	Do.
Selvam	A. P. P. Thirunavukkarasu Mudaliyar	Pearson & Co., Madras.
Charitra Chandrikai	T. A. Subrahmanya Bharati	R. Venkatachalam & Co., Triplicane.
Kamalesa	T. K. Swami	Do.
Savithri	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar .	Do.
Pazhamozhi Neethikathaikal ..	.....	Do.
Thirukkural, Moral Stories, Part I.	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar ..	Do.
Do. Part II.	Do ..	Do.
The Champaka Bud	V. Rajagopala Ayyangar ..	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras
Potrodi	G. Sundaram Pillai	K. S. Nallappa Ayyar, Tuticorin.
Verrivarkai	V. Subramania Sarma ...	R. Ganapati & Co., Perambur.
Kousivandan	V. Venkatarama Sastrigal ...	Do.
Ulakanithi	Do. ..	Do.

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Athisoodi	V. Venkatarama Sastrigal ...	R. Ganapati & Co., Pesumbur.
Nalvazhi	Do. ...	Do.
Thirukkural	Do. ...	Do.
Sarangadara	P Sambandam ...	S Marthy & Co., Madras.
Golova	Do	Do.
True Love	Do ...	Do.
The Two Sisters	Do. ...	Do.
The Bandit Chief	Do.	Do.
Manohara	Do ...	Do.
Pushpavalli	Do	Do.
The Demon Land	Do.	Do.
Fate and Love	Do	Do.
The Fair Ghost	Do.	Do.
Amaladitya	Do.	Do.
Farces	Do.	Dowden & Co., Madras.
Vijayarangam	Do.	Do
Sivathondar	Do.	Do.
The Eye of Love	Do	Do.
The Curse of Oorvasi	Do	Do.
Ratnavali	Do	Do.
As we sow, So we reap	Do.	Do.
The Tragedy of Silence	Do	Do.
Lord Buddha	Do.	Do.
Cymbeline	Do	Do.
Blind Ambition	Do.	Guardian Press, Madras.
Sri Ramayana Saram, Part I ...	... ...	Viveka Bodhini Office, Triplicane.
Rupavathi	V K. Suryanarayana Sastriar	... ...
Saraswathi Anthodi	P. M. Venugopala Nayudu ...	... ...
Venugopalan	E. V. Narayana Ayyar ...	Shanmuga Vilas Press, Salem.
Chadamani	T K. V. Narasayya	P V Sundaresamayya, Madras.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade IV, No. 3	J. C. Nesfield ...	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade V, No. 1.	Do	Do.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade V, No. 3.	Do.	Do
Arya Charitra Malai, Part I ...	... ...	T V Chellappa Sastri & Sons, Madras
Santhopadesa Manjari	V. S. Arumugam ...	Author, Bangalore
The Rig Veda Samhita, Vol. I ...	... ...	Fraser Press, Coonoor.
Perumals Raja	O. Sampath	R. Lokanathan, Park Town, Madras
Suganthomalini	Do	Do
Pyschurun	K Ramanujam ...	K S. Brothers, Madras
	Telugu.	
Sri Mahadeva Govinda Ramalu	Y Venkataranga Rao ...	M. R. Krishna Rao & Co., Nellore.
The Annals of Randeb Annapurnam,	G. V Appa Rao	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.
Rajaram	F. G. Satya Godavari Sarma.	Do
Veerabala	Do	Do.
Rashmara	... ...	Do
Ancient History	P Seetaramma Rao ...	Do.
Stories from Yajurveda	P Sarweswara Sastry ...	Do
Talks to Teachers in Elementary Schools.	A. M. C. Arnold ...	Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.
Rajasekhara	S. Bhavanandam Pillai	Do.
Kamalakumari	P Venkataramana Murthi ...	Sarada Publishing Co., Madras
Andhra Kumarasambhavamu	Adapadi Somanatha Rao ...	S V Manoranjani Press, Pithapur
Arogya Sastram	Bh. Pattabhi Sitaramayya ...	... ...
Prahlada	... ...	Y. Sanjeevulu & Sons, Madras.
Andhra Raghuvamsa	A Somanadha Rao	Scape & Co., Cocanada

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Life of Queen Victoria the Great ...	G. Atchamamba ...	G Vasudeva Sastri, Cocanada.
	Do ...	Sree Savitri Press, Cocanada.
Sree Syamantakamani ...	P Prakasa Rao ...	...
Kalavati * ...	Vangari Subba Rao ...	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.
Lalitakumari ...		Vijayanti Press, Madras.
Agastha Sarulu ...	V. Jagannadham ...	Sesha Bros, Masulipatam.
Gauravi ...	C. Yogananda Kavi ...	Do.
Amritha Pahna ...	K V Vasudeva Rao ...	Do.
Mahabharata Saram, Part I ...	D. Seetharama Rao ...	Do.
Do Part II ...	Do ...	Do.
Stories from the Mahabharata ...	C Satyamadhava Rao ...	P. R Rama Iyer & Co., Madras
Development of Telugu Prose, Part I. *	M. Venkata Ratnam ...	Do
Rajakumari	I. Venkataswamy Naidu ...	Coronation Press, Bellary.
Life of Queen Victoria ...	C. Narasimha Sastri ...	...
Chitraketha Charitram ...	Do. ...	Vani Press, Bezwada
A Treatise on Mensuration ...	B. Lakshmipuramma ...	Central Book Depot, Rajahmundry.
Atmasamrajyam	K. Veerabhadra Charyulu ...	Do
Madhyamavyayogamu	C. Lakshminarasimham ...	Rama & Co, Ellore
Katha Ramayanam	K. Veeramallaiah ...	Do
Neethikathamanjari	Do ...	Do.
Parvadinamahatwamu	K Raghunatha Rao ...	Do.
Neethivinode Kadhavalari * ...		Christian Literary Society. Madras.
Betty's Decision	C. Lakshmanarasimham ...	Sunlight Book Depot, Rajahmundry.
Swapna Vasavadatta	D Sankaramurthi and K. Seshagiri Row ...	A Gnanchandralayam. Nidadavole
Lalitachandrabhasamu		Jagapathy Works, Peddapuram
Purana Sara Chandrika	Y L. Kantha Rao ...	Do
New Zealand, Part I	P Seetharama Rao	Do
Bhagavatha Kadhamanjari	K Sitaramaiyo	Justice Printing Works, Madras
Telugu Economic Manual	V. Raya Jagapathi Verma ...	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry
Peddapur Raja Charitramu	B. L. Narasayya Sarma ...	V. R. C Press, Vizagapatam
Madhu Ramayanam	C Lakshminarasimham ...	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
Karpuramanjari		
	Kanarese,	
Ahara Suddi (Purity of Food) ...	S. Varadaraja Ayyangar ...	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore
Karnataka-Kavicharita (Lives of Kannada Poets) *	R and S. G. Narasimhachar	Author, Mulleswaram, Bangalore.
Nagegadalu	R. Narasimhachar	Do.
Horticultural Primer	M Subbaya	...
Velapuradheeswara Satakam ...	M N Kamath	G V. Sastri, Mysore.
Subbaganahalli	... ...	...
Usable Flag Signalling *	R Samasubbaiyah	Authoress, Nanjangud, Mysore
Draupadi Vastrapaharana	Tirumalamba	Author, Dharwar.
Astronomy *	N. V. Kolkatkar	Scottish Press, Madras.
Kanarese Botany Primer *	K. Sitaramayya	Royal Printing Press, Mysore City.
Davichaudharani	Narasimharaja Wodiyar Series.	Do.
Adarshodaya	Do	Do.
Mirorama	Do.	Do.
Bhrantha Vilasa	Do.	Do.
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	Oriya.	
Ganabodhini	Pandit Ratnakar Gangabhai	Radhakrishna Bapu, M.A., Manick Ghosh Bazaar P.O., Chandnichowk, Cuttack
Gauatika	Do	Do.
	Sanskrit.	
Sandhi Ramayanam *	.....	Anglo-Oriental Press, Lucknow.
Siddhanta Kaumudi Purvardham. *	S Chandrasekhara Sastri ...	S. Chandrasekhara Sastri, Mylapore.
Do Uttarardham *	Do.	Do.
Metharn Vijayam	G. Haribara Sastri and V. Srinivasa Sastri	Authors, Trivandrum.
Sahityadarpanam	.....	.....
Srimath Bhagavatham (Illustrated edition).	G. C. Rai	...
Panini Parisishtam	D. B Vidyaratna	N Roy, City Library, Dacca.
Samskrita Geethamritham *	K N. Sankararama Sastri ...	Baskara Press, Trivandrum
	Malayalam.	
Easy Lessons with Plants * ...	K P. Ukkandan Unni Nayar.	.....
Niti Kathakal	R. Iswara Pillai	B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum
Katharathnamala (reselected and revised)	.....	Do
Moral Stories for Children, Part I,	Kerala Varma	Do.
Savitri	M Chellamma	Menezuchan Press, Quilon.
Kavikatha	O. N Anantharamayya Sastri.	Author, Trivandrum
Jeevitha Mahathvam	A. Gopala Menon	Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum.
Uttaraguna Charitham	Pilo Paul	Do.
Arogyarakshu Sastram, Part I ...	K. Ramen Thembi	Do.
Do. Part II ...	Do.	Do.
Arogyasastram	V. Sankara Vaiyathan ...	Do.
Columbus	.....	Do.
Don Quixote	K. Pappu Pillai	Do.
Vikrama and Urvasi	Pilo Paul	Do.
Stanley	K. N. Gopala Pillai ...	Do.
Harischandra and Sri Rama ...	Pilo Paul	Do
Five Hundred Indian Plants ...	B J. Penon	Basel Mission, Mangalore.
Saswatha Dharmam, Vol. I * ...	P. Gopalan Nayar	Mangalodayam Co., Ltd, Trichur.
	Hindustani, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, etc.	
Ita' at-i-Bartania	M Nur Ahmed Nur ...	Mufid-i-am Press, Lahore.
Guldas-tar-nasayah	.....	Sulemani Press, Benares.
Zubun Dini *	Khazi Muhammad Abdur Aziz Izzat	Nasiri Press, Jounpur.
Ittifahai Hadisat	Dr Saiyid Jalal-ed-din ...	Author, Ahmedabad.
Qanain-i-Tahriri Urdu *	Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan.	Islamia Library, Dacca.
Guldasta-i-Dayanath	M. K Ansari Bahadur ...	.....
Qanun-ul-Inghat	S. Tassadaq Hussain ...	.....
Istilahat	Do. ...	.....
Life of the King-Emperor George V.	A. Forbes	Methodist Press, Lucknow
Life of Queen Mary	Do.	Do
Life of King Edward VII	Do.	Do.
Life of Queen Alexandra	Do.	Do
Life of the Prince of Wales ...	Do.	Do.
Life of Lady Dufferin and Ava ...	Do.	Do
A Manual of Mental Arithmatic * ...	Do.	Do.

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Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page	Name of publisher or bookseller.
	English.	
English Verse for Indian Readers ...	T. D. Dunn	Longmans, Green & Co
Senior Essay Writer for Indian Students.	E. S. Oakley	The C. L. Society, Madras.
'Do and Say' Method of Teaching, English, Part I.	Elizabeth Fergusson, C. M....	Indian Schools Supply Depôt, Dacca.
Do. English, Part II.	Do ...	Do.
Do. English, Part III.	Do. ..	Do
Sea Power	Archibald Hurd	Constable & Co., London
Moral Science	A. M. Teixeira	'Good Pastor' Press, Madras.
The Principles of English Spelling and Pronunciation.	C. V. Narasinga Rao Sahib...	Madera Printing Works, Madras.
Principles and Practice of English Composition.	Rev T A Finlay	Educational Company of Ireland, Dublin
The Child Entertainer	Catherine O'Brien	Talbot Press, Dublin.
How to condense and simplify ...	J G Neufeld	Macmillan & Co.
	History and Geography.	
A History of Education in Ancient India.	N N Mazumdar	Macmillan & Co.
Educative Geography	J. L. Haddon	Bacon & Co
Introductory Geography	H. Clive Bernard	A. & C. Black, London.
	Mathematics.	
Elementary Practical Geometry ...	Thomas Noronha	Macmillan & Co.
	Physical and Natural Science.	
A Handbook of Nature Study ...	E. Thompstone	Longmans, Green & Co.
	Kindergarten and Drawing.	
Little Plays for Little People * ...	Noyes and Ray	Ginn & Co.
	Tamil.	
Upadeyanayakaravalambam	V. A. Venkatasubbayya ...	S. G. Balasubramania Ayyar.
Ilakkana Akkam	S. D Sargunar	British India Press, Madras.
A Handbook of Manual Training ...	S. Yagnaswami	V. S. Venkataraman, Saidapet.
	Telugu.	
Andhra Kumara Sambharamu ...	Adipudi Somanatha Rao ...	S. V. Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram.
Ancient History	P. Srinivasa Rao	V Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.
Elementary School Hygiene ...	S. Gopalam	Rama & Co., Bellary.
Blackboard Drawing ...	T. Veerabhadra Ayyar ...	Do.
Do. Part I (Animals) and Part II (Birds).	Do	Do.
Viveka Chandrika	T. A. Swaminatha Ayyar ...	C. Cumarasawmy Naida & Sons, Madras.
Mental Arithmetic	G. Sankaram	Mauthi Press, Anakapalle.
	Malayalam	
An Aid to Nature Study	James Pride	S. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
Prakritki Kathaikal, Book I ...	.....	Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum.
Do. Book II ...	.....	Do
Do. Book III ...	.....	Do.
Vachaka Rachana, Book I	M Udaiya Varma Thamparan.	Do
Do. Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III... ...	Do.	Do.
Do Book IV... ...	Do.	Do.
Neethisaram Pattamala	C. Kunhirama Menon ...	Saraswathi Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur.

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UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

ELECTION.

With reference to the vacancy on the Syndicate caused by the resignation of Mr. L. C. Hodgson, M.A., on 2nd May 1919, Mr. F. S. Davies, M.A., has been nominated for election by the Senate and no other nominations have been made. It is hereby notified that Mr. F. S. Davies has been duly elected a member of the Syndicate.

Senate House, 27th May 1919.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The Calendar of the University for 1920 is now under preparation. That portion of volume II of the Calendar relating to the alphabetical list of graduates is carefully revised from year to year by the University Office. It is, however, presumed that the column 'occupation' sometimes gives incorrect and insufficient information. The Registrar will be obliged to graduates and others for information on the following form, to enable the office to correct the list and bring it up to date.

The Registrar will be glad to receive intimation from time to time of the changes in the occupation of graduates. Such information when given should be as complete as possible so as to enable the office to amend the list correctly.

Name under which Diploma was granted.	Name of the Degree and class in which placed.	Year of examination at which the Degree was conferred.	If a B.A. under the Old By-laws.		If a B.A. under the New Regulations.		Occupation or address.
			Second language.	Optional branch and class in which placed.	Part I—English, and class in which placed.	Part II—Optional group, and class in which placed.	

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1920.

ENGLISH.

The following text-books are prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1920.

(1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required*—

(a) The Indian Heroes (C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O.)—Oxford University Press, Madras Branch.

(b) Stories from the Arabian Nights (Edited by Andrew Lang)—Longmans Continuous Story Readers, Senior Series Longmans Green & Co., Madras Branch).

(2) Text-book of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*—

Selections in Poetry and Prose. The text-book of selections will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam

Selections published by the University (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras).

Marathi.

Swārthatyāga Dosastha by Sahukari Krishna (Hindu Agency, Budhwarpet, Poona).
Tilakkam Kavita, by the Rev. L. V. Tilak (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Oriya.

Selections published by the University (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras).
Kochakabadha by Gangadhara Maharu, 3rd and 4th cantos (sargas)—pages 19 to 42.
Prabhandha Patha—whole, by Mrityunjaya Rath Bandhuskan Kavyatirtha (Cuttack Printing Company).

Greek (1920—23).

Xenophon: Cyropaedia III.

Latin (1920—23).

Caesar: De Bello Gallico, V (1—23).
Ovid: Metamorphoses I, 1—415.

French (1920—23).

Poèmes Choisis, pieces 28 to 45 from La Fontaine (Ed. R. L. A. Pontet—Edward Arnold).
Emile Souvestre—Le Serf.

Hebrew.

Exodus I—XX, Psalms LXXIV—CL (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic.

Naftbul Yaman, Chapter I—Shaik Ahmad Shervani (Mujtabi Press, Delhi)

Persian.

Kanzul Danish—Prose and Poetry portions, by M. A. Jalaluddin Ahmad (Anwardi Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).
Safarnamai Nasir (Persian portion only) by Col. Shaik Beg Khan Sahib (M.A.O. College Book Depot, Aligarh.)

Urdu.

Selections published by the University (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras).
Gulistan, Urdu (1917 Edn.)—Poetry and Prose portions, by M. H. Jalaluddin Ahmad (Anwari Ahmadi Press, Delhi).

	History	
History of Great Britain and Ireland :	Hanoverian and Modern Periods (1714 to 1902).	
History of India :	Modern India.	

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 20th May 1919.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 2nd July 1919 :—

I. Students for the B.S.Sc. degree of the University of Madras. The minimum qualification for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1919 to March 1920. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.'

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Minimum qualification—L.M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1919. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.' The final examination for the grant of certificates of qualification will be held by the lecturers at the end of each course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 50 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 10th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quinquennial training. These consists of Sanitary Inspectors detailed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1919. The fee for this training is Rs. 15 payable by the local bodies in case of those who are deputed for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fees in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Minor Sanitary Engineering Class Fees.' The final examination for this class will be held by the lecturers at the termination of the course.

Application for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras before 1st July next.

Medical College, Madras,
6th May 1919.

W. J. NIBLOCK, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Acting Principal.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, 1919-20.

(1) Applications for admission to the Institute of Commerce should be sent in so as to reach the Principal not later than 25th June 1919. Applications should contain the following particulars :—

Name of applicant in full.
House or village name.
Age, last birth day.
Present address of the applicant.
Occupation of the student.
The University Examination or other educational test the applicant has passed with date of passing.
The examination applicant desires to study for (here enter names of subjects).
Religion.
Caste.
Name of father or guardian.
Occupation of father or guardian.
Approximate annual income of father or guardian.
Whether vaccinated or has had small-pox.
Last school or college from which student has come.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(2) The qualifications for admission and other particulars will be found in the prospectus given below :—

PROSPECTUS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

GENERAL.

Object.—(A) The Institute is intended primarily to afford facilities for the training of persons who will be qualified to audit the accounts of Life Assurance companies, falling within the scope of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and of societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

(B) The Institute will also train persons desirous of engaging in commercial undertakings and of filling the responsible positions of managers, secretaries, accountants, etc. The instruction in the Institute is imparted on thoroughly practical lines—practical in the sense that it is mainly based on accumulated experience gained by constant touch with current developments of business.

2. The classes are at present held in the Law College.

3. It is also intended to impart instruction in English Composition and Précis-writing, Elementary Mathematics and general commercial subjects.

4. Candidates for admission into the Institute should be at least matriculates or holders of completed Secondary School-leaving certificates or those who have passed the High School examinations for Europeans and such others as in the opinion of the authorities possess sufficient knowledge to be benefited by the instruction imparted in the Institute. Students with higher qualifications will be given preference. Persons who do not intend qualifying for the accountancy diploma may also be admitted into the Institute.

5. *Examinations.*—(a) The final examination will be that held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay ; (b) Pupils will also be prepared for the advanced examinations in commercial subjects under the scheme relating to the Madras Government Technical examinations. Annual and periodical examinations will be conducted by the Principal assisted by the staff.

6. The hours of work will be arranged so far as proves practicable out of business hours. The present arrangement is to hold the classes from 7 to 9 a.m. and 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

7. *Fees.*—Subject to the approval of Government the fees for the (A) course will be Rs 70 for the first term and Rs. 62 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fees for the (B) course are as follow :—

		One subject.	Two subjects.	Three subjects	Four subjects.	Five subjects.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate grade.	1st term	11	16	25	30	40
	2nd do.	7	9	15	18	24
Advanced grade.	1st term	15	25	30	40	..
	2nd do.	9	15	18	24	..

The course commences early in July every year. There are two terms in the year, the long term, July to December and the short, January to March.

8 *Attendance.*—To be eligible for admission to the examination students must have attended three fourths of the working days in each year.

9. *Holidays and vacations.*—The Institute shall be closed for the mahommedan and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed from time to time and on gazetted holidays.

(A) EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS OF THE BOMBAY ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

The regulations for the award of the Government diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board to a candidate who has proved to the satisfaction of that Board :—

firstly.—That he has passed (1) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11, or (2) the examinations prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accounting and auditing as his special subject; *secondly*—That he has received adequate practical training in accounts as prescribed in regulations 12 and 13; and *thirdly*—That he bears a good moral character, and has attained the age of 23. Holders of this diploma will be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" (G.D.A.).

* * * * * *

4 A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or the School Final Examination conducted by a local Government or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to these, and, subject to regulations 5 and 6, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of an institution recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, subsequent to passing such an examination, studied for a period of two academic years at such an institution, provided that no such certificate of attendance shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

* * * * * *

5. Every holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the diploma in accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in regulation No. 4.

7. Candidates for this examination will be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) *Accountancy and Auditing.*—(1) The principles and practice of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business; (2) Auditing.

(*b*) *Mercantile Law.*—The Indian law relating to Contracts, Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies, Provident Insurance Societies, Negotiable Instruments; Insolvency and Arbitration; Charter parties, Bills of Lading, Fire and Marine Insurance; The main provisions of the Indian Stamp and Limitation Acts relating to the above.

8. (*a*) Three papers of three hours each will be set in accountancy and auditing as detailed below :—

1st paper—General Accounts; 2nd paper—Special Accounts; 3rd paper—Auditing.

(*b*) Three papers of three hours each will be set in Mercantile Law as detailed below :—

1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Arbitration; 2nd paper—Company and Insolvency Law; 3rd paper—Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses an adequate knowledge of each of the two subjects referred to in regulation No. 7.

10. Failure to satisfy the Board will not disqualify the candidate from presenting himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination a list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, each of them as have passed with distinction being placed in the first class.

12. *Practical training in accounts.*—A candidate for the diploma in accountancy shall, subject to regulation 13, be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, served as an apprentice or as an assistant to (1) a Chartered Accountant, (2) an Incorporated Accountant, or (3) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

(*a*) Two years in the case of Bachelors of Commerce of the University of Bombay who have passed with advanced accounting and auditing as their special subject, over and above the three years that they have studied for the Bachelor of Commerce Degree at a college of commerce affiliated to the University of Bombay.

(*b*) Three years in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India other than the Graduates in Commerce referred to above.

(*c*) Three years in the case of students of a recognised institution (other than university graduates), over and above the two years that they have attended a recognized institution under regulation No. 4.

* * * * * *

13. The holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall, on passing the diploma examination of this Board under regulation 4, become eligible for the diploma in accountancy without any further proof of practical training in accounts.

The fee for this examination is Rs. 50.

(B) Students will be prepared for Advanced Technical examinations in the following subjects:—

(1) Book-keeping; (2) Theory and Practice of Commerce; (3) Commercial Geography including Commercial History; (4) Banking; (5) Shorthand.

The syllabus prescribed for the Madras Government Technical examinations in these subjects will be adopted. Classes will only be formed when there is a sufficient number of applicants in each of the above subjects. It is expected that the full course can be completed in two years' time. It is desirable that candidates should have a sufficient grounding in English and provision has been made for the purpose.

(3) The classes for the ensuing session will commence work on Monday, the 7th July 1919. Applications received after this date will not generally be entertained.

(4) About 24 students will be admitted to the Accountancy and Auditing or (A) course, and only a limited number of students for the Government Technical Examinations or (B) course will be admitted. The Principal will intimate to each of the applicants who are selected for admission and they should join the Institute on the date fixed by the Principal.

Madras, 29th April 1919.

M. K. DANDEKER,
Principal, Govt. Institute of Commerce.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in July next. The course will extend over a period of two years.

In addition to special instruction in Educational handwork, the course will include instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum and in the principles of Educational Theory.

The selected candidates will appear for the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March 1920 and qualify as secondary grade teachers. They will also have to appear for a special examination in Manual Training.

Fifteen students will be admitted and they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem and will be required to execute a bond to serve for three years immediately after training in a school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department.

Applications from teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or the Matriculation or the European High School or a corresponding examination in a University in the British Empire or have secured a completed secondary school leaving certificate will be received by the undersigned up to 10th June 1919. Selected candidates will be required to join the class on the 1st July 1919.

Applications should be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his age test and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

There is a hostel for Brahman students. A separate section for Vaishnavite Brahmans will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

Managers of schools are informed that Drawing forms a very important part of the Manual Training Course. It is suggested that drawing masters with the qualifications prescribed for admission into the Manual Training section be recommended to apply for admission.

Saidapet, 10th May 1919.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRIYAR,
Acting Principal.

THE CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE HOSTEL, ANANTAPUR.

1. The hostel, which provides accommodation for fifty students of the College, will reopen on the morning of 7th July 1919.

2. Preference in admission will be given to students whose parents or guardians do not live in Anantapur town.

3. The following payments are due from students who seek admission into the hostel:—

(a) An entrance fee of Re. 1.

(b) A deposit amount of Rs. 14 as guarantee for good behaviour returnable when a student ceases to be a member of the hostel if his conduct has been satisfactory.

4. The charge for boarding will be worked up every month according to the expenditure incurred. A room rent of Rs. 2 per instalment (or Rs. 12 per annum) will be charged. If paid in advance As. 8 for the long term and As. 4 for the short term will be allowed as discount. Part of a month, however short it may be, will not be taken into account for remission of rent dues.

5. In addition, students must make their own arrangements for the lighting of their rooms and for the services of a barber and washerman.

6. Application for admission into the hostel should be submitted in printed forms which can be had from the manager on payment of six pies. Vacancies will be filled up as soon as admissions to the College are made.

Ceded Districts College Hostel, Anantapur
1st May 1919.

S. E. RUNGANADHAN,
Principal, Ceded Districts College.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY, 1919-20.

I. Students seeking admission to the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, should apply as soon as possible *after* the results of the Public examination (Secondary School-leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. *No preliminary application before that results have been announced will be registered.*

II. *First year class.*—With the application for admission a student should submit (*a*) the particulars called for in rule IV and (*b*) the Secondary School-leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. The extract should contain Public examination and moderated marks in all the subjects in A and C, rank in the B Group subjects and whether the student is first chance or supplementary. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. *Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered.*

A candidate for admission must ordinarily show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group selected.

In Group III the College provides the following combination only :—

i. Ancient History, Modern History and Telugu or Urdu.

ii. Sanskrit or Persian, Telugu or Urdu and Logic.

III. *Third year class.*—Candidates will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

IV. Applications for admission should furnish the following particulars in a tabular form :—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era.

(2) School or College in which the applicant studied in 1918-1919.

(3) Applicant's University or School-leaving Certificate Examination centre.

(4) Register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-leaving Certificate or Intermediate Examination.

(5) The class in the College which applicant desires to join with the Group chosen. In the case of Group III of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.

(6) Address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station.

Date. *Signature of the Applicant.*

V. A candidate desiring an acknowledgment of the application should forward with it an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post-card to that effect which the applicant should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the security of the accepted certificates.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,
25th April 1919.

C. A. WILKINSON,
Lecturer in charge.

GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN COLLEGE (GOVERNMENT MADRASA-I AZAM.)

1. Applications from Muhammadan students for admission to the Junior Intermediate class should be sent as soon as possible after the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public examination have been published.

2. The College will re-open after the Summer Vacation on Thursday the 3rd July 1919.

3. The College prepares students in Group (iii) in the following subjects : (*a*) Ancient History, (*b*) Modern History, (*c*) Logic, (*d*) Arabic, (*e*) Persian and (*f*) Urdu.

4. Application for admission to this college should be made in the following form :—

(1) Name of applicant.
(2) Father's or guardian's name with permanent address.
(3) Date of birth.
(4) School or college in which the students last studied.
(5) Subjects in Group C of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination.
(6) Combination in Group (iii) the candidate wishes to take.
(7) Register number at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination.
(8) Address of candidate.
(9) The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should accompany the application.

5. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward an addressed post card with their application.

6. Selected students should join the college on the day it re-opens and a transfer certificate from the school or college last attended should be produced.

7. Student wishing to join the Senior Intermediate class in Group (iii) (History, Logic, Arabic, Persian and Urdu) should see the Principal in person on or before the 3rd July 1919.

8. Students admitted will be required to reside in the College Hostel unless they reside with their parents or guardians. Applications for admission into the College Hostel should be made at once to the undersigned.

Government Madrasa-i-azam College,
Madras, 14th May 1919.

W. C. DOUGLAS,
Acting Principal.

B-7

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED THE CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE IN 1918.

Serial number and name of student.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste or community.	Native place.		Rank.
				Village	District.	
		yrs.				
1. Achyutaramayya, V.	Varanasi Sambayya.	23	Brahman ..	Bobbamper ..	Ganjam ..	II
2. Ayyaderai Pillai, C.	P. Chidambaram Pillai.	23	Vellala (Hindu).	Veyyalur ..	South Arcot ..	XV
3. Chidambaram Pillai, A.	U. N. Avudaiseyaham Pillai.	21	Do.	Rajavallipuram	Tinnevelly ..	X
4. Christian Bhakta,*	J. D. Samuel ..	21	Indian Christian	Masulipatam.	Kistna ..	I
5. Jagannatha Rao, K.	K. Venkata Rao ..	24	Brahman ..	Chicacole ..	Chicacole ..	VII
6. Krishna Menon, K.	P. Krishnan Nayar .	21	Nayar (Hindu)	Tanchur ..	Malabar ..	VI
7. Narasimha Ayyar, B. S.	B. S. Sivarama Sastriyal.	20	Brahman ..	Tuticorin ..	Tinnevelly ..	XII
8. Narayana Ayyar, M.	S. Mahalinga Ayyar.	20	Do. ..	Tiruvidaimaruthur	Tanjore ..	XIII
9. Padmanabha Ayyar, P.	S. Padmanabha Ayyar	22	Do. ..	Vadivisvaram,	Travancore .	XVII
10. Ramdas Pantulu, N.	N. Pallabhirasayyagol Pantulu.	21	Do. ..	Chicacole ..	Ganjam ..	XIV
11. Ramakrishna Rao, K. L.	K. Lakshminarasayya.	22	Do. ..	Kakchur .	South Kanara.	IX
12. Ramunni Kidavu, V. M.	Edakkalapam Nambiyar.	24	Nayar (Hindu) ..	Kaluvath House.	Malabar ..	XIX
13. Sambasivarao Nayudu, P. V.	P. Venkatarayyya Nayudu.	21	Telega (Do.). .	Cocanada ..	Godavari ..	XVI
14. Seshayya Bandari, K. G.	T. Subbayya Bandari.	24	Sant (Do.) ..	Kotakar .	South Kanara.	VIII
15. Sankaran Nambiyar, M. P.	T. Kuchamba Nambiyar.	24	Nambiyar (Do.).	Kalliyasseri ..	Malabar ..	V
16. Sanyasiraju Pantulu, M.	Venkataramamurti Pantulu.	20	Brahman ..	Kumpaha ..	Vizagapatam.	XI
17. Sat anarayana Gupta, K.	Kantali Narasimham.	21	Velama (Hindu).	Masulipatam.	Kistna ..	XXI
18. Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S.	D. Subbarya Ayyar.	21	Brahman ..	Tiruvalanjiu	Tanjore ..	XX
19. Srinivasa Sankshya, K. R.	Ramachandra Paritshya.	21	Do. ..	Mundasa ..	Ganjam ..	XVIII
20. Subrahmanya Ayyar, N.	Nilakanta Ayyar ..	21	Do. ..	Kolumam ..	Coimbatore ..	IV
21. Subramanya Mudaliyar, V. K.	V. P. Kutumalinga Mudaliyar.	21	Vellala (Hindu).	Vellegal ..	Tinnevelly ..	III

* Won the Clogstoun Prize medal.

Coimbatore, 28th April 1919.

W. McRAE,
Acting Principal, Agricultural College.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE—JULY 1919.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (ii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 20th June 1919.
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
   (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.
2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided:—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
   (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.
3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for selection will be 30th June.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 30th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 7th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 30th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sport or else produce medical certificate.

9. Students belonging to the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code will be admitted at half the rate of fees, provided they produce certificates from respectable authorities to the effect that the students deserve the concession by reason of their poverty.

10. Remittance of fees by money orders will not, under any circumstances, be accepted.

11. Students first admitted at full rate of fees will not, under any circumstances, be allowed the concession rate contemplated in paragraph 9 supra.

Kumbakonam College,
16th May 1919.

R. M. STATHAM,
Principal.

MANUAL TRAINING EXAMINATION, 1919.

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Manual Training Examination held at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in March 1919 :—

Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Highest general education test passed.
David, V.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	S S.L.C.
Nesiamani Rahara	Do. ..	Do.
Roger, G.	Do. ..	Matriculation
Subramania Pillai, K. A.	Do. ..	S S L C.
Sundararaja Rao, S.	Do. ..	Matriculation
Venugopal, N. S.	Do. ..	S.S.L.C.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
16th May 1919.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRI,
Acting Principal.

REVISED TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, MADRAS, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1919-20.

April 1919.

Madras ..
1. Presentation Convent High School, Georgetown.
2. St. Mary's Orphanage, Georgetown.*
3. Presentation Convent High School, Vepery.
4. Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery.*
5. St. Bede's European High School, San Thome.

May 1919.

The Nilgiris ..
6. Nazareth Convent High School, Ootacamund.
7. St. Agnes' Poor European School, Ootacamund.
8. Lawrence Memorial School (Male Branch), Lovedale.
9. Lawrence Memorial Girls' School, Lovedale.
10. Cordite Factory European School, Aruvankadu.
11. Lovedale Poor European School, Ootacamund.

June 1919.

The Nilgiris ..
12. Staines European High School, Coonoor.
13. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor.
14. St. Joseph's Convent High School, Coonoor.
15. St. Gabriel's European School, Coonoor.
16. Brooks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.
17. St. Stephen's European School, Ootacamund.
18. Home Missionary Society's European School, Coonoor.
19. Hebron European School, Coonoor.

July 1919.

Meeting of the European School Examination Board

Tinnevelly ..
20. Government Training School, Tinnevelly (visit).
21. Secondary Training Class attached to Thirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram (visit).

Malabar (British Anjengo.)
22. Convent School of Our Lady of the Mount, Tangasseri.

* These schools are proposed to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madura	23. Railway School, Madura 24. St. George's Home, Kodaikanal 25. Presentation Convent School, Kodaikanal.
Coimbatore	26. Stanes European High School, Coimbatore. 27. St. Francis Convent School, Coimbatore. 28. Railway School, Podanur. 29. Railway School, Erode.*
Salem	30. Railway School, Suramangalam.*
North Arcot ..	31 Railway School, Jalarpet.*

August 1919.

Salem	32. Government Training School, Salem (visit). 33. Sacred Heart High School, Yercaud. 34. Montfort European Boy's School, Yercaud.
Chittoor	35. Government Training School, Chittoor. 36. Railway School, Pakala.*
North Arcot ..	37. Government Muhammadan Training School, Arcot (visit). 38. Railway School, Arkonam.* 39. Railway School, Katpadi.* 40 Railway School, Ratchur.*
Bellary	41. Railway School, Guntakal.*
Anantapur ..	42. Railway School, Gooty.*

September 1919.

Cuddapah ..	43. Government Training School, Royachoti (visit).
Anantapur ..	44. Government Training School, Anantapur (visit). 45. Secondary Training Class attached to Ceded Districts College, Anantapur (visit).
Bellary	46. St. Philomena's High School, Bellary. 47. St. Joseph's European School, Bellary. 48. St. Antony's European School, Bellary.
South Arcot ..	49. Railway School, Villupuram.*
Tanjore	50. Do. Tanjore.* 51. Do. Nagapatam.*
Tinnevelly ..	52. Holy Cross European School, Tuticorin.*
Trichinopoly ..	53. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Trichinopoly. 54 St. Joseph's Girls' European School, Trichinopoly. 55. St. John's Vestry European School, Trichinopoly. 56. Government Training School, Trichinopoly (visit).
Chingleput ..	57. St. Stephen's Church School, Pallavaram.*

October 1919.

Madras	58. Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras (visit). 59. Government Panchama Training School, Madras (visit).

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL EXAMINATION BOARD.

South Kanara ..	60. Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore (visit). 61. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore (visit).
Malabar	62 St. Michael's European School, Cannanore. 63. St. Teresa's European School, Cannanore. 64. Government Training School, Cannanore (visit). 65. St. Joseph's European School, Tellicherry. 66. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Calicut. 67. St. Joseph's European Girls' School, Calicut. 68. Government Training School, Malappuram (visit). 69. St Mary's Convent School, Cochin. 70. European Boys' and Girls' School, Vypeen.

November 1919.

Chingleput ..	71. Wesleyan Mission School, St. Thomas' Mount.* 72. Holy Apostles Convent School, St. Thomas' Mount.*
Madras	73. Sacred Heart Convent Training School, Church Park, Teynampet. 74. Doveton Boys' High School, Vepery.

CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

MAKING ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Madras	75 St Joseph's European School, Vepery.* 76. John Pereira's Union School, Parktown, Madras.* 77. St. William's European School, Royapetta.* 78. St. George's Cathedral School, Royapeita.*

December 1919.

Nellore	79. Railway School, Donakonda.* 80. Railway School, Bitragunta.*
Godavari	81. Timpany Memorial School, Cocanada.* 82. St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada.* 83. Railway School, Rajahmundry.* 84. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry (visit).

* These schools are proposed to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Vizagapatam ..	86. St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam. 86. Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam. 87. St. John's Church School, Vizagapatam. 88. St. Joseph's Girls' School, Waltair. 89. Government Training School, Vizagapatam (visit). 90. Government Training School, Parvatipur (visit).

January 1920.

Kistna	91. Atkinson English Day School, Bezwada. 92. Secondary Training Class attached to Noble College, Masulipatam (visit).
Guntur	93. Government Training School, Guntur (visit). 94. Government Training School for Muhammadans, Guntur (visit). 95 Government Training School for masters, Ongole (visit).
Chingleput ..	96. Government Training School for masters Saidapet (visit).

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Madras	97. Medical Housewifery class (visit).

February 1920.

Madras ..	98. St Matthias' European School, Vepery.* 99. St. Mark's European School, North Georgetown.* 100. St Francis Xavier's School, North Georgetown.* 101. Christ Church Poor European School, Mount Road.* 102. St Peter's European School, Royapuram.* 103. St Antony's European School, Pudupet.* 104. Bishop Corrie High School, Madras. 105. Civil Orphan Asylums, Egmore. 106 Collegiate Girls' School, Vepery 107. St. Joseph's European School, Perambur.*
Chingleput	108. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar. 109. Railway School, Perambur.*

March 1920.

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAINING SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

110. St Thomas' Convent European School, San Thome.
111. St. Mary's European High School, San Thome.
112. Peyston Girls' High School, Vepery.
113. Sacred Heart Convent School, Church Park, Teynampet.
114. St. Andrew's Free School, Egmore.*
115. Physical Training Class, Egmore (visit).
116. Manual Training Class, Egmore (visit).
117. Domestic Economy Class, Egmore (visit).
118. Needlework & Dressmaking Classes, Egmore (visit).
119. Singing Class, Egmore (visit).

* These schools are proposed to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 17th May 1919.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE.

SECONDARY GRADE.

LIST A.—STIPENDIARIES SELECTED FOR TRAINING FROM 1st JULY 1919.

Number and name of candidate.	School in which employed or present address.
	Tanjore district.
1. R. Panchapakesa Ayyar . ..	Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore
2. K. V. Thiyagarajan	Do.
3. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar ..	Do.
4. T. N. Ponnuswami Ayyar ..	Do.
5. A. Vedamanikkam	St. Peter's High School, Tanjore.
6. T. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do
7. T. S. Venkataraman	Do.
8. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	Do.
9. R. N. Venkataraman	Do.
10. M. Ramaswami	S.P.G. Girls' School, Tanjore.
11. S. Jabaratnam	C.S.M. Secondary School, Tanjore.
12. A. Daniel Bhagyam	Do.
13. D. Samuel	E.L.M. Secondary School, Tanjore.
14. K. Radhakrishna Ayyar ..	Town High School, Kumbakonam.
15. M. Ramachendran	Native High School, Kumbakonam.
16. B. Mahalingam	Banadurai High School, Kumbakonam.
17. N. Thiruvengadathan ..	Elementary School, Kumbeswarankoil South Street, Kumbakonam.
18. V. Gopala Ayyar	Elementary School, Kambatha Viswanathaswami Koil Street, Kumbakonam.

Number and name of candidate.	School in which employed or present address.
Tanjore district—cont.	
19. S. Tatachari	.. Victoria High School, Papanasam.
20. K. Panchapakesan	.. Incomplete Secondary School, Umayalpuram.
21. T. Srinivasachariyar	.. National Secondary School, Mayavaram.
22. V. N. Subrahmanyan ..	.. S.M. Hindu High School, Shiyali.
23. V. Anantachari	.. Do.
24. S. R. Venugopala Pillai ..	.. E.L.M. Girls' School, Porayar.
25. V. Srinivasa Ramanujachari ..	.. National High School, Negapatam.
26. D. Subramania Ayyar ..	.. Do.
27. S. Rama Ayyar	.. Edward Lower Secondary School, Mudikondan.
28. T. S. Veidyanatha Ayyar ..	.. National High School, Mannargudi
29. V. Aswathe Narayanan ..	.. Do.
30. N. Jayaramayya	.. Findlay College, Mannargudi.
31. R. Ramamurti	.. Do.
32. G. V. Muthuswami	.. Mahaganapathi Elementary School, Ganapathi Agraharam.
33. T. K. Ramachandra Rao ..	.. Board Elementary School, Arunthangi.
34. R. Thyagasundram	.. Aided Elementary School, Vijayapuram.
35. S. Natesan	.. Aided Elementary School, Ethakudi.
36. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar ..	.. C/o. Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Negapatam range.
37. T. P. Chellaswami	.. Aided Elementary School, Orathor.
Ramnad district.	
38. T. S. Panchapakesan ..	.. Raja's High School, Ramnad.
39. M. K. Ramaswami Ayyangar ..	.. Elementary School, Manamadura.
40. M. Rangaswamy	.. Elementary School, Rajapalayam.
Trichinopoly district.	
41. P. Ramaswami	.. High School, Srirangam.
42. A. Ramakrishnan	.. Do.
43. M. V. Sitaramaya	.. Hindu Secondary School, Trichinopoly.
44. N. Balasundaram	.. Board Elementary School, Musiri.
45. B. Nagaratnam	.. Zamindar Elementary School, Turaiyur.
46. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	.. Board Elementary School, Thiruvam.
South Arcot district.	
47. Jeyendra Nayenar	.. A.A.M. High School, Tindivanam.
48. N. Subrahmanyam	.. Town High School, Cuddalore.
49. S. V. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	.. Board Elementary School, Kattumannarkoil.
50. V. S. Krishnamachari ..	.. Board Elementary School, Bhuvanagiri.
LIST B.—CANDIDATES ELIGIBLE FOR STIPENDS IN CASE OF VACANCIES occurring in LIST A.	
1. T. V. Pathmaswami	.. Board Elementary School, Gnadarvakottai.
2. K. B. Krishnamurthi	.. Aided Elementary School, Thapurumanallur.
3. T. Narasimhachari	.. Aided Elementary School, Kambatha Vijayanathiswami Koil Street, Kumbakonam.
4. S. Sundaresa Ayyar	.. Aided Elementary School, Thathagudi.
5. A. V. Natarajan	.. Hindu Elementary School, Ariyur.
6. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	.. Aryan Secondary School, Tiravadamarudur.
7. R. Krishnamurthi	.. Incomplete Secondary School, Umayalpuram.
8. S. R. Subrahmanyan	.. National High School, Mannargudi.
9. S. Subrahmanyan	.. Yanayadi Elementary School, Kumbakonam.
10. B. Subrahmanyan	.. Board Middle School, Panruti.

Tanjore, 20th May 1919.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARI,
Acting Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that under G.O. No. 1320-M, dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Driver qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops, near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 14th and 16th July 1919 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 18th June 1919, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 16th June 1919, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.]

To the Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

2. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particulars will be returned.

3. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

R. F. STONEY,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government, and President, Board of Examiners.

Chepauk, Madras, 13th May 1919.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the First Assistant's place in the Government Fishery Training Institute, Calicut, a trained and experienced Intermediate whose optional is Group 1; salary Rs. 40—4—80. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to "Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E., Honorary Superintendent, Government Fisheries, Calicut."

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Superintendent, Government Fisheries.

Calicut, 9th May 1919.

WANTED a Physics B. A. as Demonstrator in the Government Victoria College at Palghat on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. Applications stating full qualifications, and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st June 1919. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on the 16th June and will be kept on till the end of March 1920, when fresh sanction will have to be obtained for the post.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Govt. Victoria College, Palghat,
10th May 1919.

WANTED for the Government Elementary School at the Indian Institute of Science (1) a trained and certificated teacher of the Upper Secondary grade for the Headmaster's post on Rs. 25 per mensem and (2) one trained and certificated teacher of the Elementary Higher or Lower Secondary grade (either a master or a mistress) for the post of one of the assistant teachers on Rs. 20 per mensem.

The Headmaster who is provided with free quarters will also be eligible to get an allowance of Re. 5 per mensem for work in the night school started on the premises. Both the teachers are entitled to get the grain compensation allowance sanctioned from time to time.

None but those who are below 25 years of age (unless they are already in Government employment) and who know Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese need apply. Applications should be sent to the Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, before the 31st May 1919, and should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name.
(2) Caste.
(3) Educational qualifications, general and professional.
(4) Date of completion of certificate, and if holding a probationary trained teacher's certificate, date of passing the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.
(5) Age and date of birth.
(6) Languages in which the applicant is proficient to teach.

J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Bangalore, 6th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadan graduates for appointments in the tutorial and inspection branches of this department. Applicants should give full particulars under the following heads:—

(1) Name, age and present employment (with salary now drawn).
(2) Qualifications, general and professional, stating the subjects taken in the Degree Examination and the year of passing it, and the vernaculars known.
(3) Previous experience, and whether trained or untrained.
(4) Nature of employment desired and minimum salary expected.

2. The applications should reach this office before 1st June 1919 and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any.

B. LITTLEHAILES,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

14th May 1919.

WANTED for the Government Secondary School, Virajpet (Coorg), an Urdu Assistant on Rs. 30—1—40 to teach Urdu to Forms I to V. The post is permanently vacant and there is every likelihood of a candidate whose work has proved satisfactory being confirmed in it. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Headmaster.

Central High School, Mercara,
14th May 1919.

WANTED an Upper Secondary Trained women teacher possessing workable knowledge of the Oriya Language for the post of the Headmistress, Government Oriya Girls' School, Berhampur, on a salary of Rs 30 per mensem

The application should contain information on the following points:—

Full name, caste, age, educational and professional qualifications, present appointment, if any, and period of service.

Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the application.

16th May 1919

WANTED trained Anglo-Indian Headmistresses of the Secondary grade for the Government Hindu Girls' Schools, Berhampur, Vizianagram, Suryaraopeta and Guntur on a salary of Rs. 65 plus Rs 25 personal allowance.

Applications should contain information on the following points:—

Full name, caste, age, educational and professional qualifications, present appointment, if any, and period of service. Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the application

M. A. SHREENIVASA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle

Visagapatam, 19th May 1919.

WANTED two temporary Demonstrators, one for Physical Laboratory and the other for the Chemical Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem for the Government College, Kumbakonam. The appointment will last for one year from the 7th July 1919. Applicants should state their qualifications, etc. Applications will be received till the 10th June 1919.

R. M. STATHAM,
Principal

Government College, Kumbakonam,
20th May 1919.

As there is a prospect of some additional ranges of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools coming into effect shortly, applications from candidates who are qualified under the rules of the Public Service Notification are invited for clerks' posts required for the above offices on Rs 20 per mensem with a local allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Applications are also invited for the posts of attenders on Rs. 10 and a local allowance of Rs. 5 and also for peons' posts with a salary of Rs. 7 and a local allowance of Rs. 1 per mensem.

W. B. BRIERLEY,
Acting Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

Guntur, 21st May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from holders of secondary school-leaving certificate who have passed typewriting, elementary grade, for the post in this office of a temporary clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem (with local allowance Rs. 3). The applications containing the following particulars in the candidate's own handwriting should reach the undersigned not later than 16th June 1919:—(1) Name in full, (2) Age, (3) Qualifications, (4) Caste, and (5) Last previous employment if any.

Copies of testimonials should be attached.

O. A. WILKINSON,
Lecturer-in-charge.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,
22nd May 1919.

WANTED immediately trained teachers of the secondary grade for the undermentioned teacher's posts:—

(1) Headmaster on Rs. 30 in the Board Elementary school, Kambam, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura district.

(2) Additional teacher on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Board Elementary school, Karunkuttangulam, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura district.

Full name, caste, age, general and professional qualifications and period of service, if any, should be stated in the applications and copies of certificates of educational character should be submitted.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTHI AYYAR,
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura District.

22nd May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under Public Service Notification for the post of clerk on Rs 20 per mensem plus Rs. 6 war allowance in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.

The applications, which should reach this office not later than the 10th June, should be submitted furnishing the following particulars:—

(1) Date of birth; (2) languages known; (3) highest general educational qualifications; (4) other special qualifications, if any; (5) previous experience, if any; and (6) copies of testimonials.

Preference will be given to candidates who can read and write both Tamil and Telugu.

O. M. DRYSDALE,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Old College, Nazarethpettah, Madras,
22nd May 1919.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1919. [Price, 6 pies.

LIST OF TEACHERS WHOSE PROBATIONARY CERTIFICATES WERE COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SIXTH CIRCLE, DURING 1918 UNDER RULE 149 OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Examination.	Class of completed certificate.	Teachers' certificate number.
			SECONDARY GRADE.				
589	T. P. Srinivasan	Male.	Secondary.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Second.	13196
589	Rama Pillai	Do	Do.	Do. do.	1918	First.	14130
590	Rajagopala Ayyangar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Second.	14098
591	T. Srinivaraghavan ..	Do	Do.	Do. do.	1917	First.	14232
592	V. Narayanaswami Ayyar..	Do	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Second.	13105
593	R. Ramiatha Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1917	Do	14199
594	N. Subbaraya Ayyar ..	Do.	Do	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1916	Do.	12047
595	V. Subrahmanyam ..	Do.	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	14091
596	R. Narasimhachari ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	14105
597	M. R. Rajagopalan ..	Do.	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1902	Do.	9547
598	P. Ramakrishnapathi ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	Do.	14219
599	S. Subrahmanyam ..	Do.	Do.	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai	1918	First..	11156
600	K. Rama Rao	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	Second.	14209
601	T. S. Subrahmanyam ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1915	Do	12096
602	S. Jayaraman	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	14093
603	S. Sacharamayana Ayyar.	Do.	Do	Do do	..	Do.	14248
604	H. Sankaraiyar	Do.	Do.	Do do.	..	Do.	14135
605	P. S. Kuppu Rao	Do	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do	14098
606	C. K. Ranga Achari ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	12093
607	A. Srinivasa Acharya ..	Do.	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1916	Do.	14059
608	S. Thathachari	Do	Do.	Do ..	1916	Do	14142
609	Moses S. Devaraj ..	Do	Do.	A. M. Training School, Pasumalai.	1916	Do.	9152
610	V. Srinivasan	Do	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1915	Do	8844
611	T. S. Krishnaswami ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1915	Do.	1201
612	P. Rangaswami Ayyangar..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	14121
613	S. Narasuja Ayyangar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do	14123
614	K. Subrahmanyam ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	First.	14100
615	V. S. Rajagopalachari ..	Do	Do	Do. do.	1918	Second.	14100
616	V. Govindarajulu ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1915	Do.	13878
617	Muthukrishna Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do	12096
618	A. John Rajaratnam ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	14054

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Class of completed certificate.	Teachers' certificate number.
				SECONDARY GRADE—*concld.*			
518	S. Swaminatha Ayyar ..	Male.	Secondary.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1907	Second.	3560
520	M S. Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Do	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909	Do.	4843
521	V Rajagopala Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1916	First.	14516
522	R. Srinivasan	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Second	14107
523	K. Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	First.	14113
524	O.K. Narayanaswami Ayyar	Do.	Do	Do. do.	1916	Second.	14114
				ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
434	O. Jesudasan	Male.	Elementary.	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	1913	Second.	14820
626	T. S. Ponnuswami Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	First.	14519
627	T A. Nagaraja ayar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	14516
628	G. Somasundaram ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1 18	Second	15403
629	G. Immanuel	Do.	Do.	E.L.M. Training School, Tenguchet.	1911	Do.	11447
630	Arulappan Solomon ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1915	Do.	12650
631	A. Venkatramana Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1908	Do	98
632	M Manavarthi Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1918	Do.	15108
633	M. Gnanadikam Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	R. C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1918	Do.	13646
634	T.S. Nagalingam Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1914	Do.	11429
635	Naga Pillai	Do.	Do	Do. do	1916	Do.	14837
636	Krishna Ayyar	Do	Do.	Government Training School, Vilupuram.	1918	Do.	14409
637	T. S Pushpagnana Ayyar.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do	13577
638	G. Padmanabha Ayyangar.	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1915	First.	13573
639	T R. Lakshmana Rao ..	Do.	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore	1914	Second.	13411
640	K Seshadri Ayyangar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do	13877
641	S Parthasarthy Ayyangar.	Do	Do	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1918	Do.	14518
642	S. Michael	Do.	Do.	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1916	Do.	15011
643	K. Sangara Raja ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore	1916	Do	15599
644	S. A. Muthuswamy ..	Do	Do.	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution Trichinopoly.	1918	Do.	15661
645	Doraiswami Ayyar ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Vilupuram.	1918	Do.	14668
646	T. R Rajakrishnan ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	12565
647	S. Raghava Sarma ..	Do.	Do.	Do Do.	1918	Do.	14650
648	T. V. Balakrishna Ayyar	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	14184
649	S. Mirakshamdaram Ayyar	Do.	Do.	A.M. Training School, Pasamanji	1918	Do	12808
650	A Abdul Rahim	Do.	Do.	Government Training School for Mahammadans, Madras	1916	First.	14421
651	Chidambara Vandiar ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Second.	15501
652	M. K Subramania Ayyar.	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1916	Do.	14569
653	M. K Padma Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	Do do.	1911	Do.	7711
654	S Ramalinga Krishna Ayyangar	Do.	Do	Government Training School, Madura.	1906	Do.	945
655	Maruthia Thevarayar ..	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	First.	9085
656	Ramaswami Pavar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1911	Second.	7593
657	Swaminatha Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1915	Do	12487
658	Pan kantha ramiar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	14808
659	G. Natesa Pillai ..	Do.	Do.	Do do.	1916	Do.	11620
660	K. Tirumoo rthiham Ayyangar	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	1916	Do.	14911
661	T. S. Krishna Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do do.	1916	Do.	11527

Madras, 12th May 1919.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

LIST OF TEACHERS WHOSE CERTIFICATES WERE COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SEVENTH CIRCLE, DURING 1919 UNDER RULE 149 OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Grade.	Teachers' certificate number.	Class of completed certificate.
	SECONDARY GRADE.			
662	John Arokiasamy	Secondary.	12502	First.
663	S. Venkatarama Ayyar	Do.	14162	Do.
664	K. R. Punnappa	Do.	12127	Second
665	A. Subbiah Ananda Ayyar	Do.	7484	Do.
666	V. Venkatakrishna Ayyar	Do.	13134	Do.
667	V. Mahadevan	Do.	14155	Do.
668	B. S. Hariharan	Do.	14150	Do.
669	A. P. Chelleyya	Do.	12133	Do.
670	K. Soloman Pennuswami	Do.	13160	Do.
671	K. A. Subramania Ayyar	Do.	14160	Do.
672	Isaac Gnanaprakasam	Do.	14156	Do.
673	H. Muthukrishna Pillai	Do.	10508	Do.
674	K. Vaithinayar Ayyar	Do.	14154	Do.
675	Thomas Vetherithoan Muthunayagam Muthuswami	Do.	14157	Do.
676	Anvarthan Abraham Retnasami	Do.	14170	Do.
677	T. R. Ramalingaudaram Pillai	Do.	14016	Do.
678	M. Jabamani	Do.	12507	Do.
679	A. Chellam Ayyangar	Do.	14171	Do.
680	A. Narayanan	Do.	14166	Do.
681	R. Chandrasekaran	Do.	46.83	Do.
682	G. Murugathoss Pillai	Do.	14210	Do.
683	Ranthan Ayyangar	Do.	10530	Do.
684	K. Swaminathan	Do.	14166	Do.
685	M. S. Ramanuja Ayyangar	Do.	10446	Do.
686	V. Subramaniam	Do.	14131	Do.
687	R. Panchapakesa Ayyar	Do.	14139	Do.
688	S. Subramania Ayyar	Do.	14263	Do.
689	K. S. Varadachari	Do.	14091	Do.
690	T. Jothiratnam	Do.	14187	Do.
691	S. Ramachandra Ayyar	Do.	14149	Do.
692	L. K. Sundaram Ayya	Do.	14143	Do.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
693	K. V. Subramania Ayyar	Elementary.	14607	First.
694	K. Sankara Narayana Pillai	Do.	14681	Do.
695	S. A. Krishnayya Ayyar	Do.	13668	Do.
696	L. Linga Ayyar	Do.	13098	Do.
697	D. Syed Abdul Kadir Sahib	Do.	9256	Second.
698	M. Sahib Muhi-ud-din Sahib	Do.	11594	Do.
699	Mahamud Abdul Latef	Do.	11316	Do.
700	A. S. Chellam Ayyar	Do.	1423	Do.
701	M. Ramaswami Pillai	Do.	9467	Do.
702	A. Joseph	Do.	14016	Do.
703	P. Kuppuswami Pillai	Do.	13691	Do.
704	I. Krishna Pillai	Do.	1465	Do.
705	O. Sakkiara ingam Pillai	Do.	14538	Do.
706	O. K. Subramania Ayyar	Do.	10 17	Do.
707	K. Vijayagiri Velayudaswami Mudaliyaram	Do.	14510	Do.
708	P. Antoni Pillai	Do.	12216	Do.
709	A. Sivaramaiha	Do.	11643	Do.
710	M. Ignatimuthu	Do.	4425	Do.
711	M. Sundarapandian Pillai	Do.	10730	Do.
712	V. Kuppu Ayyar	Do.	10716	Do.
713	G. Surramania Ayyar	Do.	10718	Do.
714	V. Venkatasubba Ayyar	Do.	10719	Do.
715	S. P. Daniel	Do.	1481	Do.
716	K. Nanjundu	Do.	11647	Do.
717	M. Lakshmana Ayyangar	Do.	7853	Do.
718	Sayed Abdur Rahuman	Do.	7095	Do.
719	A. S. Sabanadan	Do.	6814	Do.
720	S. Nagamuthu Ayyar	Do.	6415	Do.
721	G. P. Ramasubba Ayyar	Do.	3452	Do.
722	S. Arokiam	Do.	14561	Do.
723	D. Rajaratn	Do.	1091	Do.
724	K. Anavatham	Do.	1696	Do.
725	A. David Jesudasan	Do.	12679	Do.
726	P. S. Venkatagiriyan	Do.	12684	Do.
727	M. Perumswami	Do.	3027	Do.
728	K. A. Nagaswami Ayyar	Do.	9451	Do.
729	G. Srinivasa Ayyar	Do.	3783	Do.
730	L. Lakshmi Ayya	Do.	11569	Do.
731	M. Kanniyan	Do.	13049	Do.
732	S. Devadasan	Do.	11105	Do.
733	A. Sowmitha Nadan	Do.	281	Do.
734	V. Ramiah Ayyar	Do.	13613	Do.
735	S. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.	14574	Do.
736	V. S. Mahadeva Ayyar	Do.	6597	Do.
737	T. Ramachandra Vathiar	Do.	10734	Do.
738	S. Subramania Vathiar	Do.	37	Do.
739	G. Gnanambalammal	Do.	10728	Do.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Grade.	Teachers' certificate number.	Class of completed certificate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
740	P. Dharmalam	Elementary.	18719	Second.
741	C. Lagthamani	Do.	16807	Do.
742	V. Adinalam Ayyar	Do	8043	Do.
743	K. Gopala Ayyengar	Do.	11613	Do.
744	M. Sundaram Ayyar	Do.	3773	Do
745	L. Gopala Ayyar	Do.	14680	Do
746	G. S Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.	14596	Do.
747	V. Pethaperuma Pillai	Do.	11549	Do.
748	I. Chinnappa	Do.	25067	Do.
749	A. Raghunatha Rau	Do.	7730	Do.
750	B Sami Chetty	Do.	9946	Do.
751	V. Arumuga Pandaram	Do.	18782	Do.
752	P. Petamal	Do.	6926	Do.
753	V. Govinda Ayyangar	Do.	201	Do.
754	T. A Peshayya Pillai	Do.	14683	Do
755	G. Appaya	Do.	13103	Do.
756	M. Pentamvami Pillai	Do	18826	Do.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 9th May 1919.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Octacamund, May 27, 1919.

No. 452.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint S. Abdul Hamid Mia Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Cuddapah District Board.

No. 453.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. William Ross Clark as a member of the Tinnevelly District Board.

No. 454.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Trichinopoly Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal as President of the Peachendu Taluk Board in the Anantapur district with effect from the 4th June 1919.

No. 455.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Cheyyur Muttayya Mudaliyar Avargal as President of the Chingleput Taluk Board in the Chingleput district.

No. 456.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Sarvepalli Venkatanarasimha Rao Garu as Vice President of the Kurnool District Board.

No. 457.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. George Bidie, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 458.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Cruz Fernandez Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 459.—Under rule 34 of the rules for the conduct of elections in municipalities, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Parasur Seshe Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srirangam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 460.—Under section 169 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby delegates to Collectors the power to sanction, under section 67 (4) of the Act, the proposals of district boards to declare that payment of tolls on carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any gate or bridge shall clear such carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any other gate or bridge specified.

No. 481.—Under sections 6 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Vilattikulam including the hamlets of Kila Sundaeswarapuram and Kattakampatti in the Kavilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district shall be constituted into a union called the Vilattikulam union for the purposes of the said Act and to direct that the provisions of the Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the union with effect from 1st July 1919 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the union shall, for the time being, be seven.

No. 482.—Under sub-section (1) of section 103 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the following 11 union villages of the Kurnool taluk, Kurnool district, from and after the 1st July 1919 :—

1. Chanugondla.	4. Perla.	7. Uhindakonda.	10. Pyalakurti.
2. Kothakota.	5. Poluked.	8. Kallaru.	11. Rumata.
3. Laxmipolor.	6. Rudravaram.	9. Pulakurti.	

No. 483.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 28 published on page 2 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 19th March 1885, and notification No. 353, published on page 234 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th October 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the Vizagapatam District Board shall, for the time being, be 33 and that the number of members to be appointed by election shall be 22.

No. 484.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 1937 published on pages 711 and 712 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th December 1916, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the number of members of the taluk boards specified below, to be appointed by election, shall, for the time being, be as shown against them :—

Vizagapatam District.

Name of taluk board.	Number of members to be elected.
Parvatipuram	14
Vizagapatam	12

No. 485.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following literal one which it is proposed to make in schedule I A to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Act, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notification No. 1371 on pages 832 to 841 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915. Any objections or suggestions that persons interested may desire to make in respect of the draft alterations should reach Government on or before the 1st July 1919.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Parvatipuram Taluk Board—	
1. Parvatipur Circle, comprising the villages west of the Pulikonda-Parvatipuram road and the Parvatipuram Rayagada road	2
2. Marung circle, comprising the villages east of the Pulikonda-Parvatipuram road and the Parvatipuram Rayagada road	2
3. Bobbili circle, comprising the present Bobbili police station limits	1
4. Amity circle, comprising the present Amity police station limits	2
5. Salur circle, comprising the present Salur police station limits	1
6. Makkuva circle, comprising the present Makkuva police station limits	1
Vizagapatam Taluk Board—	
1. Adivivaram circle, comprising the villages to the east and north of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road (excluding the Vizagapatam municipality)	1
2. Nuvva circle, comprising the villages between the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road and the Vizagapatam-Anakapalle road	1
3. Kasir circle, comprising the villages south of the Vizagapatam-Anakapalle road	1
4. Srungavarapukota circle, comprising the villages between the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road and the Tamarapalle-Sitampeta road (excluding Srungavarapukota and villages west of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road from Srungavarapukota	1
5. Lakavarapukota circle, comprising the villages between the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road, the Kottavalasa-Viravangram road and the Shimmanga-Srungavarapukota road	2
6. Kottavalasa circle, comprising the villages to the west of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road up to Srungavarapukota and to the south of the Vizianagram-Kottavalasa road	1
7. Jami circle, comprising the villages between the Bimmasingi-Srungavarapukota road and the Tamarapalle-Sitampeta road	1
8. Kasimkota circle, comprising the villages lying to the west of the Anakapalle-Pedagadam road	1
9. Anakapalle circle, comprising the villages between the Anakapalle-Sabbavaram road and the Anakapalle-Agenampadi road (excluding the Anakapalle municipality)	1
10. Parvada circle, comprising the villages south of the Anakapalle-Agenampadi road	1
11. Sabbavaram circle, comprising the villages north of the Anakapalle-Sabbavaram road ..	1

No 468.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the fifty-six villages of the Anantapur district specified below with effect from 1st June 1919 :—

Under the Gooty Taluk Board.

1. Pallam.	2. Nittur.		

Under the Dharmavaram Taluk Board.

3. Dharmavaram.	9. Nagasamudram.	15. Payadindi.	21. Saidapuram.
4. Ontur	10. Chennakottapalli.	16. Kadiri.	22. Motayalaheruvu.
5. Mallakalva.	11. Obalapuram.	17. Allagadda.	23. Putnur.
6. Kanetura.	12. Cheriopalli.	18. K alepalli.	24. Kalasamudram.
7. Rayalapalli.	13. Dampetla.	19. Mutukupalli.	25. Charupalli.
8. Ravulaheruvu	14. Sangala.	20. Kalagalla.	

Under the Anantapur Taluk Board.

26. Bukkarayasamudram.	31. Papampeta.	36. Kandukura.	41. Yatakallu.
27. Rapadu.	32. Narayanapuram	37. Garladinne.	42. Madigubba.
28. Sidlaraupuram.	33. Rachanipalli.	38. Garudapuram.	43. Palvy.
29. Uppalapalli	34. Kodima.	39. Munkalla	
30. Kakkalapalli.	35. Somasamudd'i.	40. Chapur.	

Under the Penukonda Taluk Board.

44. Penukonda.	48. Kotapuram.	52. Mala.	56. Amidalagondi.
45. Kottalapuram.	49. Srikantapuram.	53. Mudukuriu.	
46. Pamparti.	50. Kodigenahalli.	54. Hanumanadram.	
47. Hindupur	51. Chelamandram.	55. Malavoy.	

No. 467.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1881, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule appended to notification No. 1362 published on pages 750–801 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1915, the Governor in Council proposes to re-arrange the wards in the Bachampur municipality and to re-distribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before 1st July 1919; none received after that date will be considered :—

SCHEDULE.

Ward limits and boundaries	Number of councillors proposed.
WARD I.—Commencing from Courtpeta toll-gate, including Courtpeta, Kommapalli, Goilandi, Chandramoulpeta, Dhobipeta, Gollopalli to the end of Rampa street.	1

North.—From north-east corner of survey No. 290; thence along the western boundary of 294, 316, 317-A where it meets the Luchchapadu boundary, thence eastwards along the eastern boundary of 317-A and north and eastern boundary of 412 and eastern boundary of 317-B up to the theodolite station, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 400 up to the theodolite station where Luchchapadu boundary ends, thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 400, 356-B up to the point where it meets survey No. 415 (Aska road) thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 415, 366 of Bhapora (Aska road) where it meets the boundary of Goilandi, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of a portion of group No. 377, 381 of Goilandi, thence northwards along the western boundary of survey No. 376, group Nos. 372 and 378 up to the theodolite station thence westwards along the southern and western boundary of group Nos 373–375 and western boundary of survey No 356 (Hetta tank) where Bhapora boundary ends, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 356 up to the Khandem stone until it meets survey No 474, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No 474 and northern and eastern boundary of group Nos 475-476, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 492-A, thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey No. 492-A and group Nos. 477, 478 up to the stone where survey No. 500 and group Nos. 542–543 meet, thence eastwards along the northern and eastern boundary of survey No. 508 (Sannabondo) and eastern boundary of group Nos. 507–510 up to the Khandem stone where it meets survey No. 139-B, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No 139-B and northern and eastern boundary of survey No. 138 up to the point where it meets the Aska road (survey No. 131-B), thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 131-B up to the north-east corner of survey No. 131-B of Goilandi.

East.—From the north-east corner of survey No. 131-B of Goilandi southwards up to where it meets the Khandem stone, thence westwards along the southern boundary of survey No. 131-B up to the point where 579-A and group 91–92 meet, thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 579-A, 581, 579 B of Goilandi up to the junction stone of Panakalapalli, Goilandi, and Lanjepalli Mokhasa, thence southwards along the boundary between Panakalapalli and Lanjepalli Mokhasa up to the point where it meets the survey Nos. 146-A and 146 of Panakalapalli

Ward limits and boundaries.	Number of councillors proposed.

South.—From the south-west corner of survey No. 148 of Panakalapalli, westwards along the road north of the jail up to the junction of Courtpeta tollgate and thence westwards along telegraph office road to Union Club.

West.—Starting from the junction of Bijjipora tank bund road and main road near Union Club and thence northwards along Moss House road, Hospital road to Chandramouipeta toll-gate, up to north-east corner of survey No. 290 and thence northwards along the eastern boundary of survey No. 290, where it meets the survey Nos. 301 and 250.

WARD II.—A line drawn from the Sub-Collector's bungalow along the new limits, Hillpalm, Bejjipore, Church road, Invalidpeta, to the eastern boundary of the parade ground. 1

North.—The southern boundary line of the first ward as defined above.

East.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No 146, thence southwards along the western boundary of survey No. 146 up to the point where it meets the boundary station of survey No. 145 (Nuva tank) and 152 of Panakalapalli village.

South.—From the boundary stone of survey No. 145 (Nuva tank) and 152 of Panakalapalli village westwards along the northern boundary of local fund road up to the point where the backyards of Lanjapalli village houses meet the road, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the backyards of houses of Lanjapalli village up to the point where local fund road meets with Courtpeta, thence westwards along a portion of block No. 1 of Lanjapalli Mokhasa up to where Lanjapalli and Gusaninowgam boundaries meet, thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 852 up to where survey Nos. 853 and 848 meet, thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 853 and 847 up to where survey Nos. 848 and 847 meet, thence westwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 1009 and 1015 up to the point where survey Nos. 1010, 1015 and 618-B. meet, thence westwards crossing the portion of survey No. 1016 (railway road) up to where survey Nos. 480 and 618-A meet, thence northwards along the western boundary of a portion of survey No. 1016 and up to the point where survey Nos. 487-B and 486 meet, thence northwards along the western boundary of survey Nos. 487-B, 1022 and 1014 up to the point where survey Nos. 448, 418 and 1014 meet, thence westwards along the southern and western boundary of survey No. 418 (Gusaninowgam) up to the theodolite station where survey Nos 330 and 329 of Bejjipore meets, thence westwards along the boundary between Gusaninowgam and Bejjipore up to south-east corner of survey No. 344, Bejjipore.

West.—Starting from south-east corner of survey No. 344 of Bejjipore, along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 343, 342, 341, 340 of Bejjipore (Public Works Department channel) where it meets survey Nos. 340 and 338 and thence along the southern, eastern and northern boundary of survey No. 339 and thence along the eastern boundary of survey Nos 126, 309A and 309E of Bejjipore, up to the point where it meets the southern boundary of ward I (main road).

WARD III.—A line drawn from the eastern side of Union Club road including hospital to the Military Bazaar road up to the Aska loop line 2

North.—Starting from the point where the northern boundary of fourth ward ends and thence eastwards along the northern boundary of a portion of survey No 219 and group Nos 225–229 and group Nos. 260, 263, 265, 266, 267-A, 284 and 785 and a portion of 286 (Aska road), 289, 290.

East.—Western boundary of first and second wards as defined above.

South.—Starting from south-east corner of survey No 344 of Bejjipore and thence westward along the village boundary between Gusaninowgam and Bejjipore up to where the survey Nos. 307 and 309 of Gusaninowgam and survey Nos. 4–12 of Bejjipore meet.

West.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey Nos. 307 and 309 of Gusaninowgam and thence northwards along the eastern boundary of group Nos 4 and 12 and thence through the portions of group Nos. 17, 18 and 22, survey Nos. 19, 20 and 21 and group Nos. 31–35, survey No. 34, group Nos. 36–38; 41–43, survey Nos. 44 and 46, group Nos. 61, 74–76, 77–80, 82–85, 87, 78, 88, 89, 93–95, 90–92 of Bejjipore and thence northwards through the survey No. 375 of Bhapore, crossing Public Works channel and parade ground up to old post office and thence along the Military Bazaar road up to the point where it meets the survey Nos. 215 and 219 of Bhapore.

WARD IV.—A line drawn from the old post office, along the western side of the Military Bazaar up to Christian book depot and thence along the market road through Santhapeta up to Kundadevalyam from there along the eastern row of houses in Beerska street through Doctor Powell's lane up to the end of Panchadevalyam road. 2

Ward limits and boundaries.	Number of councillors proposed.
North.—Starting from the junction of Beeraka street where it meets the boundary ends of wards 7, 6, 4 and 5, from thence along the main road up to the north-east khandam stone of survey No. 393A (i.e.) south-west of Thammayya tank and thence northward along the eastern bund of Thammayya tank, thence northwards along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 406, 108B, 409, and 108A and group Nos. 109, 110, 119 and 102 Asha road and group Nos. 98–99 of Bhapore and thence eastwards from the point where it meets the end of northern boundary of group Nos 127, 128, 158, 159-A, 162 and 163 and survey No. 215A and a portion of survey No. 219 of Bhapore.	
East.—Same as the eastern boundary of third ward as defined above.	
South.—From the point where the eastern boundary meets with the southern boundary of third ward at the junction of survey No. 2 and group Nos. 4–12, of Bejjipore and group Nos. 307–309 of Gunnainowgam and thence westward along the southern boundary of group Nos. 4–12, survey No. 13 and group Nos. 14–16 of Bejjipore up to the trijunction stone of Gunnainowgam, Pata Berhampur and Bejjipore and thence westwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 211A, 210 and 195, group Nos. 192 195 of Pata Berhampur up to the point where it meets survey No. 152 to Ichchapuram loop line road	
West.—Starting from the point where it meets the Nilakantam tank road, survey No. 152 to Ichchapuram loop line road 226 and thence northward along the Nilakantam tank road, survey No. 152 of Pata Berhampur up to the junction of Panchadevalyam road, i.e., north of Rayaguru Matam, and thence westward along the Panchadevalyam road up to the point on the Dayanahapti tank road where it meets with Pantayya Pantulu's lane and thence northward along Pantayya Pantulu's lane up to the entrance of the lane to Venkateswara temple street, thence eastward along the Venkateswara temple street up to the point just opposite to temple of Venkateswaraswami and thence northward along the Beeraka street up to the entrance of the street to main road where it meets the boundaries of wards 7, 6, 5 and 4.	
WARD V.—A line drawn from Thammayya tank along the northern row of houses in main road, turning at the Santrani street and Kapileswarapeta up to Asha road.	1
North.—Starting from the point where the northern boundary of seventh ward ends and thence eastward along the northern boundary of portion of survey No 6-B of Sankarapore until it meets the north west corner of survey No. 70-A of Bhapore; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 70-A, 72, group Nos. 77, 78, group Nos. 79 81, group Nos. 82–100, survey No. 101, group Nos. 98, 99 up to the north-east point of group Nos. 98, 99 of Bhapore.	
East and south.—Same as the portion of northern and portion of western boundaries of fourth ward, i.e., from the junction of Beeraka street where it meets the boundaries of wards 7, 6, 4 and 5 up to north-west corner of group Nos. 98, 99 of Bhapore where it meets with the eastern end of northern boundary.	
West.—Starting from the junction of Beeraka and Santrani streets where it meets the boundaries of wards 7, 6, 4 and 5 and thence northwards along the Santrani and Kapileswarapeta streets up to the entrance of Gowdu street; thence northwards along the eastern bund of Balla Malladevudu's tank and thence northwards crossing survey No. 402, Public Works channel, and survey Nos. 106-A and 102, Asha road of Bhapore up to the point where it touches the south-west corner of Haddi street and thence northwards through the survey No. 6-B up to the point where it meets the eastern end of northern boundary of seventh ward.	
WARD VI.—A line drawn from Beeraka street western row of houses along the main road up to the eastern row of houses in Kaspa street along Kavati street, Sankari street and Jamudevipeta to the end of Pata Berhampur-Pondera street.	2
North.—Starting from the junction of Kaspa street and thence eastwards along the main road (southern boundary of seventh ward) up to the junction of Beeraka street where it meets the boundaries of wards 7, 6, 4 and 5.	
East.—Same as the western boundary of the fourth ward as defined above.	
South.—Starting from the point where the eastern boundary ends and thence westwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 2A5 and 29 (Ichchapuram loop road) of Pata Berhampur up to the point where the eastern boundary of eighth ward ends.	
West.—Starting from the point where the southern boundary ends and thence northwards crossing the Ichchapuram loop line road, survey No. 29 and thence through the group Nos. 45–47, 42–44, survey No. 49 of Pata Berhampur and thence western bund of Gudiya tank, survey No. 51-A and thence northward along the western boundaries of group Nos. 52, 53 and 55 and 20, 195, Dhonnai Berhampur mokhasa up to the boundary stone where it touches with Pata Berhampur street and thence northwards along the Kaspa street up to the entrance of the street to main road (Pedda Bazaar where it meets with the starting point of northern boundary).	

Ward limits and boundaries.	Number of councillors proposed.
WARD VII.—A line drawn from Santrani street along Pedda Bazaar road up to Kedareswara temple and turning at Kedareswara temple northwards along Gramadevata street up to Asku road *North.*—Starting from the point where the northern boundary of ninth ward ends and thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 248-247 (Public Works channel) and thence eastwards along the portion of northern boundary of survey No. 6-B. *East.*—Same as the western boundary of fifth ward. *South.*—Starting from the point where the eastern boundary ends (junction of Beereku street) and thence westwards along the main road up to the junction of Kaspa street where the eastern boundary of eighth ward ends and thence westwards along the main road (northern boundary of eighth ward) up to the junction of Aga street and Gramadevata street main road meet. *West.*—Starting from the point where the southern boundary ends at the entrance of Gramadevata street and thence northward along the Gramadevata street and through the survey No. 227 of Sankarapore and thence northward through the group Nos. 23 A, 25-A and 26-A and survey No. 249 up to the point where northern boundary starts.	3
WARD VIII.—A line drawn from the western row of houses in Kaspa street up to Pata Berhampur and from Pata Berhampur along Meharta street, Aga street to the end of New Dispensary road *North.*—Starting from the junction of Aga street and main road and Gramadevata street and thence eastwards along the main road up to the junction of Kaspa street road. *East.*—Same as the western boundary of sixth ward. *South.*—Starting from a portion of survey No. 29 (Ichchapuram loop line road) of Pata Berhampur and thence westwards along the southern boundary of survey No. 29 (Ichchapuram loop line road) up to the point on the west of the road opposite to the south-west corner of Kusuno bhonde survey No. 40 of Pata Berhampur. *West.*—Starting from the point where the southern boundary ends in a northern direction along the western boundary of survey No 29 up to the khandam stone, where survey Nos. 29, 3, 2-B, group Nos. 30, 38, 39 meets, and thence northwards same as the eastern boundary of ninth ward up to the junction of Aga street, main road and Gramadevata street.	2
WARD IX.—A line drawn from Pata Berhampur, Ayyanna tank toll-gate through the western row of houses in Maharta and Aga street along Kedareswara temple including western row of houses in Gramadevata street, Batho Bikka street, Kalupatro street, Kedaripeta, Balankipeta, Baria Billo street, Reddika street near Jaggu took up to Sankarapore toll-gate. *North.*—From the north-west corner of survey No 177-A (Asku road) southwards up to the khandam stone where it meets survey Nos. 252 and 275 and thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos 252, 251, 250 and a portion of survey No. 249 where the northern boundary of seventh ward starts. *East.*—Same as the western boundary of seventh ward and eighth ward up to khandam stone where the survey Nos. 3, 2-B and group Nos. 30, 38, 39 touching the khandam stone south of Ayyanna tank toll-gate. *South.*—Starting from khandam stone where survey Nos. 3, 2-B, 29 and group Nos. 30, 38 and 39 on the Ichchapuram loop line road. *West.*—Starting from khandam stone 3, 2-B, 29 and group Nos. 30, 38 and 39 on the Ichchapuram loop line road and thence northwards along the western boundary of survey No. 2-B and southern and western boundary of survey No. 4-B up to the junction stone of Berhampur, Pata Berhampur and Haradakhandi, thence northwards along the western boundary of survey No. 1 of Berhampur up to the north-west corner of boundary stone of survey No. 1 of Berhampur, thence northwards along the western boundary of survey Nos. 210-A and 209-B, thence along the southern and western boundary of survey No. 274 western boundary of 192-A and 273, northern boundary of 192-B and western and northern boundary of 177-A, up to the point where the northern boundary starts.	1

No. 403.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards in the Periyakulam municipality and to redistribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before the 16th July 1919. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE

Periyakulam municipality.

Number and name of wards.	Boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
1. Agraharam ward ..	*North*.—The Varahanadi	1
	East.—The Eastern Agraharam street running from the suspension bridge to Vahambali Pattal ..	
	South.—The southern municipal limit	
	West.—The western municipal limit up to Varahanadi.	
2. Bazaar street—Thandupalaiyam ward.	*North*.—The Varahanadi	3
	East.—The eastern municipal limit up to the Varahanadi.	
	South.—The southern municipal limit	
	West.—The eastern boundary at ward No. 1	
3. Vadagarai—Kilavadagarai ward.	*North*.—The Vari channel	3
	East.—The eastern municipal limit up to the Varahanadi.	
	South.—The Varahanadi	
	West.—The western municipal limits from the Varahanadi	

No. 467.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the land measured and specified in notification No. 1613, published on page 618 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd October 1916, as required for the extension of the Municipal Hospital at Rajahmundry :—

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Rajahmundry village.

	Sq. yds.
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Kandula Venkatanarayya, door No. 1070, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	250·8
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to G. Narasimha Rao, door No. 1069, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	114·4
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to G. Virabhadrayya, door No. 1068, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	316·8
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to G. Narasimha Rao, door No. 1067, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	49·3
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Pavuda Subbamma, door No. 1066 bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	161·5
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to A. Balayya Viswasami, door No. 1065, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	167·0
Village-site dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Kurakula Abbulu, door No. 1064, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	170·8
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Namana Krishnamma, door No. 988, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	191·7
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Yammaredda Kanakayya, door No. 978, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	80·0
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to A Pilli Krishnamma, door No. 973, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	377·8
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to (a) Pilli Krishnamma and Gondesi Venkanna, door No. 972 bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	16·7
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Gondesi Venkanna, door No. 974, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	307·2
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to (b) Gondesi Venkanna, door No. 972 (b), bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	67·6
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Gondesi China Appaiyasami, door No. 977, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	49·3
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Gondesi Nagamma and G. Ramanna, door No. 976, bounded on the north, east south and west by No. 414-A	30·0
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Gondesi Venkanna, door No. 979, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	7·5
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to (a) Gondesi Venkanna, door No. 972, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	32·1
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Gunti Swami, door No. 975, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	50·5
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Pilli Nokalu, door No. 971, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	49·8
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Pilli Krishnamma, door No. 981, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	31·0
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to Kadiam Sanamma, door No. 970, bounded on the north, east, south & and west by No. 414-A	32·4
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to V. Venkataswami and V. Maridayya, door No. 411, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	361·0
Village-site, dry, No. 414-A, belonging to V. Maridayya, door No. 980, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 414-A	175·1

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 470.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Taluk Board Panchama school at Harur; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Uttangarai taluk, Harur village.

	Acres.
Dry, patta, S. No. 385-3 B, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Robertson on behalf of the London Mission, bounded on the north by S. No 385-3 A, east by S. No. 376, Local Fund road; south and west by S. No. 385-3 A.	0·05

No. 471.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed *for* a public purpose, to wit, for constructing quarters for the Medical Officer, Perintalmanna; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Walavanad taluk, Perintalmanna village.

	Acs.
Eyetwari, occupied dry, part of S. No. 2-4 A, belonging to owner Karuvayur Moopil Narayanan Moosad, Kanapilar and occupier Shaikh Ali's son Muhammad Qasim Sahib, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 2-4 A (part), south by S. No. 95-4, west by S. No. 2-5	1·45

No. 472.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,176 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play-ground for the Gudiyattam municipal school, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Gudiyattam taluk, Gudiyattam town.

	Sq. ft.
T.S. No. 597, belonging to Abdul Majid Sahib, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 591; east by T.S. No 599, south by portions of T.S. Nos 595 and 598; west by T.S. No 596	2,102
T.S. Nos 592-2 and 592-3, belonging to (1) Jaina Bibi, (2) Rukia Bibi and (3) Mukt-ud-din Khan Sahib, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 597; east by T.S. No. 598 and 600-2, south by T.S. No. 598; west by T.S. Nos 595 and 597	1,282
T.S. No 599-2 and 599-3, belonging to (1) Jaina Bibi, (2) Rukia Bibi and (3) Mukt-ud-din Khan Sahib, bounded on the north by T.S. Nos. 592-3 and 600-1; east by T.S. No. 602, south by T.S. No. 594, west by T.S. No. 598-2	732
Total ..	4,116

No. 473.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·39 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a new road from Konkolla to Vinjeram lock; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Gudivada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Gudivada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Gudivada, is authorized to take possession of the land.

Kistna district, Kaikalur taluk, Achayeram village.

	Acres.
Eyetwari wet, S. No. 76-B, belonging to Nuri Yellayya and Gangayya, bounded on the north by No. 76-2 B, east by No 72; south by No. 73; west by No 76-2	0·06
Eyetwari wet, S. No. 75-2 A-2, belonging to Hari Bhaswarti, Hari Venkatachalapati, Hari Sitaramayya, Hari Narasimhan, bounded on the north by No. 74; east by No. 72; south by No. 75-B; west by No. 75-2 A-1	0·28
Eyetwari wet S. No. 73 A-2, belonging to Pamul Venkatakrishna Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 73-C; east by No. 72, south by No. 71, west by No. 73 A-1	0·05
Total ..	0·39

No. 474.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·95 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an inspection shed; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Pereiyar Zamin village.

	Acres.
Dry, P. No. 122, belonging to Dharmaraja Kumara munigan, bounded on the north by P. No. 99; east, south and west by P. No. 122	0·4738
Dry, P. No. 103, belonging to Ponnayyasami Pillai, bounded on the north and east by P. No. 102; south by P. No. 103, west by P. No. 122	0·4775
Total ..	0·95

No. 475.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,360 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the lane in T.S. No. 68 in the Nagapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Nagapatam taluk, No. 33, Nagore village.

	Sq. ft.
Government dry, T.S. No. 68 (vacant house-site), Nagore east ward block No. I of ward No V, belonging to S. A. R. Pakkirswami Chettiyar, bounded on the north by T.S. No 10; east by T.S. No. 69; south by T.S. No. 67; west by T.S. No. 63	1,360

No. 476.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 31 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a converging lane behind the southern row of houses in the Cutchery Street, Erode; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Surampatti village.

	Sq. ft.
Dry, T.S. No. 1497 B-1, belonging to Haji Hydar Sahib, bounded on the north by Nos. 1516 to 1516, 1518, 1519 and 1525; east by No. 1526; south by No. 1497 B-3; west by No. 1497	6,134
Dry, T.S. No. 1497 B-2, belonging to Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1526; east by Nos. 1526 and 1527; south and west by No 1497 B-1	956
Dry, T.S. No. 1498-2, belonging to Haji Hydar Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1497 B-1; east by No 1498-1; south by No 1498-3, west by No 1498-2	1,893
Dry, T.S. No. 1498-3, belonging to Govindappa Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 1498-2 & 4; east and south by No. 1498-1; west by No. 1498-4	182
Dry, T.S. No. 1498-4, belonging to Subbayya Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 1498-3; east by No. 1498-1; south by No. 1498-1; east by No 1498	1,413

Pulamadu village.

Dry, T.S. No. 1528, belonging to Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 1525 and 1529; east by Nos. 1525 and 1527; south by Nos 1527 B-2 and 1527; west by No 1497 B-2	1,871
Dry, T.S. No. 1527, belonging to Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1528; east by No. 1526; south by No. 1498; west by Nos 1497 B-2 and 1526	1,477
Total ..	13,862 or 31 cents.

No. 477.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming the approaches of the bridge at mile 9/1 of Mayar-Husmar road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Karkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Karkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Karkal taluk, Nallur village.

	Acre.
Wet, S. No 173-3 B, belonging to Unhabbe (female), bounded on the north by No. 173-3 A; east by No. 174; south by Nos. 173-2 and 175; west by No. 173-4 B	0·08
Wet, S. No. 173-4 B, belonging to Ratnamala (female), bounded on the north by No. 173-3 A; east by No. 173-3, 3 B; south by No. 173-2, west by No. 173-5	0·13
Wet, S. No. 174-2 E, belonging to Ratnamala (female), bounded on the north by No. 174-2 A; east by No. 257; south by No. 176, west by No. 174-2 B	0·05
Wet, S. No. 174-2 B, belonging to Padma Murava, bounded on the north by No. 174-3 A; east by No. 174-2B; south by No. 176, west by Nos. 173-2 A and b 6	0·01
Total ..	0·25

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 61.—M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Colamamkuppi Bangalore Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., L.M. & S. (Mad.), M.B. (Dur), V.H.A.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from date of relief with permission to retire at the end of the leave, under articles 233, 240 and 369 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India letters in G.Os. Nos. 52, Financial, dated 20th January 1919, and 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919.

Ootacamund, May 21, 1919.

No. 62.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Spinks Ross, I.M.S., privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 63.—Major Michael Joseph Quirke, I.M.S., to act as Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. T. S. Hoss on privilege leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1919.

No. 64.—M.R Ry. Tinnevelly Subba Ayyar Tirumurti Avargal, B.A., M.B.C.M., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, with effect from date of taking charge.

No. 65.—M.R Ry. Katti Krishna Rao Avargal, M.B.C.M., to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, with effect from date of taking charge.

SERVICES PLACED.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1919.

No. 66.—The services of Lieut.-Col. R. Bryson, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the date of relief.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1919.

No. 67.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(MEDICAL.)

Simla, the 2nd May 1919.

No. 234.—The services of the Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.B.I., Indian Medical Service, who was employed as a member of the Medical Services Committee, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd April 1919.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1919.

No. 21-P.—In modification of Notification No. 20-P., published on pages 234-235 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th May 1919, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Arcot, North—		Udamalpet,	Kunnamanayakkanur.	Kanara, South—	
Arni.	Arni.		Reddipalaiyam.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
Tirupattur.	Tirupattur.		Sigavirampatti.		
Vellore.	Ambur.		Udamalpet Municipality.	Nilgiris—	
		Cuddapah—		Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.
Sellary—		Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	Salem—	
Hadagalli.	Adivimallanakeri.			Hosur..	Begepalli.
		Guntur—			Hosur.
Kudligi.	Amballi.	Bapatla.	Bapatla.		Kembatti.
	Kudirinmaggi.		Chebrolu.		Morasur.
	Tulaballi.		China Ganjam.		Nagondapalli.
Sirugappa.	Hachcholli.		Chirala.		Samanayu.
			Ipurupalem.		Sattanur.
Chittoor—			Jandrapeta.		
Madanapalle.	Pedda Tippasamudram union.		Kanuka tapalem.	Krishnagiri.	Begatapalli.
			Kottapatnam.		
			Santaravuru.		
Coimbatore—			Vetapalem union.	Salem—	
Dharapuram.	Dharapuram Municipality.	Guntur ..	Erukura.	Uttangarai.	Panamaraiappatti.
			Guntur Municipality		Ithiyampatti.
			Tadikonda.		Virappanayakkampatti.
Kollegal.	Ajjipuram.			Trichinopoly—	
	Singanallur.	Ongole ..	Ongole Municipality	Musiri.	Turaiyur.
Palladam.	Appanayakkanpatti.		Timmavaramdu am.		
	Kalangal.		Uppugunduru.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Broach, Kaira, Surat and Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   (a) Districts—Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and West Khandesh.
   (b) Towns and Ports—Poona and Urun.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum and Dharwar.
   (b) Town and port—Ratnagiri.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and ports—Karachi and Keamari.
5. *Political Charges*—
   States and Agencies—Baroda State, Cambay State, Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Mandvi Port, Mangrole Port, Mundra Port, Satara Agency and Surat Agency.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Ambala, Amritsar, Attock, Ferozepur, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhang, Jhelum, Jullundur, Lahore, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Shahpur and Sialkot.
(b) States—Bahawalpur, Jind Nabha and Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Bhamo, Henzada, Insein, Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Mandalay, Minbu, Myingyan, Myitkyina, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Sagaing, Shwebo, Toungoo, Thayetmyo and Thaton.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay and Rangoon.
(c) States—Northern and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bara Banki, Basti, Benares, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sultanpur, and Unao.
(b) Towns—Fyzabad and Gorakpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Balaghat, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Seoni.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore, Kamptee cantonment and Nagpur.

VIII. HYDERABAD.

Districts—Bidar, Nalgonda, Nander, Parbhani and Usmanabad.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Town—Sehore cantonment.
(b) States—Gwalior and Rewa.

X. RAJPUTANA.

(a) District—Ajmere.
(b) State—Bharatpur.

XI. BENGAL.

(a) District—24 Parganas.
(b) Town and port—Calcutta City.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.Ry. G. Thippayya Garu of Uravakonda, Gooty taluk, has been elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th May 1919.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Siddana Gowd Garu of Kuravalli has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Rayadrug, in the district of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,
23rd May 1919.

J. I. SMITH,
Collector.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Waliyanellura Anantacharlyar Vatsala Acharlyar Avergal has been elected a member of the Taluk Board, Chandragiri for circle No. 6, portion of Pallipat taluk included in Potter division.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
17th May 1919.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Sitarama Ayyar Sambamurti Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor of the Sixth ward of the Coimbatore Municipality in the Coimbatore district.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
16th May 1919.

P. MACQUEEN,
Acting Collector.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Kunnu Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Calicut Municipality.

M.R.Ry. P. N. Madhava Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Palghat Municipality.

J. F. HALL,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
21st May 1919.

M.R.Ry. K. M. Ratna Mudaliyar, son of Munuswami Mudaliyar, is hereby declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Dharmapuri Taluk Board.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Salem Collector's Office,
18th May 1919.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. T. O. Thangavelu Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Cuddalore Municipality in the district of South Arcot.

J. O. STODART,
Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
20th May 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Bala Madhava Rao Avargal and M.R.Ry. Doddamane Sesha Shetty Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Mangalore Taluk Board for the Malki Circle.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
21st May 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nayaga Nadar David Nadar has been duly elected as a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

J. E. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
12th May 1919.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 373 L., dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Muthu Naga Raja Garu to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
20th May 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. W. Srinivasa Varadachariar Avargal has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Chingleput Taluk Board.

A. McG. S. TAMPOE,
President.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
22nd May 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Samana Muni Reddy Garu has been appointed by election by the Chendragiri Taluk Board, a member of the Chittoor District Board.

A. GALLETTI,
President.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
20th May 1919.

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act hereby appoints M.R.Ry. R. Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Kollegal, to be a member of the Kollegal Taluk Board.

P. MACQUEEN,
President.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
20th May 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Narasimha Ayyar Harihara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a member of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Musiri Taluk Board.

T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
President.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
16th May 1919.

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ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ് ഗസറ്റ്

IV-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

MAY 27, 1919.

നമ്പ 11.] മദിരാശി : ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച തൊകണ്ടാം, 1919 മെയി 27-ാംനു. [വില, 6 തപ്പ.

മദിരാശി ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ട

ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

മദിരാശി ശ്രാലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ മുഖേൻകൂടെ ആക്ട്.

ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഫോട്ട്സെൻറ്ജോജ് ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ ന്നാദേ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനു 1919 മാർച്ച് 13-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണരവർകളുടെയും 1919 എപ്രിൽ 12-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ മന്ത്രിയുടെയും സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

MADRAS ACT No. III OF 1919.

1919 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ മദിരാശി ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INSECT PESTS, PLANT DISEASES AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

പുഴുബാധകളും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികളും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളും പരക്കുന്നതിനെ തടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനുള്ളിൽ, മേഹാരോഗ്യത്തിനൊ വിളകൾക്കൊ ചെടികൾക്കൊ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കൊ ജലസേചനത്തിനൊ ദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്നതൊ, നിറ്റുലുകൾക്കു തടസ്ഥമായ്തീരുന്നതൊ ആയ പുഴുബാധകളും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികളും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളും പരക്കുന്നതിനെ തടുക്കുവാനായി എടുപ്പാടാക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ; ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1-ാം ഭാഗം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

പേരുകൊടുപ്പ്.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു "1919 ലെ മദിരാശി കൃഷി സംബന്ധമായ പുഴുബാധകളെയും വ്യാധികളെയും പറ്റിയ ആക്ട്" എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

3. വിഷയത്തിലോ പൂർവ്വോപരവാചകബന്ധത്തിലോ ചിന്യമല്ലായി വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടായാലൊഴികെ ഒരു അക്ടിൽ—

വ്യാഖ്യാന വകുപ്പ്.

"പുഴു ബാധ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അക്ടു 3 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്താൽ ഒരു പുഴു ബാധയാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പുഴുവോ മൈട്ടെല്ലിനുള്ള വേറെ ജന്തുവോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"കീടിക്കംകൊണ്ടുള്ള വ്യാധി" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്താൽ കീടിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു വ്യാധിയാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കമിഴുപോലുള്ള വല്ല വളർച്ചയോടെ അഴുകൽപ്രാപിയോടെ പുഴുക്കുത്തിയോടെ മറ്റൊരു മാതിരി വ്യാധി എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ദുഷ്കരമായ കള" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്താൽ ദുഷ്കരമായ കളയാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കളയും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"കൈ" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു കൈവിരലിന്റെ മേലോ, ഇലകളോ, തോലോ, മുറിച്ചെടുത്ത കൊമ്പുകളോ വളരുന്ന വല്ല ഭാഗവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും, "കൈവിരൽ" എന്നതിനെ അർത്ഥവിവരണത്തിൽ കരുതിക്കൂട്ടിയുള്ള സൂചനയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഒരു അക്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്താൽ വിശേഷപ്രതീകമായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വിശേഷം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും അതാകുന്നു.

"കൈവശക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിനു വല്ല നിലമോ വളപ്പോ ജലമോ തല്ലാലം കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള ആളോ, അയാളുടെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ കാര്യസ്ഥനോ, ആ നിലമോ വളപ്പോ ജലമോ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കൈവശമുള്ള വല്ല ആളോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു; അതിൽ, അങ്ങനെ കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അധികാരമുള്ളതോ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെ കൈവശം വെച്ചുവരുന്നതോ ആയ ഒരു തട്ടിന്റെ അധികാരവും ഒരു റെയിൽവേയോ വേറെ കമ്പനിയോ ആളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശം" എന്നതിനു 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു പരസ്യത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രദേശം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ഉടമ്പടിയനുസരിച്ചു" എന്നതിനു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണരാൽ കൂടിയാലോചനക്കായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെന്നർത്ഥവും, ആയാളിൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലേ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ അല്ലാതെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ വല്ല അധികാരവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുമാകുന്നു.

"നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അക്ടുപ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച പരസ്യത്താലോ ചട്ടങ്ങളാലോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

3 - ാം ഭാഗം.

പുഴു ബാധകളെയും കീടിക്കംകൊണ്ടുള്ള വ്യാധികളെയും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പ്രത്യേക വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ.

പുഴുബാധകളായ കീടികംകൊണ്ടുള്ള വ്യാധികളായ ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളുടെ ബാധിതങ്ങളുടെ പ്രത്യേകനാശത്തിനുള്ള ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതു.

3. വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള വല്ല പുഴു ബാധയോ വ്യാധിയോ കളയോ ഫോറാസ്റ്റ് അന്നിനു അപായകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ, വിളകൾക്കോ, ചെടികൾക്കോ, വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കോ, ജലശേഖരത്തിനോ ദോഷകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ, നിവ്വാഹകൻ തടസ്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ, ആണെന്നോ, ഒരു തീരെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യുകയോ ആ കൊടുവേലികളെയും വിത്തും ഉണ്ടാകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിരോധിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മറ്റില്ലാതെ എളുപ്പമാണെന്നു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെന്നും, ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അദ്ദേഹം ഹോട്ട് സൊൺ" ജോയ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായും—

(a) ആ ബാധയെയോ, വ്യാധിയെയോ, കളയെയോ ഒരു പുഴുബാധയെയോ, ഒരു ചെടി വ്യാധിയെയോ, ദുഷ്കരമായ കളയെയോ ആയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയിക്കയും,

(b) ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു വേറൊരിടത്തേക്കു വല്ല ചെടിയെയും നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ വിലക്കുകയോ ചുരുക്കുകയോ, ആ വിധം പുഴു ബാധയോ വ്യാധിയോ കളയോ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആവശ്യമായുള്ള വേറെ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയോ നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കയോ ചെയ്യയും,

(ഉ) ആ പരസ്യം പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശം ഇന്നിന്നതെന്നും അതിനെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഇത്ര കാലത്തോടും എന്നും വിവരിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യാം.

4. 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ കൈവശക്കാരും ആ പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധിക്കുവാൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധിതരാകുന്നതാണു്.

കൈവശക്കാരുടെ ബാധ്യത.

വിവരണം.—ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലേക്കായും 1905 ലെ മതിരാശി നിലങ്ങളുടെ ആക്രമണം ആക്ടിലെ 2 (1) - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വസ്തുവായ എല്ലാ നിലങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിലും കൈവശക്കാരൻ ഗവർണ്മെന്റാണെന്നു കരുതപ്പെടും.

5. 19 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിർണ്ണയിച്ചതായ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും, പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തോ ജലത്തിലോ കടന്നുചെല്ലുവാനുള്ള

കടന്നുചെല്ലുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം

(ക) വല്ല പുഴ ബാധയോ, തെരി വ്യാധിയോ, രോഗകരമായ കൃഷിയോ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നും,

(ഖ) ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എട്ടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും,

അറിവാനായി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടാകുവുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി എടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

6. (1) നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ ശരിയായി എടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ആവക പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കാണുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ 21 (ഉ) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അനുവാദന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു എഴുത്തുലമായ അറിയിപ്പിനാൽ ആ അറിയിപ്പിൽ പറയുന്ന കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗമോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗമോ എടുപ്പാൻ കൈവശക്കാരനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം.

നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും എടുപ്പാൻ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൈവശക്കാരനു് കൽപ്പന നൽകുന്നതു്.

(2) അത്തിനെയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു അവനു കിട്ടി ഏഴുദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൈവശക്കാരൻ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അപ്പീൽ ചെയ്യാം. അയാൾക്കു തനിക്കു തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന കല്പന പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ആ വിധം അപ്പീലിനു വെച്ചുള്ള തീർപ്പു അവസാനത്തേതായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) അപ്പീൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പിൽ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചതാദ്യസമയം നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാം.

7. 6 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അറിയിപ്പു നടത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കൈവശക്കാരനും, പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ അപ്പീൽകൊടുത്ത സംഗതികളിൽ അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണചെയ്തു നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അറിയിപ്പിനെ അനുസരിച്ചുനടപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം, ആ കൈവശക്കാരൻ ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ അപ്പീലധികാരിയുടെ മേൽവിചാരണയിൻ കീഴിലോ നടത്തപ്പെടാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

കൈവശക്കാരനെ കൊണ്ടു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തിയാൽ ആയാൾ ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നു.

8. (1) നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിറവേറ്റാത്തപക്ഷം ആവക മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെയോവുന്നതു ചെലവു ഒരു നിലനികുതി ബാക്കിയായിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെ കൈവശക്കാരനിൽനിന്നു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ കൈവശക്കാരൻ,

പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നടത്തപ്പെട്ട പരിശോധനയ്ക്കുശേഷം നിവൃത്തിയെ അതിനെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉടനെ, ചെലവു കൈവശക്കാരനിൽനിന്നു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുക.

(a) അദ്ധ്വാനത്തിനോ സാധനത്തിനോ പണിയായുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ചെലവല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വകകളുടെ ചെലവുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും,—

(b) അദ്ധ്വാനത്തിനോ സാധനത്തിനോ പണിയായുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ചെലവുകൾ ശ്രദ്ധപ്രകാരമുള്ളതിൽ അധികമായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും,—

ഉള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ആ കമ്പിവു കൊടുക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട തീയതി മുതൽ ഏഴു ദിവസത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ കലക്ടരുടെ അടുക്കൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആ കക്ഷി തന്നെ.

(2) ആയക അപ്പീലിന്മേൽ കലക്ടരുടെ കല്പന അവസാനത്തെതായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിരക്കുകളെ ഏട്ടുകണക്കിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനും ചെടികളെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവുകളും.

9. (1) നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വില നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിറവേറ്റുന്നതിൽ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ—

(a) പുഴു ബാധയോ ചെടി വ്യാധിയോ പിടിപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല വൃക്ഷമോ,

(b) ചിലതിന്നോ എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗത്തിനോ പുഴു ബാധയോ ചെടി വ്യാധിയോ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഓരോ ചെടിയുടെ കായ്ക്കുന്നതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ സാധാരണയായി അസാദ്ധ്യമായ്തീരത്തക്കവണ്ണം അതു അടുപ്പത്തിൽ വളരുന്നതുമായ വൃക്ഷമല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ചെടികളോ,

(c) അപ്രകാരം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിനെ ബാധിപ്പാനിടയായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു തന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വല്ല ചെടികളോ,

നശിപ്പിക്കുകയോ നശിപ്പിച്ചിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ,

നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെയും ചെടികളുടെയും വിവരങ്ങളും അവയുടെ മതിച്ചതായ തുകയുടെ വിലയും കാണിച്ചു എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ അറിയിപ്പു ആയതിനു കൈവശക്കാരനു കൊടുക്കണം.

(2) മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം വല്ല വൃക്ഷങ്ങളോ ചെടികളോ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു കൈവശക്കാരൻ അർഹനായിരിക്കും:—

(1) (a) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ ഒരു വൃക്ഷത്തിനു—ആയതിന്റെ വിലയുടെ പകുതിയിൽ കവിയാതെ ;

(1) (b) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ ചെടികൾക്കു—അവയുടെ വിലയിൽ മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഗം കവിയാതെ ;

(1) (c) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ ചെടികൾക്കു—അവയുടെ വിലയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ;

എന്നാൽ പരത്തിച്ചെടികളുടെ വില സാധാരണയായി എട്ടുവർഷം തീയതിക്കു പിന്നീടുവരുന്ന പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല തീയതിക്കുമ്പോഴായി ആ ചെടികളിൽ വല്ല വയ്യും നിലനിൽക്കയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കായോ നിരോധന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കായോ ആവശ്യമായി വന്നതായാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട തീയതിക്കുശേഷം ആ ചെടികളെ അവിടത്തന്നെവെച്ചിരുന്നാൽ കൂടെ കൂടെ വില കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നാലുംകൂടി ആയതു നീക്കിക്കളയുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതല്ല :

(3) ഒരു വകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വില എന്നതിനു ആ വൃക്ഷമോ ചെടിയോ നശിപ്പിച്ചു കാലത്തുള്ള അതിന്റെ വില എന്നു അർത്ഥമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു.

പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഫലിക്കും മുമ്പിനെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും എപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും.

10. 9-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള എല്ലാ അവകാശ ഹരജികളും ആദ്യോഗണ സമയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ മതിപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു 9-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അറിയിപ്പിന്റെ തീയതി മുതൽ ഒരു മാസത്തിനകത്ത് ഉള്ളിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

പ്രക്രിയകൾ കൊടുക്കൽ.

11. (1) ആ വിധത്തിൽ മതിപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അതുപോലെ ആവശ്യമെന്നോ നന്നായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും തെളിവു എടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തശേഷം 9-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കുകൾ കവിയാതെ നഷ്ടം വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും വേറൊരാളുടെ തന്റെ തീർപ്പിന്റെ പ്രതികം കൈവശക്കാരനും പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അയക്കുകയോ അയപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) എതു തീയതിക്കകത്തിൽ ഒരു തുക കൊടുക്കുമെന്നും എതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കുമെന്നും ആ തീർപ്പിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പ്രതിഫലനിർണ്ണയത്തിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ.

12. കൈവശക്കാരനൊ, പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ ആ തീർപ്പു കിട്ടിയ തീയതിമുതൽ മുപ്പതു ദിവസത്തിനകത്തിൽ ആ തീർപ്പിന്മേൽ മതപീൽ നിന്നുയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തീർപ്പു അവസാനത്തെതായി നിലനിന്നുള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും.

പുഴ ബാധയെയും വെടിവ്യാധിയെയും, ഉപ്പുകയ്യ കളയെയുമാണു് നിശ്ചയം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും.

13. പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു പ്രദേശത്തോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിലുള്ള അംശങ്ങളിലെ അംശം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ അംശങ്ങളുടെ അതിരുകൾക്കകത്തിൽ, പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ളതുപോലെയോ വെടി വ്യാധിയെപ്പോലെയൊ ഉപ്പുകയ്യകളയുടെ കളകളെപ്പോലെയൊ ഉള്ള ബാധകൾ, വ്യാധിയൊ, കളയൊ കാണുന്നതായാൽ അവർ ഉടനടി കലക്ടർ വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

5-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കുറവിനു ശിക്ഷ.

14. വല്ല ആളുടെമേൽ ഒരു തുക 7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കുറവു തന്റെ മേൽ സ്റ്റോറിനായി സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ 50 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു പിഴക്കൊ തുടയും അടക്കാവുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പത്തു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള വെറുംതടവിനൊ രണ്ടും തുടർന്നായുണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3 (b) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള വൻപുഴ ആട്ടാതെയാളെ തെങ്കുറവെന്നതു തുടർന്നുള്ള ശിക്ഷയും.

15. ഒരു തുക് 3 (b) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വല്ല ചെടിയും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു വേറൊരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ വിരോധിക്കുന്നതൊ മുടക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ ഒരു ചട്ടം വല്ല തുടർന്നുള്ള ഒരു കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാൽ ആവശ്യമെന്നു കുറവു വല്ല തുടർന്നുമേൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ കുറവു എതു ചെടിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ ചെടിയെ തടുക്കി എടുക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുപുറമെ 50 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു പിഴക്കൊ തുടയും അടക്കാവുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പത്തു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാവുന്ന ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള വെറും തടവിനൊ ആ രണ്ടും കൂടിയൊ ആക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3-ാം ഭാഗം.

സർക്കാരിനു്.

വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും ചെടികളും നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെതിരെ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ഉത്തരവുകൾ.

16. 6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതായ ഒരു നോട്ടീസുണ്ടായിട്ടു ഒരു കൈവശക്കാരൻ വല്ല മരങ്ങളെയൊ ചെടികളെയൊ നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളഞ്ഞതായാൽ ഒരു ആജ്ഞാപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതായ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അവസരം പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ദുഷ്കരമായ കർമ്മം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ന്യായീകരണം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതല്ല.

17. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ എന്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ദുഷ്കരമായ വല്ല കർമ്മവും നശിപ്പിച്ചുതിന്നു യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതല്ല.

ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ലതിനുമോ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നിറവേറുന്നതിൽ ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ല ക്രിയയ്ക്കും ഉത്തരവാദിയായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കക്ഷിക്കോ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയുമേൽ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമോ അന്വായമോ മറ്റു നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ നടവടിയോ നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

18. (1)ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ലതിനുമോ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നിറവേറുന്നതിൽ ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ല ക്രിയയ്ക്കും ഉത്തരവാദിയായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കക്ഷിക്കോ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയുമേൽ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമോ അന്വായമോ മറ്റു നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ നടവടിയോ നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(2) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കലക്ടരുടെ ഉൽക്കൂട്ടിയുള്ള സമ്മതംകൂടാതെ ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ള യാതൊരു അന്വായം നടത്തലും തുടങ്ങിക്കൂടാ,

(3) പറയപ്പെട്ട കുറ്റം നടന്ന തീയതി മുതൽ ആറുമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ള യാതൊരു അന്വായം നടത്തലും തുടങ്ങിക്കൂടാ.

ചില കേസുകൾ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കാം.

19. 6 മ, 8 ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അപ്പപ്പോൾ നിയമിക്കാം.

അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കൽ.

20. ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഹോട്ടൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനോ ജോയിന്റ് സൂപ്രണ്ടിനോ പരിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ആരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ തനിക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ, 3 - വ, 21 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളാൽ സിദ്ധിച്ചവയൊഴികെ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും വല്ലതുമോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു മറ്റൊരു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ വല്ല താല്കാലിക അധികാരത്തിനോ വല്ല സ്ഥിരമായ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

കൂടുതൽ ഉപവിധികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

21. ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ്—

(a) കള്ള് കെടിയുടെ അന്തർവിവരണത്തിൽ വിശദമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും,

(b) പുഴുക്കുത്തുകളുടെയും കെടി വ്യാധികളുടെയും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളുടെയും വിവരണങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിധത്തിലേയും അന്നന്നത്തെ പരിശോധനാ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

(c) പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വേണ്ടതായ യോഗ്യതകളെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

(d) 11 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം സൂക്ഷിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടവടിയെയും, വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെയും കെടികളുടെയും വില മതിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ക്രമത്തേയും നിശ്ചയങ്ങളേയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

(e) 16 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലേക്കും അതു സംബന്ധമായ എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുകയും,

(f) അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കെതിരെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അപ്പീലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടപടിക്രമമെന്തെന്നും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും;

(g) ഈ ആക്ട് സുഖമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ നടവടിയെയും അറിയിപ്പുകളെയും അന്വേഷണ നടത്തേണ്ടതും ക്രമത്തെയും പരസ്യങ്ങളെയും രജിസ്റ്റരുകളെയും മറ്റു പദ്ധതികളെയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

(h) സാധാരണയായി ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറുകയും, ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്ക് ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു യോജിപ്പുകിട്ടിലാത്തവിധം അപ്പപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമായ പട്ടണം ഹോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തലും ഉണ്ടാകാം.

എച്ച്. ജി. സ്റ്റോക്സ്,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് കൗൺസിലിന്റെ സിക്രട്ടറിക്കു വേണ്ടി.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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SUPPLEMENT—

Act No III of 1919—Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919—Malayalam.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd day of April 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O., O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. T. HARRIS.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. HUTTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. G. MOSCARDI.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. W. J. NIBLOCK, I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAU Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. WOOD.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MANIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTHURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARARATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER.
The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AIKEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU GARU.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.
The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAVU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA MANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Honourable Mr. LEONARD TATHAM HARRIS
The Honourable Mr. ALEXANDER FRANCIS GEORGE MOSCARDI.
The Honourable Mr. CHETPAT PATTABHIRAMA AYYAR, RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 12 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Alleged malpractice of certain Brahman teachers of Trichinopoly.

1 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the President of the 'South Indian Liberal Federation,' Trichinopoly, submitted a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Federation held on 26th February 1919 regarding the action of the Brahman teachers of high schools in Trichinopoly and its mufassals who detained the non-Brahmin students from appearing for the School Final Examination this year?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to put a stop to such malpractices?

1 *A.*—A copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the South Indian Liberal Federation has been received. It mentions neither Brahman teachers nor detentions.

Friction between Hindus and Muhammadans at Sivagiri.

2 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Muhammadans of Srivilliputtur submitted a memorial to Government regarding the conduct of Hindus of Sivagiri (Tinnevelly district) against the Muhammadans of that place preventing them from offering their prayer to God in the mosque and also preventing the burial of a Muhammadan dead body which remained uninterred for three days in October last?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to make inquiries in the matter and do what is necessary to safeguard the religious interests of Muhammadans?

2 *A.*—A petition complaining against the Hindu population of Sivagiri was received in January last from certain Muhammadans resident in the same village, and was transferred to the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly for disposal.

3RD APRIL 1919.] *(Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)*

3 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 146 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th March 1919 regarding the burning of Mappilla Muhammadans who were shot in the Malappuram riot, will the Government be pleased to state if the authorities in question were in order in burning the dead bodies of Muhammadans on the face of the G.O. No. 450 P., dated 2nd December 1915? Burning of the dead bodies of Mappillas who died in the recent Malappuram riot.

3 A.—The disposal of the corpses of Mappillas concerned in outrages is governed by section 5 of the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859. The Honourable Member is in error in supposing that G.O. No. 450 P., dated 2nd December 1915, which refers to cases of plague only, has any bearing on this matter.

4 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indians holding the appointment of District Superintendents of Police in this Presidency? Of whom how many are Muhammadans? Appointment of Muhammadans as District Superintendents of Police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements to appoint a Muhammadan for the said post as there is no one now in the appointment?

4 A.—(a) Two such appointments are open to, and are held by, Indians, of whom neither is at present a Muhammadan.

(b) The claims of Muhammadans with others will receive due consideration as vacancies occur.

5 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indians holding the appointment of District Judges in this Presidency? Of whom how many are Muhammadans? Appointment of Muhammadans as District Judges.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to set apart an appointment for Muhammadans in the said post?

5 A.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to pages 107–108 of the Quarterly Civil List for January 1919 which give the required information.

(b) The Government cannot accept the suggestion.

6 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 14 put by me in the meeting of the Council held on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to give the names of the Indian lightkeepers referred to therein? Names of Indian lightkeepers.

6 A.—The names of the Indian lightkeepers referred to are—

(1) M. L. Cunha and (2) O. M. Gratiam serving in the Coast Light Service, and

(3) K. Ramaswami serving in the Port Light Service.

7 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 18 put by me at the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to state if G.O. No. 384, Press, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 15th October 1918, does not sanction an enhanced grade of pay to the head clerk of the Deputy Port Conservator's office, Madras? Enhanced pay to head clerk of Deputy Port Conservator's office.

7 A.—No enhancement of the pay of the head clerk in question was sanctioned in the Government Order referred to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

8 Q.—(a) When did the Court of Wards take over the management of the Arni estate and why, and on what conditions, if any? Management of the Arni estate.

(b) What is the total amount of debts proved against the estate and how much of it is secured and how much is unsecured?

(c) What is the amount collected on account of the estate, since the assumption of its management by the Court of Wards, and how much has up to now been paid to creditors?

(d) What is the cash balance at present to the credit of the estate?

(e) Is there any reason why it should not be distributed at once amongst the creditors?

(f) Has the jaghirdar written to the Court of Wards complaining that though there is a large amount to the credit of the estate, it is not distributed to the creditors, while interest is running on the debts, and requesting an early distribution?

(g) What steps have been taken to expedite such distribution?

(h) Is the Court of Wards preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the debts and when is it likely to be ready?

8 A.—(a) The Arni estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on 22nd August 1916 on an application from its proprietor under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act, as the Government considered that it was expedient in the public interests that the estate should be managed by the Court of Wards. The Government are not prepared to publish the conditions on which the estate was taken under management.

(b) to (h) The Government are not prepared to publish any information not already included in the administration reports which have been laid on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.

Rules governing the lending of the Museum Theatre.

9 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what the rules are governing the lending of the Museum Theatre for public purposes?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was a fact that an application was received from Rao Sahib A. Mariyappa Mudaliyar, President of the Board of Management of Egmore Balika Patasala (Hindu Girls' School), for the holding of the annual prize distribution of that institution in the said Museum Theatre on or about December 1918 and the application was refused?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why the application from the President of the Egmore Balika Patasala was refused?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the list of institutions and purposes for which the theatre was lent within the last two years?

9 *A.*—(*a*) to (*c*) The Government do not consider elementary schools to be institutions to which this privilege should be extended.

(*d*) The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is no answer to my question No. 9 (*c*)."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There are no special rules as to the Government lending the Museum Theatre. It is left to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Museum Theatre. There is no rule. It is entirely discretionary."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Leasing of villages in the Sivagunga zamindari.

10 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 126 asked at the last Council meeting, will the Government be pleased to direct the Board of Revenue not to lease villages belonging to the Sivagunga zamindari, ayan or devasthanam, till proposals regarding such leases are obtained and published by Government as promised by them in reply to my supplementary question?

10 *A.*—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Permission to the Zamindar of Kalikota and Atagada to study for the B.A.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly state whether it is a fact that the Zamindar of Kalikota and Atagada was not permitted to prosecute his studies for the B.A. course, and if so, for what reasons?

11 *A.*—It is not a fact that the Zamindar of Kalikota and Atagada was not permitted to prosecute his studies for the B.A. course.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With regard to my question No. 11, are the Government aware when the ward passed the F.A. examination?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am not quite certain of the date. I will give the Honourable Member the information later."

Education in England of minors under the Court of Wards.

12 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of sending such Court of Wards' minors as may be willing to go to England for prosecuting their studies?

12 *A.*—The opinion of the Court of Wards will be invited on the suggestion.

Amendment of the Estates Land Act.

13 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly state when they propose to take up the amendment of the Estates Land Act?

13 *A.*—The amendment of the Estates Land Act is a contentious measure and could not therefore be undertaken during the war. The Government now propose to re-examine the question and are consulting the Board of Revenue thereon but they cannot at present say when legislation will actually be undertaken.

Bill to amend the Local Boards Act.

14 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly state if the proposed amendment to the Local Boards Act has been sent up to the Government of India and got back, and when it is likely to be introduced in this Council?

14 *A.*—The Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act has not yet been sent up to the Government of India.

It cannot be definitely stated at present when the Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council.

Composition and personnel of the Rajkumar College Committee.

15 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly furnish particulars regarding the composition of the Rajkumar College Committee, Executive and Advisory, and also give the personnel of each committee?

15 *A.*—The following is the constitution of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Rajkumar College :—

College Council.

President	..	His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President	..	Member of Council in charge of the Revenue Department.
Official Members	..	Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards. Director of Public Instruction. The Hon'ble Mr Justice F. D. P. Oldfield.
Non-official Members.		Maharaja of Bobbili. Raja of Venkatagiri. Raja of Pithapuram. Raja of Parlakimedi. Raja of Kollengode. Zamindar of Tekpreis. M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Avargal.
Secretary	.. ..	Mr. Cameron Morrison.

Executive Committee.

Chairman	.. ..	Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards.
Members	.. ..	Raja of Parlakimedi. Raja of Bobbili. The Hon'ble Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar. Zamindar of Tekpreis. Director of Agriculture.
Secretary	.. ..	Mr. Cameron Morrison.

Memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Tuticorin Harbour scheme.

16 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government perused the copy of the memorial submitted by the merchants of Tuticorin to His Excellency the Viceroy, appearing on page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated the 15th March 1919?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly say in what stage the Harbour scheme is, and make a statement giving all particulars?

16 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In connexion with the consideration of various proposals for providing a deep water harbour at Tuticorin, preliminary borings have been taken; they indicate that there would be no engineering difficulties in rendering Tuticorin harbour suitable for vessels of thirty feet draught. Arrangements have been made to obtain from Messrs. Wolfe Barry Lyster and Partners the services of an expert to visit and advise on the harbour.

Management of the endowments attached to the Sivaganga trust institutions.

17 *Q.*—In continuation of my question No. 131 asked at the last meeting of the Council, will the Government kindly state who is in direct and personal management of religious establishment and endowment of Sivaganga trust institutions?

17 *A.*—The direct and personal management of the religious establishments of the Sivaganga devasthanam vests in the appropriate authorities of each institution. The endowments, as such, are managed by the Court of Wards' establishments.

Daily allowances to certain Educational officers.

18 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of removing the distinction now made, in the matter of daily allowances for Assistant Inspectors of Schools, between men drawn from the Provincial Service and men from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre?

18 *A.*—The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Control of foodstuffs by Government.

19 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken by them as the result of the conference they had with the Collectors of some districts and selected non-officials recently in the matter of control of foodstuffs, etc.?

19 *A.*—The action proposed to be taken on the resolutions adopted at the conference is under consideration in consultation with the Director of Civil Supplies and will shortly be made public.

Budget head relating to payment made to religious institutions.

20 *Q.*—With reference to my question No 64 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, and question No. 7 of the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar asked at the last meeting, regarding religious and charitable institutions receiving grants from Government, will the Government kindly state to what heading of the budget, moneys paid to several religious institutions are debited, and why particulars regarding the same are not given in the budget copy?

(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Todhunter.)

20 *A*.—The bulk of the allowances paid to religious institutions are paid in the form of beriz deductions from the village collections. They are shown in the budget under the head I-A Land Revenue—VII (IV). In view of the large number of such allowances distributed throughout the Presidency, it is not practicable to furnish details regarding them in the budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Progress of district board railway constructions.

21 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose beginning the construction of or of finishing the following district board railway lines:—

(1) Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur railway,
(2) Sivaganga-Manamadura railway,
(3) Dindigul-Palghat railway, and
(4) Madura-Bodinayakkanur railway?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements to hand over the Dindigul-Palghat railway line to the District Boards of Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar?

21 *A*.—(*a*) As regards the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the following extract from paragraph 8 of Part XI of the published Administration Report:—

"During the previous year, work on the construction of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur railway was suspended owing to the difficulties created by the war and, as the position grew worse during the year under review, all the permanent-way materials were sold to the Munitions Board for war purposes. There is no prospect of work on the line being resumed in the near future."

Inquiries will be made as to the feasibility of procuring the materials without which construction cannot be resumed.

The Government are unable to say when it will be possible to commence all or any of the above railways, as it is probable that all railway materials, which are likely to be available, will, for some time to come, be required for renewals and increased traffic facilities on existing railways, which have been held in abeyance during the war.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to reopen this question. The Railway Board have finally rejected the proposals of the District Boards of Madura and Coimbatore.

Supply of foodstuffs to the mufassal.

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of action taken to secure the proper supply of all kinds of foodstuffs to the various districts in the Presidency? Will the Government be pleased to see that such statements show the details of the scarcity of particular articles in each of the districts and the steps taken to remedy the defect in the supply of such articles to such places?

22 *A*.—A full statement as to the action taken to secure adequate supplies of the chief foodstuffs was made at the last meeting of this Council. Details as to the supplies of particular articles in individual districts are not available and cannot be obtained with any accuracy owing to the constant movements of commodities and uncertainty as to local consumption, which varies with the rise and fall of prices.

Railway facilities for carrying yarn and piece-goods to the mufassal

23 Q.—Is it a fact that yarn, piece-goods and other clothes are stocked in Madras to a large extent and that the merchants have not been given the facility to transport them to the mufassal stations and to the interior? Will the Government be pleased to take emergent steps to remedy this evil and avoid considerable loss that might otherwise accrue to the merchants and the labouring classes which depend on the supply of yarn?

23 *A*.—The Government have no information regarding the present stocks of yarn, piece-goods and other clothes in Madras but they believe that priority certificates are freely granted by the Director of Civil Supplies for the transport of yarn and piece-goods from Madras to mufassal stations within the Madras Presidency.

The Government are not in possession of any information showing that it is necessary to take further action in this matter at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"With respect to question No. 23, will the Government be pleased to call for information as to the present stock of yarn, piece-goods and other clothes in Madras?"

The Hon'ble Mr. O. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Government do not think that sufficiently accurate statistics can be collected to be of real value."

Increasing the number of outposts and police stations in the Ramnad district.

24 Q.—Do the Government propose adding to the number of outposts and police stations in the Ramnad district? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements are proposed to be made?

24 *A*.—No such proposal is now under consideration.

3RD APRIL 1919.] *(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar ; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar ; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Kannambadi dam works.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if it is a fact that the Mysore Government are proceeding with the construction of the second stage of Kannambadi dam works on its own responsibility without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India ; and

(*b*) if so, whether such a course is legal or proper and will not prejudicially affect in any degree the interests of the landholders under the Cauvery irrigation in the Madras Presidency ?

25 *A.*—The first stage of the Kannambadi dam has not yet been completed. The full reservoir level that can at present be maintained is about 15 feet below that fixed for the first stage of the reservoir.

Amount of ensuing remissions in the budget.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the amount of remissions provided for

(*a*) in the budget estimate for 1918–19, and

(*b*) in the revised estimate for 1918–19 for each district in the Presidency as also figures for each taluk wherever the variation is above Rs. 1,000 in dry tracts and above Rs. 5,000 in wet tracts ?

26 *A.*—The amount of remissions provided for in the budget estimate, 1918–19, was 3·34 lakhs and in the revised estimate for 1918–19, 25·86 lakhs. Figures for districts and taluks are not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Procedure for the transfer of jannam lands from encouraged dry to occupied dry

27 Q.—(*a*) Is it not a fact that in Malabar the lands registered as unoccupied dry are to be transferred to occupied dry when it is found that the occupation is permanent ?

(*b*) When such lands are transferred to occupied dry, are not the jannis considered responsible for payment of their assessment ?

(*c*) Is any notice now issued to jannis of such transfers before their sanction by the Revenue authorities and their objection, if any, heard ?

(*d*) If the answer is in the negative, will Government, in view of the jannis' permanent liability to pay the assessment, order notices of such proposed transfers to be issued to jannis to enable them to object if they consider the occupation is not or is not likely to be permanent ?

27 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Notices to be served on jannis for the maintenance of missing survey marks.

28 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire whether in the matter of the replacement and repair of missing survey marks the jannis are now served with notices giving full particulars of survey fields in which the marks are missing or are in bad repair so as to enable them to replace or repair them at their own cost, if they so desire ?

(*b*) Whether such notices are now only fixed up or said to be published in the amsams and the jannis afterwards charged the cost of repair or renewal of survey marks by the village officers ?

(*c*) Will Government order the strict enforcement of a rule that in all cases where survey marks are missing or in bad repair the jannis or their agents should be served with notices giving particulars of such survey marks so as to enable them to replace or repair them before the village officers undertake the work ?

28 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to Notification No. 515, dated 2nd December 1918, published on pages 1254–1255 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1918, and to Notification No. 355, dated 10th July 1918, published at page 801 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th July 1918. In view of the general responsibility of the registered holder for the maintenance of survey stones on the boundary of his land laid down in section 14 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, and the rules framed under the Act, the Government do not consider it necessary that the jannis or their agents should be served with notices of the kind referred to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.

Transfer to the Salt Department from the Public Works Department of the Chilka Lake canal

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the transfer of the Chilka Lake canal from the Public Works Department to the Salt Department has been settled, and, if so, from what date it has or will come into force ; and

(*b*) whether the examination by local officers of the revenue aspect of the Vamsadhara project has been completed and report made to the Government for orders, and whether any orders have been passed by them ?

29 *A.*—(*a*) Yes; the transfer has effect from the 1st April 1919.
(*b*) The examination by local officers of the revenue aspect of the project has not yet been completed.

Request for G.O. No. 541 I of 1918.

30 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table G.O. No. 541 I., dated 10th September 1918, which is quoted by the Public Works Department irrigational subdivisional officers as authority for rejecting applications for water in the Gödavari deltas to irrigate wet crops on dry lands?

30 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 88 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1918 wherein the Government stated that they were not prepared to lay the Government Order on the table. If this Government Order has been quoted as an authority for rejecting any water application, this has been done in error and without authority. No case is known of any water application for fasli 1328 having been rejected for the reason referred to by the Honourable Member.

Ayacut maps of the Gödávari delta.

31 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a sufficient number of ayacut maps of the Gödávari delta have been printed and whether they are now available for sale to the public?

31 *A.*—Only a limited number of copies of the maps have been printed, and no provision was made for the sale thereof to the public; but individual applications will be duly considered in cases where there are copies to spare.

Classification of irrigation sources in Gódávari and Kistna.

32 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that, with reference to Revenue Department Notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, proposing amendments to Board's Standing Order No. 4, the Collectors of Gódávari and Kistna made a reference to the Board of Revenue on the necessity of the reclassification of irrigation sources in those two districts before effect could be given to that notification?
(*b*) If so, whether the question has come up to Government for orders and what orders have been passed by them?

32 *A.*—The re-classification of irrigation sources in the Gódávari and Kistna districts with a view to the introduction of the new scale of water-rates proposed in G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, is under consideration by the Board of Revenue. The Board's report has not yet been received.

Touring by salt sub-inspectors.

33 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that salt sub-inspectors have no fixed headquarters and are expected to be on tour during the whole month within their jurisdiction?
(*b*) Do the Government consider that this rule is possible of observance seeing that most of these officers are men with families?
(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to order the fixing of headquarters for salt sub-inspectors as for land revenue inspectors and supervisors of schools and prescribe a minimum period for travelling in each month?

33 *A.*—(*a*) Yes. It is so in the case of sub-inspectors in preventive ranges.
(*b*) & (*c*) The Government will inquire.

Select tahsildars to conduct jamabandi of taluks.

34 *Q.*—In view of the fact that it is deemed desirable to invest tahsildars with powers to try first-class cases before they are appointed as deputy collectors and magistrates, will Government be pleased to issue orders to Collectors directing that select tahsildars in each district may be ordered to conduct the jamabandi of a taluk or taluks within the district, instead of always entrusting it, as at present, to revenue divisional officers?

34 *A.*—As appears from Board's Standing Order No. 12, the jamabandi is intended to enable the higher authorities of the district to satisfy themselves that the tahsildar's work has been satisfactory and it cannot therefore be conducted by the tahsildar himself; nor could one tahsildar be entrusted with the task of examining and criticizing the work of other officers of the tahsildar class. The Government cannot therefore accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Out-door for district headquarter hospitals.

35 *Q.*—With reference to the memorial submitted in December 1918 by the Narasapur Taluk People's Association to His Excellency the Governor suggesting that a duly qualified dentist may be attached to each hospital at the district headquarters to treat mouth disorders, will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to try the experiment at least in a few select districts for the present?

35 *A.*—The memorial referred to is still under correspondence with the Surgeon-General.

Discount for cashing currency notes in the Gódávari district.

36 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware that in Gódávari among other districts people are obliged to pay a discount of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per cent when currency notes are to be encashed for silver and a discount of 3 to 6 pies the rupee when small coin is required for a one rupee currency note and that this is due to the inability of the sub-treasuries in the district to meet the demands of the public?

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(*b*) If so, what steps are intended to be taken to prevent this kind of loss and inconvenience to the public at large?

36 *A.*—The Government have no specific information on the subject.

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraphs 15 to 19 and 74 of the Hon'ble Sir James Meston's narrative introducing the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1919–20, and to the answers given to similar questions at the Indian Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1918, 6th February 1919 and the 19th February 1919, as well as to the answer made in this Council to the question No. 77 at the meeting held on 13th August 1918.

Plans and estimate for the Polavaram Island project.

37 Q.—With reference to item 1 of the statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation furnished in answer to question No 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th November 1918, will Government be pleased to state whether the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, has resubmitted to Government the plans and estimates for the Polavaram Island project revised as promised, and if so whether there is a likelihood of the work being sanctioned and taken on hand in 1919–20?

37 *A.*—The plans and estimates for the Polavaram Island project have not yet been resubmitted by the Superintending Engineer. A revised revenue forecast has been found necessary and is under preparation. There is no prospect of the work being sanctioned and taken up for execution in 1919–20.

Orders on transfer of registry of pattas

38 Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the orders passed, if any, on reference to Collectors made in 1919 regarding cases of transfer of registry, based on the suggestions contained in the Report of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee, Volume I?

38 *A.*—No such reference was made in 1919. If the Honourable Member refers to the reference made to Collectors in G.O. No. 1252, Revenue, dated 1st June 1916, he will find the orders passed on the replies to that Government Order in G.O. No. 53, Revenue, dated 7th January 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Memorials from Public Works Departments draftsmen and others for increased allowances.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether memorials have been sent up by draftsmen and executive lower subordinates of the Public Works Department to the Government, complaining of the disadvantages of the reorganization scheme given effect to in 1913, and praying for increased allowances for the present and a fresh scheme for bettering their prospects? If so, how many and on what dates; and

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to consider the same favourably?

39 *A.*—A number of memorials on the subject of the reorganization have been received at various dates since its introduction. The examination of the earlier memorials disclosed a prima facie case for further reorganization, but proposals to that end were held over owing to the financial stringency due to war conditions. The general question was revived in December last by a reference from the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, which include proposals for a single subordinate service embracing all ranks below that of subdivisional officer. This scheme is now under examination. During the month of March further memorials have been received from certain draftsmen asking for the grant of special allowances pending reorganization; this request also is being examined.

Expenditure on the construction of the Salem College.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the allotment last made for starting the construction of the Salem College was not spent and when the work will be started?

40 *A.*—A provision of Rs. 80,000 was entered for the work in the Public Works Budget for 1914–15 but this amount had to be resumed as detailed plans and estimates were not then ready. Owing to war conditions, it was not found possible to make any provision for the work in subsequent years. The work will be commenced when funds become available.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, with reference to question No. 40 about the allotment of funds for the construction of the Salem College, may I know if funds will be found in the course of the next twelve months?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes:—"I do not think that the funds can be found during the next year. No application has been made for providing funds in the budget."

Publication of the proceedings of union panchayats.

41 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of publishing the proceedings of union panchayats *gratis* in the district gazettes?

41 *A.*—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion

Resettlement of the North Arcot district.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if it is a fact that a special officer has been posted for work in connexion with the resettlement of North Arcot;

(b) if the question of the resettlement of North Arcot district is receiving reconsideration of the Government;

(c) whether the special officer in question has been asked to reopen the question of reclassification of soils or irrigation sources, especially in the Cheyyar area; and

(d) whether the Government are now in a position to lay on the table a list of all the irrigation sources in each taluk of North Arcot, including Tiruvannâmalai, noting against each source its class prior to and after the resettlement, and also whether such rating of the sources was recommended either by the Collector or the Settlement Officer?

42 A.—(a), (b) & (c) The special officer recently posted to North Arcot district is to revise the classification of poramboke and unassessed lands. The Government have no intention of interfering with the resettlement.

(d) Information regarding the classification, both before and after the resettlement, of the irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system has been published in English and Tamil in the *North Arcot District Gazette* of 1st May 1916. The changes in the classification were based on the recommendations of the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue. The Government are unable to furnish the particulars required for other irrigation sources in the district.

Reclassification of irrigation sources in North Arcot.

43 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what were the principles on which the reclassification of irrigation sources was carried out in North Arcot, and

(b) whether the reclassification of sources was carried out on different principles in the Cheyyar area to those on which it was carried out in the Palar and Ponnaiyar systems?

43 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 3166, Revenue, dated 1st November 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Report on the economic condition of Tiruvannâmalai taluk.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of the economic inquiry into the condition of the Tiruvannâmalai taluk which is reported to have been made according to paragraph 1 of the order in G.O. No. 8775, Revenue, dated 28th November 1918?

44 A.—The report, with the omission of names and addresses of persons whose private circumstances are reported on, will be laid on the Editors' Table.

Further inquiry into the economic condition of North Arcot.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a further inquiry into the economic condition of North Arcot, with special reference to

(a) cultivation expenses, and

(b) emigration to Mysore, Madras and foreign countries?

45 A.—The Government do not consider that any further inquiry is necessary.

Information regarding various matters in the North Arcot district.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with reference to

(a) the proposed North Arcot District Board Railway,

(b) the agricultural farm at Gudiyattam,

(c) the opening of a District Court at Vellore,

(d) the inclusion of the Vellore Sub-Court among the eleven sub-courts proposed to be made permanent, and

(e) conferring on the Vellore municipality the power of electing an honorary chairman?

46 A.—(a) The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey to be carried out by the South Indian Railway of a line of railway between Arni and Padalam or Madurantakam. The Railway Company have been asked to take up the survey when the requisite staff is available.

(b) A demonstration farm in Melmuttukur village near Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district has been opened.

(c) The Government have no intention at present to open a District Court at Vellore.

(d) No decision has yet been arrived at as to which of the temporary sub-courts in the Presidency should be made permanent.

(e) The Government have no intention of making any change.

Doubling of railway line between Jolarpet and Arkonam.

47 Q.—In view of the fact that both the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have got running powers over the railway line between Madras and Jolarpet, will the Government consider the desirability of recommending that the line between Arkonam and Jolarpet may usefully be doubled?

47 A.—As at present advised the Government do not consider there are sufficient grounds for such a recommendation.

8 RD APRIL 1919.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Todhunter.)*

48 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a return showing the dates of proceedings of this Council and their date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* since 1910 ?

Dates of publication of the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

48 *A.*—A statement * is laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rau Pantulu.

49 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what district boards in the Presidency have been levying railway cess, and

(*b*) what amount of railway cess has been accumulated by each of them ?

List of district boards levying railway cess.

49 *A.*—(*a*) Railway cess is being levied by the district boards of—

(1) South Arcot.	(7) South Kenara.	(12) Ramnad.
(2) Coimbatore.	(8) Kistna.	(13) Salem.
(3) Cuddapah.	(9) Kurnool.	(14) Tinnevelly.
(4) Ganjam.	(10) Madura.	(15) Trichinopoly.
(5) Godâveri.	(11) Nellore	(16) Vizagapatam.
(6) Guntûr.		

(*b*) The amount of railway cess funds to the credit of each district board on 31st March 1918 was as follows :—

Name of district board.	Amount.	Name of district board.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Arcot, South ..	9,10,157	9. Kurnool	6,33,132
2. Coimbatore ..	5,94,659 †	10. Madura	5,87,227
3. Cuddapah ..	1,38,149	11. Nellore	3,51,586
4. Ganjam ..	55,913	12. Ramnad	6,71,826
5. Godâveri ..	2,66,324	13. Salem	† 6,11,643
6. Guntur ..	4,87,320 †	14. Tinnevelly	9,03,331
7. Kenara, South ..	2,03,863	15. Trichinopoly	3,74,089
8. Kistna ..	23,32,272 †	16. Vizagapatam ..	3,27,182

50 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what schemes for the construction of district board railways are under investigation,

(*b*) when the investigation of each of those schemes was taken up, what progress has been made in their investigation and when their investigation is likely to be completed ;

(*c*) what the estimated cost of construction and the estimated income of each of those railways is ; and

(*d*) whether there are any, and if so what, proposals for financing the construction of those railways ?

Schemes under investigation for the construction of district board railways.

50 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 7 of section XI of the published administration report of the Public Works Department for the latest statement of the progress made with the district board lines under consideration.

(*c*) A statement will be prepared on the basis of the material available, but it must be remembered that existing estimates will in most cases require careful revision before even approximately reliable figures can be furnished.

(*d*) Owing to the uncertainty of the financial situation and the paramount demands of existing railways on the stock of materials procurable the financing of branch railways is temporarily in abeyance.

51 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of stock of food-grains available in each district of the Presidency ?

Stocks of food-grain in each district.

51 *A.*—Accurate information as to existing stocks of food in each district is not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAU :—" With reference to question No. 51, may I know if any attempt has been made to have information collected as to the stock of food-grains ? "

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER :—" Some attempts have been made. I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer given in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject. Attempts have been made in other provinces and the results have been unsatisfactory."

52 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Nellore submitted any reports to the Government that there has been depletion of food-grains in the district and that it is necessary to impose restrictions on the export of food-grains from the district ?

Action taken to prevent depletion of stocks of food-grains in the Nellore district.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay those reports on the table ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on those reports ?

52 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under consideration.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 977 infra.

† Includes lines unable from use for traffic.

Increased pay to subordinate judges and district munsifs

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the High Court made
(a) any, and
(b) if so, what proposals for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

53 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question No. 54.

Increased pay to subordinate judges and district munsifs.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they submitted
(a) any, and
(b) if so, what proposals to the Government of India for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

54 A.—The Government are not at present in a position to make any statement.

Distribution of grants to local bodies

55 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the following grants were distributed among local bodies for the year 1918-19:—
(1) Grants for the improvement of main roads and other communications affected by restrictions on railway traffic;
(2) Grants for the improvement of village roads and other communications;
(3) Grants for the construction of roads and bridges;
(4) Grants for the construction of medical buildings;
(5) Grants for the construction of school buildings, and
(6) Grants for minor sanitary works?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when the distribution of the above grants was communicated to the local bodies concerned?

55 A.—A statement * containing the information required is placed on the table.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 878 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1919, page 875 supra.]

Statement showing the dates of meetings and the dates of publication of the proceedings in the gazette.

Date of meeting.	Date of publication.
1910.	
4th January.	11th January.
12th and 14th March.	29th March.
5th, 6th and 7th April.	3rd May.
29th and 30th November.	13th December.
1911.	
21st and 22nd February.	7th March.
13th March.	21st "
4th and 5th April.	25th April.
15th May.	6th June.
1912.	
14th, 15th and 16th February.	14th proceedings on 27th February and those of 15th and 16th on 5th March.
13th March.	26th March.
2nd, 3rd and 4th April.	2nd April proceedings on 15th April and those of 3rd and 4th on 23rd April.
24th and 25th May.	11th June.
27th September.	8th October.
1913	
4th January.	7th January.
18th February.	4th March.
13th, 14th and 15th March.	1st April.
2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th April.	29th "
16th and 17th May.	10th June
11th, 12th and 13th November.	9th December.
1914	
27th, 28th and 29th January.	24th February.
13th, 14th, 16th and 17th March.	14th April.
2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th April.	5th May.
19th, 20th and 21st May.	30th June
20th, 21st, 23rd and 24th November	15th December.
1915.	
2nd and 3rd February.	23rd February
13th and 15th March.	13th April.
29th, 30th, 31st March and 1st April.	11th May.
25th and 26th May.	6th July.
23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th November.	18th January 1916
1916.	
1st, 2nd and 3rd February.	7th March.
13th, 14th and 15th March.	25th April.
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th April.	30th May.
3rd August.	13th September.
21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th November.	9th January 1917.
1917.	
6th, 7th and 8th February.	13th March.
13th and 14th March.	24th April.
2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th April.	22nd May.
22nd, 23rd and 24th May.	10th July.
20th, 21st and 22nd November.	29th December.
1918.	
12th, 13th and 14th February.	26th March.
13th and 14th March.	30th April.
3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th April.	11th June.
13th, 14th, 15th and 16th August.	8th October.
22nd and 23rd October.	3rd December.
19th, 20th and 21st November.	28th January 1919

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 55 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1919, page 876 supra.]

Item of grant.	Numbers and dates of orders sanctioning the distribution of the grants.	Dates of despatch of the orders.
(1) Grant for improvement of main roads and other communications affected by restrictions on railway traffic	No. 366 L., dated 17th March 1919	19th March 1919.
(2) Grants for improvement of village roads and other communication	No. 508 L., dated 16th April 1919	2nd May 1919
(3) Grants for construction of roads and bridges	No. 546 L., dated 24th April 1919	7th May 1919.
	No. 743 L., dated 30th May 1918	17th June 1918.
	No. 1341 L., dated 11th October 1918	17th October 1918.
	No. 1373 L., dated 25th November 1918	27th November 1918.
	No. 77 L., dated 18th January 1919	13th January 1919.
	No. 118 L., dated 30th January 1919	30th January 1919.
(4) Grants for the construction of medical buildings.	No. 1316 L., dated 9th October 1918	31st October 1918.
	No. 68 L., dated 15th January 1919	1st February 1919.
	No. 40 M., dated 8th January 1919	9th January 1919
(5) Grants for the construction of school buildings— Elementary schools.	No. 1083, Home (Education), dated 21th August 1918 ..	30th August 1918.
	No. 1247 " " dated 14th September 1918.	20th September 1918.
	No. 1802 " " dated 24th December 1918.	2nd January 1919.
	No. 1877 " " dated 27th December 1918..	30th January 1919.
	No. 203 " " dated 15th February 1919.	20th February 1919.
	No. 292 " " dated 7th March 1919 ..	7th March 1919.
	No. 364 " " dated 12th March 1919 ..	18th March 1919.
	No. 413 " " dated 14th March 1919 ..	15th March 1919.
	No. 538 " " dated 22nd March 1919 ..	23rd March 1919.
Secondary schools.	No. 491 " " dated 26th April 1918 ..	2nd May 1918.
	No. 779 " " dated 17th June 1918 ..	20th June 1918.
	No. 1927 " " dated 14th September 1918.	17th September 1918.
	No. 1418 " " dated 5th November 1918..	6th November 1918.
	No. 27 " " dated 7th January 1919 ..	9th January 1919.
	No. 301 " " dated 11th March 1919 ..	11th March 1919.
(6) Grants for minor sanitary works	No. 898 L., dated 4th July 1918	15th July 1918.
	No. 918 L., dated 12th July 1918	22nd July 1918.
	No. 1314 L., dated 12th October 1918	18th October 1918.
	No. 1062 M., dated 4th July 1918	10th July 1918.
	No. 1910 M., dated 4th December 1918	5th December 1918.
	No. 1990 M., dated 23th December 1918	23rd December 1918.
	No. 67 M., dated 10th January 1919	13th January 1919.

3RD APRIL 1919.] *(The Secretary; Mr. Todhunter; the President.)*

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the undermentioned Acts, which had been passed at the meetings of the Council held on the 12th February and the 13th March 1919, respectively, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against them :—

The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919—13th March 1919.
The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919—26th March 1919.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

Regarding the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces.

(1) From Mr. M. Zia-ud-din, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Narsapatam, Vizagapatam district, dated the 4th March 1919.

(2) From Khan Bahadur Haji Abdur Rahim, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, Bangalore, dated the 10th March 1919.

(3) From Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Presidency Magistrate, Madras, dated the 3rd March 1919.

(4) From the Secretary, Anjuman-e-Himayuthul Islam, Salem, dated the 7th March 1919.

(5) From Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib, Merchant and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras, dated the 20th February 1919.

(6) From Khan Bahadur H. Abdul Subhan Sahib, Honorary Magistrate, Madura, dated the 13th March 1919.

(7) From the President, Muhammadan Educational Association, Cocanada, dated the 18th March 1919.

(8) From Hakim Muhammad Ali Sahib, Honorary Magistrate, Cuddapah town, dated the 1st February 1919.

(9) From Moulvi Janab Kazi Saiyid Rahimut-ul-la Sahib, Negapatam, dated the 31st January 1919.

(10) From Shamsul Ulama Moulvi Shah Zahid Husain Qadiri Mekhari, Triplicane, Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(11) From Abdul Wahab Khan Sahib, Peish-Imam, Abba Hadis Mosque, Perambur, Madras, dated the 15th February 1919.

(12) From Moulvi Hakim Haji Saiyid Shah Muhammad Fakruddin Sahib, Madras, dated the 5th February 1919.

(13) From Moulvi Sowcar Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib, Hosh, Madras, dated the 8th February 1919.

THE BUDGET FOR 1919–1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Your Excellency, under rule 29 (1) of the Financial rules, I have the honour to introduce the Budget for the year 1919–1920 in its final form, that is the final result of our calculations and discussions of the last six months.

"We began in October last by asking the Honourable non-official Members of the Finance Committee for their suggestions for expenditure. We were then under the shadow of the war. In November came the cessation of hostilities, and in December we sent out a further request for suggestions, intimating that we should be prepared to consider more ambitious schemes, especially in regard to education, industries and development generally, in view of the removal of the necessity for financial restrictions. In January, the Draft Financial Statement was presented to the Finance Committee and several valuable suggestions were made and adopted. With reference to one of these, namely, that the figures should be supplied at an earlier date to the non-official Members, I should like to say that we have already taken up the question of doing what we can to meet their convenience. In February, the Amended Draft Financial Statement was presented to this Council and three motions for its further amendment were carried. These have all been embodied in the Budget. In March came the Government of India's orders, involving further changes, and now in April we have the final stage of the largest Budget on both sides of the account ever presented to this Council.

"In view of the several changes that have been made and of the fact that, owing to the presentation of the estimates to the Council at an earlier stage than usual, a larger number of amendments in consequence of later actuals have become necessary, it has been thought desirable to recast and reprint the whole of the Chief Secretary's memorandum. To this is prefixed as usual a statement by the Finance Member of all the changes that have been made since the Amended Draft Financial Statement was presented to the Council. I think these statements will afford the Honourable Members all the explanations which they are likely to desire at the present stage of the proceedings."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is usual on this occasion to postpone the consideration of the Budget and to proceed with the resolutions on matters of general public interest. I propose therefore to appoint to-morrow or the next day, as may be most convenient, for the discussion of the Budget, if it would be convenient to the Council. That is our usual course. We may postpone it to Friday or Saturday as may be most convenient. If that suits the Council, we can go on to the order of the day No. 6."

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Campbell, the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [3RD APRIL 1919.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEES ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, and to move that it be read in Council. The statement of objects and reasons explains the necessity for this Bill. I have nothing to add to it at this stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I want some information about this Bill. What is the need for levying fees on passengers? If a separate account is maintained at each outport, then I can understand this. But I think one account is maintained for all ports. If it is a fact that accounts are not separately kept for outports, I think this Bill is not necessary. I object to the policy of replacing Acts by rules. Rules are resorted to in the first instance because experience has not been obtained; but here experience has been obtained and there is an enactment. I do not see why that should be replaced by rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As to the information asked for, I may mention that a separate account is kept of the Landing and Shipping Fees fund in each port separately; they are not combined in one account."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As no other Honourable Member has any remarks to make on the Bill, I put the motion to the Council."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following members:—The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

The discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was then taken up.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the first resolution that stands on the agenda, there has been some difference of opinion on the non-official side whether it is to be moved or not. If it is convenient to Your Excellency and to the Honourable Members to defer the consideration of it till to-morrow or the next day, it will be better. I may not move it at all. Resolutions I and II may be taken together. They bear on the same subject—the Administration Report. There is a feeling that this matter should be further discussed among my non-official friends."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"With the leave of the Council, the consideration of Resolutions I and II may be postponed till to-morrow."

RESOLUTION *RE* INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS AT MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution that I have to move runs as follows:—

'III. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that steps should be taken to requisition the presence, at future meetings of this Council, of interpreters or translators in the chief vernaculars of this province and of shorthand reporters in those languages.'

"The main matter dealt with in this resolution is the use of vernaculars by Honourable Members who may have occasion to use them in the course of the proceedings. With reference to the use of such vernaculars I believe that there may be some difference of opinion in some quarters, and it is just as well that I should begin at the outset, by considering the possibility of such use and I shall next deal with the question as to the objections or obstacles that have to be overcome.

"In the first place, I believe there will be hardly any one here who will contend that as the law exists at present, there is any bar to the employment of the vernacular by any Honourable

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

I. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that paragraphs 1 and 2 of the last Madras Administration Report be deleted.

II. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to whom the next administration report should be presented before the same is published.

Member of this house who prefers to employ it. I therefore proceed to deal with the practical limitation which may attend the exercise of this privilege, and point out what moderate difficulties have been considered to stand in the way of the vernaculars being employed here.

"In the first place, though the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is at an advantage and may be able to follow some of the vernaculars, I believe it is not all gentlemen that may be seated in that seat, that will be able to follow a discussion in the vernaculars, or able to raise questions of order or give decisions on points of order or relevancy. The first point, therefore, to be decided is whether it is possible to conduct the proceedings in the vernaculars even to a slight extent when there is this difficulty on the part of the President. It is to meet that difficulty that the suggestion is made that if any Honourable Member happens to address the Council in the vernacular, interpreters or translators who are now employed by the Government, or who may be employed hereafter for this special purpose, may be brought here, so that we may have the advantage of accurate translations. Honourable Members are conversant with the legal practice in various places; for example, in certain courts where the vernacular is employed by witnesses or others who address the Court, there are translators requisitioned, so that the Judge who is ignorant of the vernacular gets the translation sentence by sentence placed before him.

"I know that several objections may be raised to such a course being adopted even in regard to judicial proceedings and similar objections may be repeated to the adoption of such a course in this Council. The first objection that may be raised to it is that the proceedings lose much of the spicy character they would otherwise have, and the speeches may be ineffective because sentence after sentence will be interposed with translation. It may be said there is a loss of time and re-duplication, the speeches coming out in English and again in the vernacular. I know that this has weighed with some of my friends so far as to make them think that the sacrifice is too great if really translators or interpreters are called upon to translate sentence after sentence. If the considerations which I shall advance presently are considered to be of sufficient importance and in favour of permitting the vernaculars to be used, then I believe this ineffectiveness which the Honourable Members' speeches might be considered to labour under and this loss of time may be ignored.

"I shall proceed to deal with the other objection, namely, how far the proceedings in the vernaculars will be acceptable to the other members besides the President. With reference to these Members the matter has been put forward, from various standpoints. The matter is one which lends itself to very easy ridicule by persons who are disposed to ridicule the vernaculars. It will be said that the Council will be a Babel of languages and that utter confusion will be the result and progress will be impeded. I hope when Honourable Members realize that the real object of this resolution is to further a high national object, the ridicule will be kept out of this hall and we would face the problem seriously and try to ascertain whether it is possible to do anything in the direction chalked out in this resolution. Analysing this argument about the Babel of languages, the argument comes to this: that if a number of languages are employed in this Council, there may be persons who do not know all the languages and in the case of the vernaculars, a good number may be ignorant of them. When we face the facts, we find that far from there being a Babel of languages, the chief vernaculars are only two or three. There is hardly 10 per cent of the people—I am talking of the people of Madras generally—who will be ignorant of the chief vernaculars of the Presidency, Tamil and Telugu. Kanarese and Malevalam occupy a subordinate part—they are spoken in very few districts—and therefore I believe we may take it that the chief vernaculars are Tamil and Telugu and I may very confidently affirm the position that hardly 10 per cent will be ignorant of these languages. I shall proceed further with this question. Supposing that the number of vernaculars is three or four, is that to be considered such an intolerable situation to have three or four vernaculars talked in this Council? I would appeal to the parallels in other countries, where legislation and proceedings of the Councils are considered to be above reproach. I will take Canada and Switzerland. In Switzerland there are four different languages employed and the proceedings are conducted without confusion. In Canada also, English and French are both freely understood and are employed. There does not seem to be any insuperable objection to more than one language being employed. If as a matter of fact, we find in the north a speaker is permitted to address in Hindi, there is nothing impossible in any language other than English, being allowed to be used here.

"Now coming to the question as to the difficulties of members in following the proceedings, taking the Council at large, there will be 15 per cent or 20 per cent that may be ignorant of any particular vernacular. I may point out that there is a little bit of difficulty at present. I do not claim for the use of the vernaculars any great perfection. I am conscious of the difficulty of the procedure I am advocating. But I am anxious to point out that these difficulties have to be faced and solved; if we are going to be frightened at the appearance of the difficulties, we shall be nowhere near the solution of these difficulties. The best way of solving these problems is by tackling them and beginning to solve them. In point of fact, it is recognized that in the next decade or two the chief vernaculars of this Presidency have some chance of being used here; the chances are that there will be very few who will have to vote who will be ignorant of the vernaculars. If objections are raised that there are a large number of gentlemen now present here who are not well acquainted with the vernaculars, I may plead a preliminary objection. These gentlemen belonging to the official block—as the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharivar was pleased to express it on the last occasion—the official block is here simply to echo the opinion of the Government, to carry out the behests of the Government; they need not understand the debate and they have simply to vote with the Government.

Omitting them, I think there will be hardly 5 per cent of other gentlemen who will be ignorant of the vernaculars. They will be conversant with one or the other of the vernaculars. So far as the Government are concerned, I think two members of the Government can follow the proceedings in the vernacular. Therefore the objection that members would not be able to follow the proceedings, would not be an accurate objection.

"Proceeding next to the question as to what the disadvantages would be in proceeding in the vernaculars, I may refer to this: Suppose there is a danger of three or four not following the vernacular, is that sufficient justification in itself for putting a ban upon vernaculars? From that point of view, I would put a hypothetical case which may actually happen next year. At present it is conceded that if any Honourable Member is now constrained by his ignorance of English to adopt some vernacular, he may be permitted to do so. I should not be surprised that directly the Councils are enlarged, persons who are innocent of English but who are highly qualified otherwise to vote and to take their place here would become members of this Council and they would be constrained to adopt the vernaculars. When we make proposals for the employment of languages and filling the Council with interpreters, it is just as well that that state of affairs should be thought of now, as it is quite likely to occur a short time hence. In that case, particular members would no doubt have the disadvantage of not following the discussion, but that would not be considered an insuperable disadvantage. If any Honourable Member elects to speak in the vernacular, he would not be able to get all the non-official Members to follow him and understand him; and he runs to that extent the risk of losing their support. It is permissible to a Member to take that risk, but no ban need be put upon the vernaculars for that reason.

"I have heard others say that English is specially fitted for the expression of our thoughts, because that is the language in which our papers are published and speeches are made on the platforms, and the language of our law reports and books on constitutional law is English and it is just as well that we employ it. I have only one answer to give to that: that it is stating a fact but ignoring a grievance. The grievance is that the national languages are not given a chance of becoming the language of the law books and the law courts and the language best fitted for the expression of all thoughts. I do think that if our national languages are given a chance, they are sure to take the place of English in the manner indicated. The question is whether it is desirable to give them that chance as stated in my resolution. No nation ever developed who were constrained to express themselves through a foreign tongue. I believe it is such a patent proposition that I need not waste any time in arguing it. It is an undoubted fact that Britain would not have advanced if it adopted Norman or French for the language of its law courts and its Parliament. I hardly think it necessary to adduce arguments in support of that position. Seeing that at present English may be taken as the one language understood by all and as the language in which all our thoughts are expressed on matters coming up for discussion, I hope that the Council will be kind enough to give facilities for developing the vernaculars in that direction.

"Then I have heard the objection put forward, which I believe is not very serious, namely that if the vernaculars are employed and the general public asked to follow the discussion, there will be the danger of Honourable Members playing to the gallery. That appears to me to be not worthy of serious consideration for this reason, because it attributes unworthy motives; because playing to the gallery implies a sacrifice of duty for gratifying lesser pleasures, and it is casting a slur upon Honourable Members. We will not be justified in casting such a slur. Everyone here is actuated by a high sense of duty. We need not be influenced by that argument. Another objection advanced is that if you talk in the vernaculars, the people will watch the proceedings and they will put pressure upon you which will compel you to deflect from what is the proper course. At present it must be conceded that far from this Council's proceedings attracting a large amount of attention, things are just the other way; I think it has a grand solemnity about it, a certain amount of awe—I was going to say sepulchral awe. You do not find the same thing as you find here in the Councils in other countries like Switzerland and England. There is a feeling of numbness in this Council; life does not come into play in the discussions. If the other evil were to come into existence, the question is whether it would not be the lesser of the two evils. At present I am anxious to prevent both the evils—the sepulchral awe and numbness and the evil of being driven by popular currents of passion. The golden mean is to give facilities for the public to follow the discussions that take place here. That is the main object with which this resolution is brought forward.

"The object of this resolution and of the following three resolutions is to give greater opportunity to the public to be present and to follow the discussions as they go on. In respect of this matter, I have not heard any one say that it is unnecessary. Every one agrees that if the country is to progress and if politics is less and less to be the game of a few trained hands who are educated, and if the country is to advance in the direction of democracy which is swaying the world, we must give greater facilities to the public to attend and follow our discussions in this Council and partake—not partake except so far as it may operate upon us legitimately. The only objection I have heard is this, that the public may very well depend upon the supply of newspapers. I was astonished that any one who has read any proceedings of this Council in the newspapers advancing that position, because I myself have been rather agreeably (painfully?) surprised to note that when I stated a particular matter in this Council, three different papers gave three different versions and a good number of papers missed what I considered to be the chief point in it. This is what happens in respect of several others also. It is perhaps my misfortune that even the official reporter fails to follow me when I go at the

speed of a torrent and he sends my speech a fortnight later when I forget what I said. For one reason or other, we have been surprised that the reports to be gathered from the newspapers do not give the correct idea of what went on and certainly we should not depend upon them in matters of great importance. It is not fair for us to say, let the public gather what they can from the newspapers. We must afford facilities to the public. I admit that the entire public would not come and watch the proceedings here, but I mean only such of the public as do care to attend and care to follow and keep in touch with what is going on and expresstheir views both through their representatives who champion their interests as well as others. That is what I mean by the term 'public'. Facilities must be given to the public in that sense to listen to us. Suppose facilities are given to the public. It is admitted that the English-knowing public is a very very small percentage of our population and therefore I believe it does not require any further argument from me to show that the proceedings must be conducted in the vernaculars. If anything takes place in the vernaculars in Madras—in Tamil or Telugu—I think the vast masses of the people will be able to understand it and the public would get an immediate impression of what is going on. Take for instance what took place on the last occasion. I raised the question of food supply and kerosene oil. It is a question in which several people were interested and they actually came in here to see the proceedings; but after a short time they went away because they were not able to follow the proceedings. There are several other matters with which I will deal in connexion with the sixth resolution. If the proceedings are conducted in the vernaculars, we shall enable the public to take an interest in the subject matter of the debate; and that will have very excellent effect upon the non-official representatives and upon the Government. If the Government feel that not merely the theoretical public watch them, but the practical public watch them, and similarly if the non-official members feel that the practical public watch them, that will have a very great effect. I therefore think that the objection that there will be too much of the influence of the public in this hall is an objection which does not deserve so much consideration.

"I have not yet come across any objection which would stand in the way of the employment of the vernaculars. The request I have put forward in this resolution is a very reasonable and humble request. It may be objected that it may cost extra expenditure. In the first place, extra expenditure is unnecessary. We meet a few days in the year, not even thirty days and those already in service may be utilized and made to work here; but if that should seriously interfere with their other work, we may make arrangements for the employment of a special temporary staff. I think the question of cost will not be put forward as a serious objection.

"As to the other matter, namely, that it will be a temptation to a large number of persons to come forward with flights of oratory in the vernaculars, I wish to point out that far from that being an evil, I would welcome the day when that really happens to be the case. I can confidently prophesy that in two decades, flights of vernacular oratory will be the order of the day. Some people may say 'why should we bring it down on our heads?'. They think it is a curse. They say that every one here is not able to wield this language with some degree of facility, without committing mistakes of grammar and idiom. I do feel that there are some persons who might fancy that it is a mistake to invite the vernaculars a bit earlier than they would naturally come in. I only say with all deference to them that I cannot take the same view. The Honourable Member who is going to reply might say 'this is a theoretical discussion at present, because all Honourable Members understand English'. I do not say that any one is unable to express himself in English; the necessity is not the difficulty of addressing in English on the part of any single Honourable Member. The point of view I take is that the Council should not consider only the exposition of ideas of the cross benches here. The Government should understand what the Non-official Members say. But that is not the be-all and end-all of our work here. No doubt that is the main thing, but I think that proceedings must be conducted in such a manner as to enable the public to follow the proceedings intelligently. For these reasons I hope I have made out a clear case for the employment of the vernaculars. I hope Honourable Members will see their way to requisition the presence of interpreters. I do not say that half a dozen Members should start at once with vernacular speeches. I know that they would not. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar need not be frightened by the idea that there would be a flood of vernacular oration. Very probably there may be only one or two speakers."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I accept it. I am not at all frightened."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Even the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar says he is not frightened at the prospect. I hope Honourable Members will find it easy to support this measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, though I do not agree with what the Honourable Mover of the resolution has said in its entirety, I do not want this resolution to go unseconded, because, this is evidently the outcome of a decision which most of us deplore. There is no statutory prohibition against a Member expressing himself in whatever language he is able to express himself. When we expect a wider electorate and when we expect a large number of people to come in, we naturally expect one or two who cannot speak the English language so as to make themselves intelligible. In those circumstances there is no law which prevents such gentlemen from speaking in their vernacular whenever they want to speak. There was objection taken, as it was done on the other occasion, that there were no interpreters.

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In order to provide for such a contingency, I think, my Honourable Friend has moved this resolution. If the Government think that they do not want to place a statutory bar against persons standing as candidates who do not know English, they must provide some means by which the Council can understand what a Member speaks because he has got the right when he comes in as Member to speak in his own vernacular. To provide for that contingency this resolution has been moved. I respectfully urge on the attention of the Government that this is not a resolution to be received with amusement, but it has to be very seriously considered, because there may be Members who may not be able to express themselves in English, in which case provision must be made for understanding them."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has asked me in advance to treat his proposal with all the seriousness which it deserves. He has pointed out to the Council that it is intended to serve a very high national purpose. I shall certainly treat his proposal with all the seriousness which is due to any proposal emanating from an Honourable Member of this Council. What is the proposal? The proposal is that 'steps should be taken to requisition the presence at future meetings of this Council of interpreters or translators in the chief vernaculars of this Province and of shorthand reporters in those languages.' That is the proposal. In support of that proposal, the Honourable Member has said a great deal about the advantage of having our discussions conducted in the vernaculars. He said that he recognised the disadvantages but in his opinion the advantages far outweighed the disadvantages, and therefore he says 'let us get ready interpreters, translators and shorthand reporters'. May I point out to the Council that it has not yet been decided to allow speeches in the vernaculars in this Council? That point is still an undecided point. Whatever decision there has been has been a decision adverse to the Honourable Member. At the last meeting of this Council the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar began delivering a speech in Tamil and His Excellency Lord Pentland who then presided over the deliberations of this Council would not allow him to speak in the vernacular, and His Excellency asked the Honourable Member what was the object. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said 'I am trying to set a precedent, the only language that should be talked is the local vernacular.' It was not then a question of vernaculars being allowed to be used, it was a question that the only language to be used was the vernacular."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I intended that only *for myself*."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Quite so. Then His Excellency said:

'It is very unpleasant that this issue should be raised. It lies with me as President to conduct the proceedings in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Council. I have got full power to conduct the proceedings in this way. I would advise the Honourable Gentlemen to proceed in English and to defer what he proposes to do, and proceed as I have suggested by bringing up a resolution on the subject'

"Thus His Excellency said: 'bring forward a resolution which the Council may deal with on its merits'. If the Honourable Member thought that it would be to the public advantage that, instead of talking one language which all of us now understand, namely English, we should talk four or five languages and communicate with one another through the help of interpreters and translators, he is quite welcome to think so. If he brings forward a resolution in that effect, let us discuss it on the merits, and if it is the sense of the Council that we should go in that direction, the interpreters and translators would come. There is no doubt about it. I do not know what exactly was at the back of the Honourable Member's mind when he put his resolution in this form. He was explicitly told that the Council would have no objection to deal with this question as a separate issue, namely, the policy of adopting the vernaculars as the media for the communication of one another's ideas. He could have brought forward such a resolution which we could have dealt with on its merits. If it had been decided then by the Council, that we should permit Honourable Members to speak in the vernaculars, that would be embodied in the rules in deference to the wishes of the Council, and then this would be a subsidiary thing, whereas my first objection to the Honourable Member's proposal is that these interpreters and translators whom he wants us to keep ready really will have nothing to do for the reason that it has not yet been decided to adopt the vernaculars as the media for the expression of our ideas in this Council. That is my first point and that disposes of a great deal of what the Honourable Member has said.

"All the Honourable Member's speech has been devoted to a plea for the adoption of the vernaculars. He told us how in Switzerland there are three languages talked in the Council and how in Canada two languages are spoken in the Council, and he said 'let us have a number of languages'. Let us be talking two, three or four or five languages by all means. I have absolutely no objection. What I say is: decide that first; let the Council deal with it on its merits, let them with their eyes open decide it. If they decide it that way, it will be open to them to say, now that we have decided to talk in several languages, as we are members of the Tamil country, or of the Telugu country, or of the Malayalam country or the Kanarese country, how are we to communicate with the Government? We shall have these interpreters and translators, so that, when the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju delivers a speech in Telugu, the moment he sits down the interpreter will translate it into Tamil and the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar will reply in Tamil; and then it will be translated into Telugu for the benefit of

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the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapathi Raju; by the time he finishes it, the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat would say 'let me hear it in Kanarese' and there will be a translation in Kanarese. I am not objecting to the use of the vernaculars one after the other or simultaneously, but make up your minds to do so before you go to the next step, namely, getting interpreters and translators. Assuming in deference to the Honourable Member that there are translators and interpreters here, and the Honourable Member begins to speak in Tamil, he will be confronted with the same difficulty as on the last occasion; he will be told by Your Excellency that he will not be permitted to talk in Tamil; and Your Excellency will be bound to rule him out. Your Excellency will say 'you have been told on a previous occasion to bring forward a resolution and you have not done that; the ruling given by my predecessor holds good.' I very much fear that the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has proceeded on a completely wrong track. If his idea was to make this a real live question, if he really thought that it is so important and it is a national purpose which is needed at once, that instead of talking one language which we all understand, we should talk half a dozen languages which only some of us could understand, and that we should have interpreters and translators for helping us through, I think he should have put that issue straight before the Council and should not have adopted this expedient.

"I refuse to be drawn into the other question, because it does not arise in the resolution on the paper, whether it would be good for the country that we should all talk in the vernaculars. The Honourable Member has said a great many things with regard to which I personally agree. He has said for instance that the vernacular would be understood by everybody and will make this place very lively. I am quite prepared to believe that it will make the place lively. Let us by all means make it lively; but let us do so with our eyes open. He has said that we are in a sepulchral mood, we sit here quite unhappy. Be it said in justice to my Honourable Friend that he at any rate has tried his best to make things lively. That is a testimony which I would gladly bear to him, and I am sure I will be supported by a great many non-official members. But we have nothing to do with all that. He tells us that twenty years hence there will be vernacular orators who will do quite as well as we do in English. Several of us may not live to see what will take place twenty years hence. I hope my Honourable Friend would live to see a large number of vernacular orators. Let them come in first and then we can make the necessary arrangements. Then he tells us 'what about the new Council, there may be several people who do not know English, we cannot keep them out.' When they come in, by all means let the Government and the Council take up this question of dealing with them. Either let us say we will not have them or if we will have them, let us make arrangements by which they can communicate with others. Why should we decide this point in advance. At any rate, it is not contended that any of us here now does not know English. I think all of us do. I have been looking into the membership of the Legislative Council since 1885 and I find throughout the long list we never had a single member who did not know English, or at any rate a single member who admitted that he did not know. That being so, may we not assume that every member will, in future, also have a knowledge of English? May we not with all deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar succeed for the next century in securing only English-knowing men? I cannot help thinking that the whole of this discussion is thoroughly unreal. I am pretty certain that if my Honourable Friend had raised the straight issue as he ought to have done in response to the invitation extended to him from the Chair—I have very little doubt what the result would have been. But as he has not raised that issue, but has delivered a long speech in support of an issue which he has not raised, he has left me no alternative but to say, by all means settle whether you should have the discussion in the vernaculars and after that, the question of the interpreters, translators and shorthand reporters will be considered. I therefore oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, there is more in this resolution than appears on the surface. There are one or two aspects of the question which I wish to place before this Council for serious consideration. While refusing to be drawn into a discussion of the straight issue as the Honourable Member for Government called it, he rather indicated his view that he would be opposed to such a resolution—to that straight issue."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"No, I said that it would be a most interesting discussion. I did not say that I was going to oppose it. I said you will have to raise it first."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I will not anticipate what his attitude will be on such an occasion. But, Your Excellency, the rules as they stand at present assume a knowledge of the English language in the members, enough to speak in correct English before an enlightened audience like this. That is assumed to be the necessary qualification for every candidate who is coming forward. I am afraid that assumption prevents a large number of eligible people, real representatives of the masses coming forward and contesting seats in the elections. I believe the reproach which is often cast against the present Council that one section of the community or even one profession predominates or dominates the elections throughout the country will disappear, if we afford facilities for people not knowing the English language sufficient to be able to speak it well, and induce them to come forward. I think we will then have a real representation of the people. I do not say that we have not got it now, but some people say that real representation of the people's interests is not had in this Council. We say we represent them, but our statements are discounted on that ground. When we say that such and such things are required for the people of the land, we are at

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once told 'you are only town dwellers, you only belong to a certain section of the people; you belong to the vakil Raj and therefore you cannot represent the real masses of the people.' I really do think that it acts as a handicap in the matter of elections. We are on the eve of elections and I think it is very necessary that we should approach this question more seriously than at present. I think there are very many people who can give excellent expression to their thoughts and their grievances whatever they may be in the vernacular, and I think it will be a great advantage to the Government and to this Council if really we have such people freely competing for seats in this Council. I should gladly welcome the day when such people will come forward. Then the Government will know what the people in the country feel as regards the vital questions that come before this Council. There are very few such people now. Although we may widen the electorate and lower the franchise, still unless we give facilities for people not knowing English to come forward, I am afraid this Council will be a failure. That aspect I wish to impress upon this Council and I think its importance cannot be overstated. I therefore think that if this resolution were accepted to-day, it would go forth as an assurance from the Government that they do not insist upon a knowledge of English as an essential qualification for candidates coming forward and contesting seats. Although the elections have been announced, you will notice that very few people have come forward to contest the seats. It is not a healthy sign. Vakils here and vakils there announce themselves as candidates. Where are the people? Why are they not coming forward? They feel quite shy; they are afraid that they would not be able to give expression to their views in the Council in English. Once it is known that they can give expression to their ideas in their own tongue, I do think many people will come forward. That is an advantage which must be borne in mind. I do hope that the Government will consider that aspect of the question. I do not think that because we have been going on from 1885 onwards with English as the vehicle of communication, we should persist in going on only in that tongue. I do not think English will be spoken in the whole Presidency or the whole country. You should not shut out people who do not know English from taking part in those benefits which are more largely to be conferred by the proposed reforms. If the reforms are really to take shape and are really to benefit the people, I think we should welcome people who are not acquainted with the English language to enter this chamber and express their ideas. I earnestly press upon the attention of Government that aspect of this resolution. They should not think that this present practice should be continued for all time.

"There are difficulties, I do recognize,—the difficulties of having so many vernaculars spoken; but the advantages far outnumber the disadvantages. It will be a happy day when we can introduce these vernaculars because we will get real representation. I quite agree with the Honourable Member for Government that the issue might have been raised more directly; but I think the resolution proceeds on the assumption that there is nothing in the rules to prevent an Honourable Member from speaking in the vernacular. The Honourable Member for the Government said that there should be a special issue raised for the decision of this Council. I bow to the ruling of the Chair, but I question whether it is within the competency of the Council to give a decision on this point. The business rules have to be amended if any prohibition is to be put upon members from speaking in the vernaculars. If a member is to be prevented from speaking in the vernacular, there must be a rule preventing him from doing so. So long as there is no rule preventing it, I do not think it is within the competency of this Council to say 'we shall not hear you.' The Honourable Member has proceeded on the assumption that it is open to this Council to refuse to hear any Honourable Member if the member speaks in the vernacular. Members of the Council may laugh at him or jeer him and put him down like that; but they cannot say he shall not be heard simply because he speaks in the vernacular. It is open to any Honourable Member to speak in the vernacular and the Honourable Member has proceeded on that assumption. The question should not be brushed aside in this way. I ask the earnest attention of the Government to the aspect of the question that I have put forward."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, this resolution is a very simple one. I see no reason why we should confound ourselves with the broad question as to what shall be the language of the Council. If the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is seeking to introduce the vernaculars into this Legislative Council by virtue of this resolution, I am not prepared to follow him for the present, but if the Honourable Member in charge is seeking to lay down that if a particular member does not know English, he shall be deprived of his voice in this Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (*interrupting*):—"I never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr P SIVA RAO:—"The ruling of His Excellency the President was quoted just to show that because a member talked in the vernacular, he was ruled out. The only question is one of convenience. It may be that a particular member may be highly cultured but he may not know English; he may know other languages. There is no literacy qualification prescribed in the rules and regulations. The rules do not say that the candidate should be literate in English. If we want to prescribe English as a qualification for candidates, the rules must be amended and we must lay down that literacy in English is a qualification for being a candidate. The only question is which will be most convenient to the Council and whether there is any need for translators and vernacular shorthand reporters being introduced. We

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need not decide now whether English or the vernaculars should be language of the Council. I lay stress upon this consideration that there is absolutely nothing in the rules or regulations to prevent any member from addressing the Council in the vernacular and probably if he happens to know that language, the President will do very well to allow him the privilege of addressing his colleagues in that language."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think the debate on this resolution has assumed a much wider character than is justified by the terms of the resolution or by the remarks made by the Honourable Mover and seconder. If I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar aright, it seems to me altogether unnecessary under the guise of this resolution to discuss the very large question of national ideals, or national language in the legislature. At present, for the last nine years I have been in this Council, every member of this Council has talked in English and has been fairly understood, and if any member came into this Council and said that he had not sufficient knowledge of English or that he would be much more at home in the vernacular, I am perfectly certain that Honourable Members of this Council would not have refused to hear him or to find adequate facilities for his speech being understood by other Honourable Members. But the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar having been speaking in English for the last six years in this Council, suddenly wished to change the language of the Council and that was the situation which the President of this Council met by refusing to give him permission. That, Your Excellency, is the situation which has led up to this resolution. I for one suggested that no ruling should be given on that occasion. Your Excellency, I have not on the occasion looked up the regulations of the other Provinces, but my recollection is that in the rules of the Imperial Legislative Council provision has been made for a member who is not acquainted with English, being put even on the Select Committees and for translation for his understanding what is going on in the Select Committee. I am entirely at one with my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar that the rules as they stand now will not preclude anybody from talking any language he likes. If he does not care for the consideration that he should be understood by the majority of the members of this Council, it is quite open to any member to speak in any language. I believe that the object of every Honourable Member is to be heard not only by the non-official members but also by the official members who have to decide the fate of most resolutions. Your Excellency, I am reminded on more than one occasion I was asked to address the assessors in the vernacular. I knew very well that the Judge who had to decide the case was insufficiently acquainted with it and as I knew that there was no further argument except the address to the assessors, I expressed to the Judge that I was more anxious about his understanding the case than the assessors understanding it. In the circumstances, it seems to me there is no need for translators or interpreters. I am certain that if in this Council such a procedure is adopted, I for one am inclined to think that it will lead to a misunderstanding of the speeches rather than a clearer understanding of them. I am certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will have to reply and I suppose the replies of all the official members will have to be translated, and if a gentleman brings forward a resolution and talks in the vernacular, he will have to be told what the reply is. Every member's speech would have to be translated and the position would be somewhat intolerable. In these circumstances, though I appreciate the object of my Honourable Friend in raising this question for solution, I am not at present inclined to regard this thing as a matter for immediate solution. I am certain, Your Excellency, that it is more than likely that some members may get into the enlarged Councils who may not know English. I am certain that in those circumstances provision will have to be made for their speeches being translated, but it is only for those who cannot express themselves in English.

"I think that this proposition does not raise the general question. I am in great sympathy with the general question that anyone who does not understand English should have the liberty of speaking in the vernacular. When that question does arise, I am sure that all the members, official and non-official, European as well as Indian, would not place any obstacles in the way of changing the rules for the purpose. I do not see any object in pressing this matter further. I was first inclined to think that the Honourable Member wanted to give compulsory training to the members of the Indian Civil Service who had passed Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam—in all the languages of the Presidency. I am certain that even if he did want to do that, their colloquial knowledge of the languages of the country would not be equal to understanding the non-official members. Therefore I would ask my friend, now that he has given expression to his views, not to press this resolution before the Council, which is not of immediate practical necessity. I will be at one with him and most of the non-official members will be at one with him in securing an alteration of the rules when the time comes for such an alteration."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, as the Council is at present constituted, or has been constituted for years together, there is no need I see, for the requisition of interpreters or translators."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am one of those who believe that under the rules there is no warrant for stating that any Honourable Member is not at liberty to speak in any language he desires to employ. But at the same time I would appeal to the Honourable Member who moved this resolution to withdraw it. My reasons are the following: I hold strongly the view that the proceedings of this Council have two purposes,

the first purpose being the persuasion of those inside the Council, the second purpose undoubtedly being the conversion and education of those outside the Council, the public at large. In the second function there is no doubt that a great part will have to be played by the vernaculars in the way of dissemination of information imparted in this Council and in the popularisation of the ideas given expression to here. But if the object of the Honourable Members is to convert and persuade fellow members to take their point of view and adopt a basis of political unity, we must have common understanding and a perfect comprehension of each other's point of view. It seems to me that the English language will continue to be the common medium of communication. Even me bold that in this country the amount of political solidarity and unity already achieved is due to the fact that the English language has served as a lingua franca and unless Hindi takes its place, English will exercise that function most usefully. In the reformed Councils under the new dispensation which has been promised, the utmost good work will be produced by holding to the procedure hitherto adopted, of conducting our proceedings in the English language, at the same time not forgetting that there is a wider task before every Honourable Member, that of making his less educated countrymen outside, understand what is at the back of his mind. The discussions in this Council, therefore, would be most advantageously conducted in English until at least the members of the Indian Civil Service are compulsorily educated in the vernaculars and until all the non-official colleagues who are acquainted only with one language are compulsorily educated in the other tongues in vogue in this Presidency —until that time comes, it seems to me that political effort will bear the utmost good fruit by speaking in English. Of course, the task that lies before vernacular journalists and before the Members of the Legislative Council to make their countrymen understand what they are doing, to make every one who is going to take a part in the new régime capable of discharging his duty, is urgent and impressive, but it seems to me that it is a different question from the one now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—"I see that this discussion has had one clear result. It has placed before the Government the problem of deciding one way or the other about the admission of or permission to be given to the vernacular speeches here. I am glad to note that we have advanced in this Council from the last meeting to this meeting to a certain extent. At the last meeting there was decided opposition to the employment of the vernacular. At this meeting the spokesman of the Government expressly denied that he wanted to shut out the vernaculars. He said that in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. Though I consider that to be some advance, it is not completely satisfactory. I shall proceed to deal with another aspect of the attitude of the Government. The Government evidently find that if they refuse to allow the vernaculars they will be going against the law and certainly against popular ideas. The trend of popular opinion is distinctly in favour of the encouragement of the vernaculars. If the Government set their faces against that, they run the risk of being out of date. Therefore, I find that they say 'for the present the issue is not before us.' That is a very clever lawyer's defence. They adhere strictly to the wording. You want only translators and interpreters, and not the languages. I consider this a sublime feat of advocacy. But in this Council we are upon a fairer field and we must ask what the interpreters and translators are for. The resolution says interpreters, translators and shorthand reporters in the chief vernaculars of the Province should be requisitioned at meetings of the Council. What are the translators and interpreters for? They are not wanted as ornaments like so many wooden partitions. What purpose are they intended to serve? Obviously to the meanest intellect, the introduction of translators and interpreters must mean that they are employed for being used in this Council for the purpose of translating the speeches made in the vernaculars. To burk the issue by stating that the issue is not a straight one is hardly fair. My position is much fairer than the position of the defence. The attack is straight but the defence is not straight. The position is not met. The Government say 'we are not at present in a position to say anything definite.' I feel the difficulties of the Government, and feel the embarrassment of the Government. If the Government choose to take time I would not have the handihood to say that it was not fair. This is a matter of the rights of the public and it ought not to be dealt with in this manner. If the Government wish to take time to think over that question, we cannot take serious exception to that. But the Honourable Member on behalf of Government went further and made remarks which were understood rightly by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, when he said that the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was adverse to the adoption of the vernaculars. The Honourable Member got up and said 'no.' I quite see that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has not said that he was against it, but from the way in which he dealt with it, when he spoke of facing the situation and running the risk, we can read what exactly the purport of a person's mind is. What is the drift of your argument? The drift is that you consider it is too risky and the Council should not commit itself to the adoption of the vernaculars. So the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar was quite right in saying that the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was adverse to the adoption of the vernaculars and he was right in pointing out that that attitude could not be justified. Ultimately the Government have chosen to adopt an attitude of antagonism. I do not think the position needs arguing. I have only one or two words to say with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has entirely misunderstood the situation. He says 'we will presently have an alteration of the rules.' They are as clear as daylight and there is nothing to prohibit the employment of the vernaculars. I do not think the decision of Lord Pentland as President added to the rules."

3RD APRIL 1919.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU *(interrupting)*:—"May I rise to a point of order? I was under the impression that if any Member of this Council wishes to talk in the vernacular, it would be necessary to give previous notice, so that interpreters and translators might be ready and it might be necessary to amend the rules in that way. I am not talking of the language of the Council which is not at all now decided by the rules. It may be necessary to amend other rules and lay down specific conditions under which vernacular speeches may be made. It may be that some discretion may be given either to the President or the Council. For the case of any person who is not very well acquainted with English and is much more at home in the vernaculars, provision will have to be made. I do not at all wish to contest the position that as the rules now stand, they prohibit any member from talking in any language he likes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I take it therefore that the alteration of the rules does not affect the issue. Once we have the rules, further rules might be made. As to the employment of interpreters, no rule is necessary. It is like ordering more chairs or more fans. If this resolution is passed, there will be facilities enough. The matter is fairly clear. I do not think it is necessary to argue the matter further. The resolution does raise an issue which some of my friends thought it would not raise. By clear implication the resolution clearly connotes and pre-supposes that the vernaculars can be employed or may be permitted to be employed in certain circumstances. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar did not say that any person unable to talk in English is interdicted from talking in the vernacular. In these circumstances, I ask Your Excellency to put the resolution to the vote."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO BE PUBLISHED WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the proceedings of this Council should be published at as early a date as possible—and preferably within a fortnight of the date of the proceedings.'

"Honourable Members will see the answer to my question printed in the appendix on page 15 of the agenda paper. There we have a statement showing the dates of the meetings and the dates of the publication of the proceedings in the gazette. That would show that whereas in the early days, in 1910 and 1911, we had the proceedings of the meetings in our hands in a few days, sometimes in a week, now for the last year or two, from 1916 onwards, the average period for the proceedings to come into the gazette is 1½ or 2 months, and sometimes even more than two months. My attention was drawn to it pointedly when the last proceeding came into my hands on the 28th January 1919. Then it had been two months and seven days, and several of my constituents drew attention to the fact that there was very little use in having our proceedings two or three months old and asked 'who is going to follow these matters'—matters dealing with the rice situation. Matters became so stale. Therefore they want that pointed attention should be drawn to it. Whatever is possible should be done by the Government in this matter. Nobody would deny the advantage of having the proceedings as early as possible and now that the vernaculars are not to be employed in our proceedings and the public is obliged to draw whatever information it can from what is published in the gazette, it is of the utmost importance that the public should have an early report of the proceedings. Whereas formerly we got things done in seven, eight, ten or fifteen days, now we take much longer. Probably one argument that may be put forward is that the work is increasing, that greater variety of subjects come up and greater energy and time are bestowed by those in this Council, and Honourable Members will have to thank themselves for the increase of the work. Even if we take the increase of work into calculation, it is hardly justifiable to ask the public to wait for one month or two months when the public would not remember what had gone on previously. In this connexion, it does not require much from me to point out the evil effect. It is considered so serious an evil that several of my constituents requested me to put this forward before the Government. I believe it is hardly likely to be controversial. I hope the Government will be pleased to expedite matters. The reports of our speeches sometimes take two or three weeks before they come up for correction. So much time need not be taken up. I would entreat the Government to try and see everything is hurried up.

"Then again, with reference to the printing, if the Government complain of excessive work and the great difficulty of getting through the printing work, I may suggest for the consideration of the Government the employment of private printers to get through the work. If we cannot get through the work with our press, we can pay other firms and enter into a contract with them. We are then sure to find the report in our hands within a week. I think that a fortnight which is roughly the time taken in the earlier years may be taken up. If there is difficulty in getting our printing work done through the Government Press, we might employ private agency. There may be other arrangements to be considered and I request that the matter may be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao seconded the resolution.

(Mr. Tadhunter; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [3RD APRIL 1919.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the general principle of this resolution is one which it is easy to accept. The Honourable Member desires that 'the proceedings of this Council should be published at as early a date as possible—and preferably within a fortnight of the date of the proceedings.' Rule 67 of the business rules runs thus —

'The Secretary shall publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English as soon as may be after the conclusion of each meeting, an account, which should be as full as possible, of the proceedings of the Council.'

"As to the intention, there is no difference whatever between us. The only question is as regards the interpretation of the words' as soon as may be'. The Honourable Member does not say that he wants to tie us down to 15 days, but that is what he wishes to aim at. Our present average is something like 45 days.

"Before examining the measures which could be taken to speed up the publication of the proceedings, it is desirable to consider what benefit exactly is going to result from such speeding up. The Honourable Member has referred to the complaints made by his constituents as to the delay in receiving the full report in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. I am very glad to hear that his constituents take so much interest in the debates in this Council as to read the full text of them in the Gazette. My own impression was that very few people read the full report and that most people were content with the briefer reports that appear in the newspapers. I have no doubt that it would be a great advantage to the public and even more so to the Government, if we could get a really accurate report out in time to be read at the same time as the newspapers. There is no doubt that the reports in the latter are not always as accurate as they might be, though I should not have dared to criticise them in the terms in which the Honourable Member criticised them in speaking on the last resolution. It is difficult, however, to see how it would be possible to achieve the issue of a complete report in time to be read with the newspapers which must have their copy ready the day after the meeting. Even the House of Commons does not achieve this though arrangements have been made in the last ten years to issue a complete report on the day after the meeting, but this is always allowed to be challenged until the members have had an opportunity of seeing it. Even this does not apply to the House of Lords, perhaps because they are more nervous about the accurate reporting of their speeches.

"Granted then that the official report must come some time after the newspaper report, the question arises as to what difference there is between its publication after 15 days or after 45 days. I think we may take it for granted that hardly any members of the public read right through the full reports of the speeches in the Gazette. The delay of a few days is not therefore likely to affect the public. And so far as I can see, it is the Honourable Members of this Council and the Government officers who would be the principal persons benefited by having available for reference the reports of one debate before the commencement of another. How far this advantage is outweighed or otherwise by the expense and charges that would be involved in carrying out this proposal is for the Members of this Council to consider.

"I said just now that the time taken to publish the proceedings of this Council is 45 days. This period is calculated somewhat as follows:—the proceedings of six meetings of this Council in 1918 covered over 1,000 pages, the speeches alone covering 930 pages. This means that there was an average of 155 foolscap pages of print to be reported at each meeting, the official reporter sending, on the average, manuscript matter equivalent to ten printed foolscap pages per day. That is as much as we can expect of one man. The last of these reached the office 15 days after the close of the meeting. The next stage was the comparison of this transcript with the Secretary's report of the proceedings and the checking of it in various other respects such as the spelling of proper names. This took the office on the average three days. Meanwhile it was being sent to the Press and the Press took on the average five days after receipt of the last batch to deliver proof. The proofs as soon as they were received were sent to the members for check and took one day for dispatch. Seven days were allowed for check and return. A consolidated proof of the whole business of the meeting, amounting to over 150 pages, was then prepared. The examination and checking of this by the officers concerned took seven days and the interval between the return of the proof to the Press and the issue of the Gazette was four days, making a total of 45 days.

"The question now arises how far we can reduce these periods. The Honourable Member suggests that we can reduce the time taken by the Press. Probably we can do this to some extent, but not to a very great extent. We may also be able to reduce the time taken in the office, though I do not see how we can do this without extra expense, because the work while the Council is sitting is very heavy. I do not think we can reduce the time taken for sending the proofs to the Honourable Members and the return of the same, since many of the members leave Madras at the close of the meeting and the best part of the week allowed is sometimes taken up in the journey to places like Vizagapatam and South Kanara and back."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"We may not be at home when the proof comes."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"There remains the question of the Official Reporter. In that respect, this Council is peculiar. All the other Councils have teams of reporters. In this Council for a period of something like a quarter of a century, Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Acharyar has reported the whole of our proceedings—and I think Honourable Members will agree—with an accuracy, for a single reporter, and a despatch, which is exemplary. If we want to speed up the transcript, we shall have to give him assistance by

arranging to relieve him from time to time as is done elsewhere; and we shall have to reconcile ourselves for a time at least to a certain loss of accuracy. That also, no doubt, would involve some increase in the staff and in the cost. The Government of India have as many as six men taking turns of ten minutes each and taking up the rest of the hour in transcribing what they record in the ten minutes.

"I have put forward these figures not for the sake of opposing the proposal, but for the sake of showing that it is not so simple as at first sight appears. The Government are perfectly willing to go into the matter of speeding up the reporting in consultation with the Official Reporter, though they cannot undertake to reduce the time taken in issuing the reports to the Honourable Member's limit of 15 days, because the only Council which achieves this is the Legislative Council of the Government of India which employs a staff of six highly-paid reporters. I hope that this assurance will satisfy the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am thankful for the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter. I was going to say that in the Government of India they are issuing the report before the next meeting, within five or six days. He explains it evidently by their team of six. I think it is a very good experiment. The expenditure is worth the money because it will save fifteen days' delay. The members who speak in the morning will have the advantage of having their proofs at night or the next morning. That seems to avoid all our difficulties. The time taken for sending the transcript, 15 days, is a very serious evil. As I have already said, we quite often forget what we said. We cannot blame the reporter for not taking everything quite accurately, especially in regard to those who do not pause sufficiently. The direction in which I would like the Government to proceed is to have a team, in spite of the expenditure involved. As it is being attended to, I do not wish to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Honourable Member says that the Government of India get their proceedings out in five or six days. I have a table here and I find on two occasions it took eight days, on one occasion nine, on two occasions 11 and on one 14."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure that the Council may be quite confident that the Government will try and do something to expedite the publication of the proceedings. The time is at present excessive and I hope an arrangement will be possible to reduce it. As the Honourable Member does not press the resolution, it will be by leave withdrawn."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRANSLATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to move:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the proceedings of this Council should be translated into the chief vernaculars of this province and that the translations may be published at as early a date as the original proceedings.'

"I think the object of this resolution would be quite patent. As we do not have the public present here following our proceedings and as the newspaper accounts are not quite accurate, it is absolutely essential that facilities should be given to such of the public as care to follow the proceedings of this Council by reading what we are doing here in the vernacular. When we conduct the proceedings in English, very estimable persons having a desire to follow at leisure what is done in this Council are handicapped. I no doubt endorse to a certain extent the truth of what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter stated, namely that very few persons go through the Gazette. Most of the persons get the information from the newspapers; and the newspapers sometimes are very very defective. He said that he dared not use the language with regard to newspapers that I had used. I am not likely to be mistaken. I know that they send their best reporters, but it is not possible to hear us all, because of the acoustic difficulties of the hall. The speakers have to speak against time. The space in newspapers is limited. To report the entire discussion which runs for two or three hours within their limited space is impossible and would mean a special edition. They try to please their constituents by summarising. Therefore it is necessary that an authoritative report should be available to those who are anxious to know what their representatives in the Council have said and what the Government's position may be. It is an important matter. I therefore think the object of the translation into the chief vernaculars is patent. It will be patent also to Honourable Members that, in respect of legislation, Bills and Acts are translated into the vernaculars. That has been hitherto done, because every one is supposed to know the law; and we must make the law, even the earlier stages of the law available in the chief vernaculars, so that criticisms from the public may come up in regard to our legislative proposals. Recognising the theory of legislation, that the people must be given an opportunity to criticise the Bills and to know the law after they are passed, we adopt the procedure with regard to publishing the Bills and Acts in the vernacular. Now it is one step further that I wish to carry the Council. The reason for that is patent. Till now we have been under the impression that it is only Bills and the perfected Acts that should go

before the public. The public are taking increasing interest in legislative business. Whereas formerly the proceedings of Legislative Councils would not be watched by a large number, I am now agreeably surprised to notice that even in out of the way corners people discuss what is done here. Greater interest is evinced. A still larger number would take an interest if the proceedings are made available in the vernaculars.

"Here again the only objection to it would be the cost. I think the cost in this matter would not be deterrent. I am unable to see what objection there can be to translate these proceedings. More especially because we have negatived resolution No. 3 and at present there is no other language than English, we may at least give to the public knowing only the vernaculars a chance of knowing what is going on here. I hope this resolution would not be opposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I beg to second this resolution. We have had a discussion on this subject on a previous occasion. Since then it must be admitted that the conditions of the country have considerably changed. As far as I am able to see, I am able to make a clear statement that many more people take an interest in these questions now. I should like also to refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter's statement during the discussion of the last resolution in the Council. If he thinks that it is only in Salem, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, that the people take an interest in reading the proceedings of this Council, I may say that I know at least of three other places, where associations get the third part of the gazette and regularly go through the proceedings. A number of warm students of politics have taken to this. The *Swadesamitran* paper which is practically giving the report of the English press in Tamil is being actually devoured like anything. It must be conceded, whatever may be the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, that these reports are mostly not quite accurate and often do not grasp the points that are really urged. The interest that is being taken by a large portion of the public is growing day by day. Whether a fair opportunity is being allowed for Honourable Members to place their case before the Government and whether the Government accept their views—if the public are given a chance of knowing what is being done, there will be considerable satisfaction. It is often said that we, non-official members here, are not able to achieve anything in this Council and we waste our time and are probably obstructing the Government in their proceedings and after all are not able to effect anything. But I think a full report of this Council's proceedings in the vernaculars if read out in mandis or chavadis and the bazaars of mufassal stations or taluk centres—if these things are taken up by the people, there will be much better understanding of the work of the Government and the non-official members. I am more concerned with the work of the Government than of non-official members. I have no doubt that they will be able to see that, whatever the result may be, they will realize that the non-official members are given a fair opportunity to represent their case and understand the spirit in which the Government reply to the non-official Members. This will be of use both to the non-official members and the Government. It is too late in the day to put off this matter. The war has changed the conditions of the country and the people are taking interest in these things and the life of the non-official members is not very easy now as in previous years. The Government also are judged much more carefully than before. Every kind of expression that we give here is being considered by the public as almost absolute truth which is not fully met by the Government. If the Council's proceedings are published fully, they will see that the Government have cases which to the best of their lights they are placing. There should be no more delaying. In the interests of the Government it is necessary that this resolution should be accepted and should be given effect to without further delay."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Your Excellency, this is a resolution which has *prima facie* much that is very attractive about it, especially from the point of view of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has drawn a picture of the simple villagers sitting round in the village *mandas* listening to the reading by the karnam of the full reports of the proceedings of this Council, a matter which, as we all know, involved last year over a thousand pages of print. He has called attention to the advance of political education which would follow from such a measure and has suggested to the Government the advantages they would derive from having their side of the case brought home to the people through the reading of the speeches of their members. I can assure him that, if the Government thought that these results would follow from the simple process of translating and publishing broadcast the proceedings of this Council, they would be only too glad to fall in with the proposal. Unfortunately, their experience has been what is expressed by the homely proverb that you can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make it drink. You can publish the proceedings broadcast, but you cannot make the people read them. This is especially applicable in the case of the full record of the proceedings of this Council. I cannot imagine in my own country any assembly of villagers gathering together for the purpose of having the complete reports in Hansard read aloud. In fact, I venture to doubt if many members of this Council have read in full in Hansard the speeches that have been made on the most important question before the country at the present day, the Indian Reforms. The fact is that people who read about politics at all like their reading in a more digestible form and with a little more spice in it than would be afforded by the voluminous record of the proceedings conducted in this Chamber with what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has described as sepulchral awe.

"I might quote statistics, as was done on the last occasion when this question was raised in Council, to show what demand there is for the vernacular portion of the gazette. I think, however, that it is unnecessary to trouble the Council with that again. The fact is that the question is one of supply and demand. If there is a demand by people who would be prepared to pay even a small sum for translations of abstracts of speeches of Members of this Council, there is an agency ready and anxious to supply it. The vernacular press does not devote a large part of its columns to the reproduction of news. I believe I am right in saying that there is only one vernacular newspaper in this presidency which subscribes to Reuter. Its matter is mainly political, and if speeches in this Council were good political copy, the vernacular press, which is not overburdened with funds, would be glad to make use of the abundant supply of copy which would be available at their hands for the asking. The fact that they do not do so seems to imply that there is no demand for the matter in question.

"In this connexion, I should like to take another instance of the absence of demand. The Honourable Member published some few years ago a book entitled 'My work on the Legislative Council,' which was applauded in the press as a valuable piece of political education. I should like to ask the Honourable Member whether he published this book in all the vernaculars of the presidency. I can find no trace of his having done so, and if he did not, I think that must be taken as an indication that there was no demand for a vernacular work of the kind for the purpose of the political education of the presidency.

"I think perhaps that one reason which prevented him from doing so was that which he mentioned on another occasion, namely, that the national languages do not readily adapt themselves to the expression of abstract ideas. I have heard it said more than once in this Council that even the official translations of the Acts are not intelligible to the people and I have a vivid recollection of a debate on the question of vernacular textbooks in science to which Dr Nayar contributed a most interesting description of the jargon, half English and half Tamil, which would have to be used to express scientific ideas. I have an even more vivid recollection of being called upon once to speak at a vernacular school which had recently erected a fine new flagstaff and a flag, when as I was trying to throw together a few ideas on the significance of the flag in the vernacular, I asked a Deputy Collector who was camping with me how he would render in Tamil 'The flag on which the sun never sets.' His reply after much thought was that it could be done, but that it would take a quarter of an hour to express the idea.

"The only province which has made any experiment in this direction is the United Provinces in which Urdu, as we all know, is the lingua franca. The Hon'ble Mr C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar has told us, however, that English is the lingua franca in Madras and I think he is quite right and that for the present English is the language through which political ideas can best be conveyed.

"This being the case, I do not press the question of expense, though that is one that would have to be considered if it were decided to proceed with the scheme. We have to see that such finances as we have are used in each case to the best possible purpose and it would have to be shown before we embarked on a broadcast distribution of vernacular translations of the voluminous proceedings of this Council that the demand for the expenditure was more urgent than the other demands which were waiting for money.

"I will mention only one more thing, that is, the period within which the translation should be published. The Honourable Member says that these translations should be published with the English record within a fortnight. I have just shown in answer to the previous resolution that it would be very difficult to get the English record out within a fortnight. If we were to wait for the translations, it would take much more time to publish the proceedings; it would be more like two months than two weeks."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the last observation of the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter is quite correct, because it is not possible for us to print the translations along with the English proceedings. Therefore that latter portion the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar may delete and substitute 'as early as possible.' The other question is there is a difference between persons reading the Hansard proceedings and the persons reading the proceedings of our Council here. Here the people want particularly to know how the members returned to the Council are discharging their duty and these members often complain to their constituents that they are unable to do anything. If they had an accurate translation before them, they will see what the Government are doing, and it will be better in the interests of the Government as well as to the interests of the Members. It is not a matter whether all would read. The question is whether we should not give facilities to those who are inclined to read translation of the proceedings to do so. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter inquired why the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar did not publish his book in the vernacular. Of course, if he had handy such an office as the Government have, he would certainly have published it in a hundred vernaculars. The question is whether the Government would be able to do it. Is it not their duty to make the people understand what is actually going on. We often complain that our words are not heeded. The people should know how the Government treat us. I therefore earnestly suggest to the Government in the interests both of the Government and of their critics that the proceedings should be published."

(Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Todhunter; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Q. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I would formally move an amendment to the resolution, that the words 'as early as possible' be substituted for the words 'at as early a date as the original proceedings.' In moving that amendment, I do not desire to say more than this. I realise the practical difficulties that would arise if it were made obligatory that the vernacular translations should be published at the same time as the English originals. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter referred to what I said about English being the lingua franca. I adhere to my view. But nevertheless it is the duty of the Government and this Council, especially in the days to come, to see that their labours are understood by the people from whom they derive their power. It seems to me for the purpose of political education, because the vernacular newspapers cannot with their present staff and resources and equipment adequately discharge their duty, the function devolves, and rightly devolves, upon the Government and I therefore move that amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I would accept the amendment. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter would accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I object to the proposition either as originally proposed or as amended."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, this subject of vernacular translations of the proceedings of this Council was debated some years ago. On that occasion it was pointed out that there were nearly 17,000 subscribers to the District Gazettes. I remember Your Excellency's speech on that occasion, especially that portion relating to the Punch's sayings about Parliamentary proceedings. Our point is that it would promote better understanding of the Government if some rendering of the proceedings of this Council were distributed along with the District Gazettes. I do not think it necessary that it should form part of the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The objection that was then pointed out was that the demand for the vernacular portion of the *Fort St. George Gazette* was negligible and the suggestion that was made was that the proceedings of this Council should form part of the District Gazettes and be distributed in the districts. I am afraid I share, the feeling of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter to some extent whether it would be necessary to give a complete rendering of the whole proceedings of this Council. It is voluminous in quantity and I would suggest for the consideration of the Government whether it would be possible to make a summary of the proceedings of the Council and have it distributed along with the District Gazette. It is extremely important that the masses should clearly understand what is being urged in this Council and what is the attitude of the Government with reference to many of these resolutions that are brought forward, and what we say in the interests of the masses whom we represent. On the whole, it seems to me that it would be a very wise step to adopt the essence of this resolution in some form or other, whether it should be exactly in the form in which the Honourable Member has put it, it is not necessary to consider just now.

"The Hon'ble Mr Todhunter said that there are very few people who read the proceedings of this Council. It is true. Our proceedings are issued about 45 days after the Council meets, and the public interest has been sufficiently satisfied by some account appearing whether good, bad or indifferent in the newspapers and I do not think it is an argument against this resolution that the English proceedings are not read by the majority. The same remark may be made with regard to the District Gazettes. The proceedings of the municipal councils and district boards are never read, but it is a statutory duty in the interests of wider publicity that the proceedings of these bodies should be published. In order to satisfy the statutory requirements it is done. I once had occasion to examine how many persons took in the district gazette in Ellore. I found 13 people there out of a total of 900 subscribers; and even those 13 copies were never opened by the subscribers, and it was sheer waste of money. But nevertheless, I am not now discussing what alterations should be made in the distribution of the proceedings of municipal councils to secure publicity in the locality. Your Excellency, on wider grounds of policy and the best grounds of making the intentions of the Government and the standpoint of the Government being known to the masses, it seems to me that the essence of this resolution ought to be accepted by the Government. It is a question, as I said, as to what portion of the proceedings will be useful. That is a question which has to be considered independently of this resolution. I give my entire support to the principle of this resolution. I think it would be of advantage to publish it in the district gazette."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I heartily support this proposition. One difficulty which the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter raised was, is there a demand for it? He felt sceptical about the utility of spending money on it. He asks, will the villagers read the proceedings—the vernacular reports of the proceedings of Legislative Council? I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has not taken sufficient note of the present political advancement of the country. I may assure him that the villager is very keen nowadays and he wants to ascertain in the first instance what has been done in the Legislative Council from day to day, what the Government have been doing, and what their own representative in the Council had been doing. I may assure him that they have been taking very keen interest.

"Then the question is asked, is it worth the money? I am strongly of opinion that no expenditure need be grudged in a matter like this. The people, the villagers and the masses who contribute towards the resources of the country, are entitled to know what goes on in the Legislative Council from day to day. Are they not interested in knowing how their representatives have been acquitting themselves, well or ill.

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"There is one other aspect which requires serious consideration. That is, as an instrument of political education, it ought to be encouraged. The Hon'ble Mr Todhunter referred to the difficulty of expressing some of these sentiments in the vernaculars. I am quite alive to the difficulties. The difficulty is all the more enhanced, because the Government have not been doing much towards the encouragement of the vernaculars. Take Bengali Mahratti, or Telugu as it is now handled in the Northern Circars. I can assure the Honourable Member that they can convey in Marathi, Telugu or Hindi or Urdu the latest political thought or any other thought that comes before the country. It is because the vernaculars have not been sufficiently developed we feel difficulty at the outset. We have to coin some phraseology. There was a reference to some language being the lingua franca and that English may be the lingua franca. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to English as the lingua franca. It may be the lingua franca inside the Council, but outside it cannot be the lingua franca for the dissemination of political thought. English can never become the universal language of the masses. There is this other aspect also to be seriously considered in a matter like this. It will dispel enormous ignorance in the masses. As a political asset, it will have a rare value; it will try to improve the millions, and it will also harmonise the relations between the rulers and the ruled. There is a proposal to enlarge the electorate and these people have a right to know what goes on in the Legislative Council.

"As regards the summary which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggests, he always chooses the golden mean, which is to publish a summary. If his proposal is adopted, the summary will be a mutilated version. Who is to judge which is important and which is not important? I would rather have a full verbatim account of our proceedings and it is well worth the money spent on it considering the advantages to be derived."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I do not know if it is too late in the day to induce Your Excellency's Government to change the position which has been already taken up on this resolution. In the discussion on a previous resolution, it was pointed out that the Government were as anxious as any one else to give wide publicity to the proceedings of this Council and to give necessary encouragement for that purpose. It cannot be denied for a moment that there has been a change for the better in the attitude of the people of this country, to acquaint themselves with what is going on inside and outside the Council and with the attitude of the Government regarding various questions. I would go a step further and urge that even for a correct appreciation and understanding of the various acts of the administration, it will be much better if the proceedings are translated into the chief vernaculars and if opportunity is given to the people to acquaint themselves with what is taking place. The only objection urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter is that persons are not likely to take advantage of this opportunity and that very few would probably read these proceedings in the vernaculars. May I point out that in all probability there is a greater chance of people acquainted with the vernaculars reading these proceedings than persons acquainted with English reading the proceedings published in the gazette? The reason is obvious: as has been pointed out, persons who have been following the proceedings of the Council in the English language and who have been taking keener interest in political affairs would try to get themselves acquainted with the information at their disposal as early as possible by going through the newspapers, and would not be anxious to know the full proceedings. On the other hand, persons who have considerable leisure at their command and have a desire to know exactly what is taking place in this Council would be in a position to know much better about these proceedings in the vernaculars. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in thinking that a summary would not serve a useful purpose. It is somewhat irksome to introduce the experiment of having a summary prepared by some officer in the Secretariat who may not correctly express the views of Honourable Members. It is better that we go further ahead and have a translation of the full proceedings into the vernaculars. Your Excellency will also notice that even at present the proceedings of various local bodies in the Presidency are published not merely in English but in the vernaculars. If the test which is now suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter is adopted, namely, that it is only when one is satisfied that these proceedings in English or the vernaculars would be read, they should be published, I do not know where we will go to. Even if it serves the purpose of educating a few people, I think the experiment should be tried. We must not try to have calculations made on any other basis. We cannot expect that all the persons are likely to avail themselves of this opportunity. If Your Excellency is satisfied that considerable number are likely to take advantage of the opportunity, the experiment should be given a trial as the expenditure will be quite legitimate. For these reasons, I strongly support the resolution. I know that according to the procedure adopted, if the Government come to a certain decision previously, it is very difficult to make them change their minds. But this is a matter in which it is always open to the Government to review their position. There cannot be the slightest doubt that there is an increasing interest taken in the proceedings. If that is so, why should there be hesitation in giving effect to this resolution?

"Then it was pointed out that there will be difficulty in translating the speeches. May I point out that it is much easier to translate the proceedings into the vernaculars than to translate the various Bills that are introduced into this Council. I know as a matter of fact several persons who were acquainted with the vernaculars and read the translations in the Gazette, did not understand them and came and asked me what the Bill meant. They could not make anything out of the translation. They had to go and obtain the help of others to understand

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what the Bills meant. I have not the slightest doubt that it would be much easier to give a more correct rendering of the proceedings of this Council than of the Bills. There should be therefore no hesitation in accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I wish to say a word in connexion with this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has based his opposition to this resolution on the ground that there is practically no demand for it I am inclined to think that in this important matter the supply should precede the demand. He has observed that there is no demand for the vernacular newspapers and the report of these proceedings in them. As one of the previous speakers has observed, there is no doubt that the vernacular newspapers are not in a position to take up this costly work. In view particularly of the very important part that the proceedings of this Council play in the every day political life of the country, I believe the publication of translations of the proceedings of this Council would greatly help the ryot in understanding the work done in this Council and the intentions of the Government; and it will greatly help the people in their political life and political knowledge, so much so, that I think that this ought to be a case of the supply preceding the demand and the Government coming forward in their interests as well as in the interests of the public, as also in the interests of the non-official Members of this Council, and publishing the proceedings verbatim in the chief vernaculars of this Presidency. As already observed by the previous speakers, there is no use of having a summary or compendium, it will be practically of no use and it will not convince anybody I am entirely in favour of a true and literal translation of the proceedings, which after all cannot be a difficult matter, published both in the interests of the Government and of the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I rise simply to support the resolution. I feel from my knowledge of the districts that there is now greater interest taken in the proceedings of the Council than before. People are now trying to understand what is going on in the Council Chamber and they are reading vernacular newspapers, where summaries of these proceedings are given. I have no doubt that if the proceedings are translated and published in the vernaculars in the Gazette, it would be an advantage to the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" On this matter, I have been anxious to see what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter would say to make out a case against the resolution. The only defect he pointed out was removed by the Hon'ble Mr Ramaswami Ayyar's amendment which I gladly accepted. I think if as early as possible translations in the chief vernaculars are published of these proceedings, that would satisfy all the non-official members here. Still I am surprised to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter seems to think that there are obstacles which he considers insuperable He first pointed out that my own book which I published three years ago when I again stood before my constituency was published in English. Because I knew they were not getting copies of the proceedings, I printed them at my own cost and placed a copy in the hands of each voter. I found it cost me Rs. 1,000. If I were to translate it into Tamil, it would have cost me much more and I thought it was rather dear considering my circumstances. The Government are not in the same position in which I was I hope the Government would consider the duty which they owe to the public and the advantage they derive by publishing these translations

"One objection that has been raised on behalf of the Government is that very few persons go through the Hansard and very few people here would go through these translations. As regards the Hansard, I go through the Hansard when there is anything important and Mr. Montagu has said something. That is a sufficient reason why we should have the Hansard. Similarly let us take the Council. If the Council proceedings are translated in the vernaculars, the ordinary member of the literary society would not care to go through it. But take the rice question Suppose we have an early print of the rice resolution debate. I am sure many persons will go through it from the beginning to the end. People would be anxious to know what their representatives have been doing and what the Government propose to do. I know that there are some matters in which interest is so great that they will make the people who ordinarily fight shy go through these publications. I must say that a volume of 1,000 pages in Tamil requires a lot of courage to tackle; but the general public may not go through every page. They have their leaders and their prominent men, half a dozen in the central town who would go through the proceedings and circulate the ideas and when any debate arises, they will be able to say 'here is an authoritative Government publication, your representative has said this and the Government have said that.' That will permeate the whole atmosphere and you will find that there is a distinct advantage in having vernacular translations of the proceedings of this Council The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter was mentioning that the cost of it has after all to be considered. I beg to point out one very important fact which some of my predecessors have mentioned We are now translating the resolutions passed by local boards and municipalities and unions, which are considered worthy of publication in the Gazette. Is it not an irony of fate that the resolutions of this important body which decides the fate of 42 millions should not find publication in the official Gazette? Is it not a very peculiar state of affairs? With reference to the Bills themselves, it is the Bills that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter was thinking of when he said that the vernaculars did not easily lend themselves to the expression of thoughts that you find in the English language. That was the reason he thought, why I did not translate

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my book. I do not think I have such an erudite turn of mind that I could not find equivalents for my ideas in the vernaculars. I could turn the whole of my book into easily readable Tamil if I sat for a fortnight. I am more likely to be understood in Tamil than in English. In spite of the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that we understand English better, I am quite conscious, painfully conscious of the defects in our speaking in English; the grammar may be wrong or the accent may be wrong and there is no end of trouble. After thirty years of struggle with the foreign language with the difficulty of idioms and expressions, I still feel that I express myself very feebly in it. I am able to express my thoughts much better in Tamil and I will be thoroughly understood by my fellow Tamilians. It is not the difficulty in expression; I think it will be much better expressed in Tamil than in English.

"The matter has been thoroughly discussed. I would make only one appeal. The Government have opposed my third resolution to allow the discussion in the vernaculars and if the Government oppose this, what will be the impression on the public? They will think that the Government are afraid of democracy; they are in horror of democracy being given a chance and the people, knowing only the vernaculars, being given a chance of giving their representatives full weight. I hope the Government will not allow such an impression to go abroad. I am sure that the Government cannot possibly entertain such fear of the public taking that interest. In point of fact, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has put it the other way, that the public are not following. When he says that the public are not following he points to a defect which we should remedy, and the remedy is pointed out here. After all the amount of cost is nothing. He referred to the proceedings running to 1,000 pages. Let us take only Parts III and IV of the gazette. The number of pages in parts I and II must be more than 700 and we find there translations of abkari notification and other miscellaneous things. We need not grudge a little expenditure on such an important matter as the translation of the proceedings of this Council in the vernaculars. I hope before the matter is pressed to a poll, the government would re-consider their decision and let it not go forth that the majority of this Council were afraid of having the proceedings published in the vernaculars."

The Hon'ble MR. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am very grateful to the Honourable Members who have supported this motion for the assistance they have given in opposing it. Hardly one has maintained that there is a real demand; and one Honourable Member has said that we should create a demand. My case is that there is no demand at present and that it is not possible to create one. I quoted the old proverb that you can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make it drink. There I maintain, I have been supported by every Honourable Member who has spoken. The Honourable Mover took the point that we are publishing the proceedings of local bodies, even of the unions, and therefore *a priori* we should publish the proceedings of the highest legislative body in the Presidency. *A priori* arguments are rather dangerous. If I were to base an *a priori* argument on these premises I should state it thus: that we want to promote political education and we should commence in the sphere of local self-government; that we are taking the action you desire by publishing the proceedings of the local bodies in the vernaculars; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says it is not worth while————".

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(interrupting)*:—"As now published."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your case is that they should be published in a form which would be much more useful."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes. They should be published in the localities where the people will take an interest in them. I doubt whether persons living in various parts of the district, in the various villages outside Ellore, would take any interest in the proceedings of the Ellore municipality. But the proceedings of the municipality will be read with interest by the people of Ellore. My contention was that the publication is a necessary step in securing effective administration of the local boards and the translations should be published in such a manner as to reach those who are likely to take an interest in them. That is my point."

The Hon'ble MR. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I thank the Honourable Gentleman for his correction. The fact remains that we are publishing these proceedings and that no interest is taken in them. If we are to base an *a priori* argument on this fact, *a priori* it would be less useful to publish translations of the proceedings of this Council which deal with much more abstruse questions. More than one Honourable Member has admitted that the Bills as now published in the vernaculars are unintelligible without help. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao goes further and says that we should not only translate, but we should coin words in all these vernaculars to enable us to make translations. That is a very large proposition. After all, this is a Legislative Council and a great deal of our legislative proceedings depends upon the nicety of meaning of particular English words; and it is impossible to convey that into a number of Dravidian vernaculars. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao goes so far as to admit that a complete rendering is not necessary and he says that we should publish only a summary. A number of Honourable Gentlemen have objected to the summary being made by officials. Here I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar. Speaking on the previous resolution he appealed to the vernacular papers and he laid stress on their duties. He said, is it not their duty to publish a summary of these proceedings? On that ground, I hold that a great deal has

been said in support of my case. I do not want for a moment to deprecate the demand for political education, but I do not think this proposal is the right way to go about it.

"I should like to refer to one other matter before closing. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that he could translate his book into Tamil in a fortnight; but he did not do so because it cost him Rs. 1,000. If he thought that Tamil was the language of his constituency, why did he publish it in English at all?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may say a word or two before I put this resolution. It seems to me that it is a practical question whether it is worth while. I should not like it to go out to the public that the Government in any way want to keep back from those who know only the vernaculars—to keep back from them what is said in this Council, either to disguise their own attitude or the views of Honourable Members who oppose them. It ought to be within the knowledge of every one that that would not be a true statement of the attitude of the Government. It is merely a question whether it is worth while and from that point of view, I cannot help thinking that there is some force in the example of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, who as a prudent man did not think it worth while to go to the expense of publishing his book in Tamil. The Government should follow a prudent man like the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and consider whether it is worth while spending money. After all, the money is not that of the Government, but it is the money of the tax-payers. Is it necessary in the interests of tax-payers to have these debates published in the chief vernaculars? Though the municipal proceedings are published, I do not think the speeches are published. What is published is merely the resolutions. Might it not be a feasible solution of the difficulty and meet the views of the Honourable Member as well as those who support the resolution that if any particular matter is so important, say a debate on the food question which is universally important, the publication of a translation of it might be specially moved? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has himself said that to publish everything is a serious waste of money and I do not think the Council would be well advised in voting for this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I offer a personal explanation? In suggesting an abridged edition I was going on the practice in the Hansard where except the speeches of the Members of the Government and the leaders of the opposition the rest of them is abridged. In making that suggestion, I was really guided by precedents elsewhere and it was not with a view to cut down important speeches."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a poll which was taken with the result that 11 voted *for* and 25 voted *against* it. The following was the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson.
" Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. W. Hutton.
" Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. J. B. Buckley.
	" Lieut.-Col. W. J. Niblock.
	" Mr. H. G. Stokes.
	" Mr. L. T. Harris.
	" Mr. R. B. Wood.
	" Khan Bahadur Atir-ud-din Sahib.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" the Raja of Bobbili.
	" the Zamindar of Sorugada.
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
	" Sir Fabricius Barbor.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" the Most Rev. J. Aelen.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND FACILITIES FOR THE ATTENDANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF VERNACULAR DAILIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs in these terms—

'VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee composed of officials and non-officials should be appointed to devise and recommend measures

(*a*) for speeches made in the Council being better heard, especially by the public in the balconies of the Council;"

(*b*) for greater provision of space and facilities for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives to attend and report the Council's proceedings;

(*c*) for facilitating the meeting of non-official members and working in connexion with public business on days when the Council is not sitting; and

(*d*) for the avoidance of reduplication of questions and resolutions at the same meeting and to remove other similar defects in the working of this Council.'

"This resolution conveys a recommendation which, I believe, has at any rate the merit of not committing the Government to any very large item of expenditure. The matters recommended relate to a number of details, some of which may appear at first to be too trivial for the notice of this august assembly. However as everything contained in this resolution is intended to improve the work of this Council, I hope that this Council will give me a patient hearing for a few minutes while I draw attention to one detail after another and point out what exactly is intended to be recommended in this resolution.

"In the first place, I pray for a committee consisting of officials and non-officials because various suggestions may be put forward by the Council some of which would be acceptable and some not acceptable, some costly, some not costly. Therefore a committee has been suggested as the best means of solving the problem.

"Then I proceed to the work of this committee. They must 'devise and recommend measures for the following purposes'. The first is 'for speeches made in this Council being better heard especially by the public in the balconies of the Council.' The acoustic properties are my first grievance. I have frequently discovered that people on the opposite bench especially when the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar speaks have to strain every nerve to catch him. The same is the case when I have to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and some other gentlemen. I must confess that I have several times failed to catch what all of them say. It is not all that possess the most powerful lungs that some of us may boast. But I think a Council of this sort must be so arranged that every one should be able to hear every one else. I need not labour the point when I say that many of us sometimes miss what is being said; the records of this Council bear witness to that. On one occasion an Honourable Member speaking on behalf of the Government actually accepted a resolution of mine; but I was under the impression that he opposed it and I got up and said that I withdrew it, because I thought there was some assurance. The reporters were horrified and some of my friends were horrified. Then I was taken to task, that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley actually accepted it. Then it was a surprise to me that the acoustic properties were so bad that I had been misled into thinking what was accepted as being opposed. I think there is nothing to compare to the misunderstanding caused by the defective acoustic properties.

"The first portion is with regard to members hearing each other. The second portion is with regard to the public following. It is not sufficient that persons are able to read what newspapers say immediately or see what is stated in the Gazette a long time after the meeting. It is of the utmost importance that if any one of the public wishes to follow the debate and give instructions to the representatives, so that the views of the constituency may be properly represented in this Council, facilities should be afforded. I would request Honourable Members who think of opposing this resolution to get up into the balcony and see if they can hear me. It is not in a uniform key or pitch of voice. Sometimes in the heat of emotion, we lapse into inaudibility. When the time limit is going to be applied, the speech is hurried at a rapid rate and unless people are sufficiently near, they cannot hear what is going on. All things considered, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be able to hear what goes on. I do not think there can be two opinions on the necessity for providing the hall with proper acoustic properties. This reminds me of the objection which may savour of the early Roman days when legislation was in the hands of the aristocracy and the Plebians wanted to know the laws, they presented real obstacles. They said, 'you wish to know the laws and it shall not be a private monopoly.' But they perched the law so high that the people could not see it. Similarly you have provided balconies from which the public cannot hear anything. The analogy strikes me as somewhat close. There is an important difference that the Roman aristocracy deliberately intended to cheat the Plebeians, whereas here we have no such intention. I wish to point out

therefore that it is very necessary that the acoustic properties of the hall should be made better and better facilities should be given to the public. I am not an expert in acoustics or in any other branch of physics, nor am I an architect. This committee might include or consult persons who may devise measures by which the acoustic properties may be improved, and further provision for seats for the public might be made. I may suggest that the seats intended for the public may be a little bit nearer; it would improve the acoustic properties. That is only one suggestion. Numerous suggestions may be offered; that is why I have suggested a committee. The suggestion may be made that this hall has been built at a cost of several lakhs of public money, why do you want this alteration which would involve further expenditure, especially when you are likely to have an enlarged assembly? It is possible that some clever acoustic expert may devise means which would remedy the defect with an expenditure of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. I do not know what remedies may be suggested. The question of cost will certainly have to be taken into consideration; but that, however, will be one of the items to be considered. I do expect that when there is an enlarged Council with 120 members, a new hall will be put up and a promise will be held forth. The question is whether we may not try and see whether the existing state of things cannot be improved, and whether some remedy may not be suggested by experts.

"The next clause is 'greater provision of space and facilities for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives to attend and report the Council's proceedings.' This has got particular reference to the fact which I shall mention to the Council that one of the leading Tamil dailies of Madras applied to the authorities for permission to send a representative to report the Council's proceedings and the answer given was that there was no space for more reporters. I think this is a very unfortunate answer, because it has produced diverse results. Nobody intends to deny the existing reporters the facilities now enjoyed, and the desire of every one is to increase the facility for all papers. At present there is only one vernacular daily which has got its representative here. That is a very unfortunate state of things. It is in the vernacular papers that the proceedings must come earlier. These vernacular papers get the service of Reuter's telegrams and they deserve favourable consideration. I wish only to point out that the grievance is that a larger number of papers which are catering to the public taste and providing them with news of what goes on in the Council should have more facilities given to their representatives to get early, direct and immediate reports of what goes on here when the interest in them is fresh. That is the particular fact on which clause (b) is based; that is, 'greater provision of space and facilities for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives to attend and report the Council's proceedings.' I think without any extraordinary clearance, it might be possible for the committee and those whom they or the Government may consult to provide more space for more representatives by re-arranging the space now given to the reporters.

"Then I proceed to clause (c), 'facilitating the meeting of non-official members and working in connexion with public business on days when the Council is not sitting.' In this connexion, I may draw the attention of Honourable Members to certain facts. When we had to meet at Ootacamund there is a practice, which has been observed for a pretty long time, of non-official Members meeting prior to the meetings of the Council so that they might arrive at some understanding as to what particular resolution should be pressed and what not, and also consider various other matters which are absolutely essential for the proper working of the Council. Amongst the reasons that go to decrease the interest which the non-official members take in such matters are the difficulties that when we try to meet like that at Ootacamund there is no hall. Here at least we have certain facilities though they are not adequate. There are numerous disadvantages. The Government have all their instructions printed up to date and have information at their disposal to give to non-official members. The question is whether it is not possible for a clerk of the non-official members to be appointed so that he may be a sort of conduit pipe through whom we may communicate with one another and with the Legislative Secretary. There are several advantages in that. At present we find that not infrequently several members put certain questions on the same topic. That is a disadvantage. There are various other disadvantages. We find that on certain matters Honourable Members who wish to put supplemental questions could not put them because they did not send up the original questions. Suppose there is a clerk appointed for the non-official members and he is recognized as the channel through which questions might go to the Secretary, then such members as might entertain a desire to put supplemental questions might communicate with the clerk and say 'Hand up my name for these questions'. That would not only avoid redeplication of questions, but it would enable Honourable Members to join together and come to an understanding on matters in which they are deeply interested; and to get clearer statements from the Government. Then there is the question of the provision of a place, and I think it is not an unreasonable demand on the part of non-officials to ask that some place should be set apart where they could conduct the proceedings on days when the Council does not meet, when they wish to meet together. Some facilities should be afforded to them for that purpose.

"The last clause is 'for the avoidance of redeplication of questions and resolutions at the same meeting and to remove other similar defects in the working of the Council.' There are a number of defects. Several other defects which might occur to Honourable Members and which require redress, and there may be no numerous suggestions coming forward and they have to be dealt with. The proper way of dealing with the question is to appoint a committee to meet

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existing difficulties. Unless it consists of officials and non-officials, it cannot do justice to the task. Although I have not stated 'official and non-official members of this Council,' what I mean is a committee of official and non-official members of this Council with power to co-opt others who are likely to give useful information. With these words, I place this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat seconded the resolution.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council assembled at 2-45 p.m., when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar regarding the acoustic properties of the Council Chamber was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, before going into the question whether a committee should be appointed to deal with the points raised by the Honourable Member's resolution and whether this is the proper time to appoint a committee to examine them, I think it would be well to explain in some detail what has been done and what can be done with reference to each of them.

"Taking in the first place the question of the acoustics of this hall, I think I am right in saying that architectural acoustics have not yet been reduced to an exact science, but depend upon four things, viz., the shape of the hall, the nature of the surface which receives the sound, the delivery of the speaker and the adaptation of the latter to the room.

"As regards the shape of this hall, I think it is generally agreed that the Consulting Architect has done all he could to render it suitable. The only criticism that I have been able to discover is that the voice of speakers is apt to travel away under the arches instead of up into the galleries and the only suggestion that I have been able to find in the files for preventing this is that hot stoves or radiators for the purpose of generating hot air should be placed in a line in front of the gallery, that is to say, behind Your Excellency's chair. It is sufficient to say on this suggestion that the ingenious gentleman who made it evidently had not sat through a Council meeting in April.

"The most important question is the nature of the surface of the room. In a hall, the audience hear three sets of vibrations, those received direct from the source, those diffused by the walls, ceiling, etc., these producing the sound of resonance, and those regularly reflected by the walls which give the distinct echoes. For a hall to be good from the acoustical point of view, there should be no echo and the resonance should be short enough to reinforce the original sound to which it is due instead of trespassing upon the sound following. Now in this hall we have practically no resonance from the ceiling, which is of fibrous plaster, that is plaster on stretched canvas, with a hollow space behind it. We had at the beginning of things much resonance from the floor, which is of marble, and we have sacrificed or rather hidden a magnificent marble floor in order that we may be able to hear the speeches better. There remain the walls. These are of a hard surface and do reflect a certain amount of sound. But the echo from them has been reduced by hanging curtains round them. It will be further reduced if and when we have a series of paintings beneath the windows and above the curtains, but that I am afraid will not be for some time to come.

"There remains the consideration of the furnishings of the hall, including the audience. According to the formula on the subject, if V is the volume of the room, A its absorbing power when empty and X the absorbing power of the audience, then T, the duration of the resonance, equals $\frac{.1171 \times V}{A+X}$. This formula apparently accounts for the fact that it is easier to speak to a full house than to an empty one, since in the one case the duration of the resonance is short while in the other, one phrase goes echoing on, preventing the next from being heard. This is a very important factor in connexion with the fact that the number of this Council is shortly largely to be increased. If the duration of the resonance is three seconds now with 43 members and say, 20 reporters, it may be only two or even one with a house of 120 members and 50 reporters, and measures which would be satisfactory under present conditions are likely to be very unsatisfactory under those which are to come.

"Coming to the second point, I need hardly assure the Council that nobody wishes to exclude reporters from the meeting nor can any one who has witnessed their struggles for places on the bench be indifferent to their sufferings, especially in this hot weather. In fact, this is the main consideration that militates against the grant of further tickets. In this connexion, I may say that limitation on the numbers admitted is not peculiar to this Council. I notice from a book of reference which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was kind enough to hand to me in connexion with the last resolution, that even in the House of Commons, when seats have been provided for the leading dailies and provincial papers, there are very few left for news agencies."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It provides for 60 representatives of the press."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"When we provide for the new Council, perhaps we shall have to do something of that sort.

"The next task which the Honourable Member would assign to his committee is to facilitate the meeting of non-official members when the Council is not sitting and to arrange generally for expediting their work. Here, I am afraid, he is setting his committee rather a hard task.

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To facilitate the meeting of Honourable Members, it is necessary first of all to catch your members. Now most of the Honourable Members are busy men and they all generally arrange to arrive here only a day or two before the meeting and to leave on the evening of the day on which it closes, and I venture to doubt whether under the present conditions, it would be easy to arrange for many meetings when the Council is not sitting.

"As regards facilitating the work of Honourable Members, we have a library for them which, I understand, is not very largely used. Nor do I gather that the Legislative Department have had many or even any requests for assistance in other respects. So long therefore as the Honourable Members do not utilise the facilities which are available to them, I venture to doubt the necessity for appointing a committee to devise for them further facilities. If any specific request for help is received, we shall be prepared to consider it.

"The last of the Honourable Member's objects is one which I am sure will commend itself to all Honourable Members and that is the avoidance of re-duplication of questions and resolutions. But this, I would submit, is hardly a question for a mixed committee. It seems to me to be a question for the Honourable non-official Members to deal with themselves.

"To sum up, Your Excellency, it seems to me that a large part of this resolution should be dealt with by the non-official members themselves without the assistance of officials and that as to the rest, while there is no doubt that a careful enquiry will have to be made as to the necessities in respect of lobbies, reporters' galleries, committee rooms and all the paraphernalia of Parliamentary Government before the reform proposals come into effect, it would be a mistake to make radical changes in these respects for the purposes of a Council which has only a short time to live in its present form, and it would be premature to examine the question for the purposes of the new Council pending a decision as to its strength and the settlement of details as to its functions. I must therefore oppose the resolution on the ground that it is partly unnecessary and partly premature.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter that with reference to the last two clauses (*c*) and (*d*), it would have been far better if they had not been included in this resolution, because the non-official Members of the Council can themselves manage to secure their object without extraneous help. As to the other points, making additional provision for vernacular reporters and also making better provision for the audience to hear us better, I do not think there is any use in leaving that matter in the hands of officials and non-officials because the non-officials have nothing to do with it, because it is not a matter of policy but it is a matter of engineering skill. The help of some expert in engineering is needed and not at all that of non-officials however eminent they may be. For that purpose I would request the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to omit clauses (*c*) and (*d*) and also to omit the combination of officials and non-officials for the purpose of accommodating seats, which things may be left to the Government to do by taking proper advice from experts and making such arrangements as are possible for the audience to hear us instead of making them disappear on the ground that they do not hear us. We do not want any assistance from non-officials in the matter; we are laymen; we do not know anything about them."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I think that in view of the discussion which has taken place, it is necessary that before this resolution is put to the Council, an amendment is effected. With this object in view I would suggest an amendment which will, I have no doubt, meet with the acceptance of the Honourable Mover. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju, we need not ask for the things mentioned in clauses (*c*) and (*d*). So far as these two points are concerned, it is essentially for the non-official Members to consider how best they can communicate with one another without duplicating questions and how best they can work together to carry out their objects. Therefore, I formally move for the deletion of clauses (*c*) and (*d*). I would also further amend the resolution as it is not necessary for a committee to be appointed in respect of the objects mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and as the Government may take up the task and arrange for the speeches being better heard and for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives. I will read the resolution with these two amendments: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council to devise measures (*a*) for speeches made in the Council being better heard, especially by the public in the balconies of the Council; (*b*) for greater provision of space and facilities for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives to attend and report the Council's proceedings.' The portion for the appointment of a committee and the word 'recommend' are deleted and clauses (*c*) and (*d*) are also omitted, so that we definitely suggest that the Government may devise measures for the purpose of improving the hall. I do not think that so far as this portion of the resolution is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has stated anything against it. He only said that he would wait and see how the enlarged Council develops. It is quite possible in this hall to make the necessary changes. The hall is big enough to accommodate 150. It only requires some adjustment. I do not think it requires the formal introduction of a Bill in the Parliament."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Member put the amendment in writing?"

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I request information. I was not able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter. If the Legislative Department is applied to for help, would the Government consider the kind of help we want? I want help in the way of appointing a clerk in the Legislative Department. Would the Government agree to it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"No request for assistance has hitherto been made. If any request for assistance is made, it will be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That covers the question of appointing a clerk. I accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment reads thus:—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council to devise measures (a) for speeches made in the Council being better heard, especially by the public in the balconies of the Council; (b) for greater provision of space and facilities for enabling more vernacular dailies to send their representatives to attend and report the Council's proceedings.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am afraid, Your Excellency, I cannot accept the amendment The point in issue is whether the defects are so bad as to render it necessary to take immediate measures in anticipation of the measures that we are bound to take a year or two hence This Council Chamber has served us since Lord Morley's reforms came into force. I do not think that there is any such crying evil as to call for immediate remedy. At the same time, may I point out that the whole question of acoustics has been gone into with great care? I have here a large file on the subject which shows that various suggestions, such as the stretching of piano wires across the ceiling, have been examined and given up. It is not as if the committee would have to inquire into a matter that has not been examined."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Just now, Sir, as I was coming in from lunch, as I arrived at the bottom of the hall I saw that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter was speaking, so I halted and tried whether I could hear him Just beyond the benches I could not hear him As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju I can never hear a solitary word of his and the same is the case with regard to one or two gentlemen opposite. But I can hear the words of Members on this side rather better. The acoustic properties of the Chamber are as bad as they can possibly be I do not think putting up curtains or laying matting on the floor has made any appreciable difference. A good deal has been said of an acoustic expert. But I do not believe that there is such a person. Things can only be set right by experiment. It is for the Hon'ble Mr Hutton to tell us what experiment might be tried. What I have in my mind in connexion with the enlarged Council is, that we must have galleries all round, sloping galleries one behind the other. That will probably break up the echo and stop that inconvenience and at the same time will leave much more space for the reporters. The middle space will be available for the enlarged Council. I do not think it would be wise for Government to plunge into an expense of Rs 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 on the inexperienced advice that I could offer. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Hutton might experiment with a few bamboo mattings. My own belief is that in some such way the acoustics could be set right.

"Another inconvenience may be referred to, the terrific glare from the white walls. For the last five years I have asked successive Secretaries about this though not the present Secretary. I refer particularly to the glare of the sun off the polished white walls of the outside court. It is a serious inconvenience under which Members suffer but can be remedied easily and cheaply."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am a layman in this matter and I am prepared to bow to the high authority of Sir Francis Spring. If he considers that experiments can easily be made at a small cost to improve the existing acoustic properties of the Chamber I am quite prepared to agree to their being made on the lines which he has suggested. In these circumstances, I accept the resolution as amended"

The resolution as amended was accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PIECE-GOODS.

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"On the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell that he will inquire into the specific grievances brought to his notice, I do not want to press the resolution No. VII."

The resolution was not pressed. The resolution ran thus—

"VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to provide sufficient accommodation by railways to transport piece-goods, other clothes and yarn to the mufassal stations from Madras and relieve the situation caused to the cloth dealers by want of the same."

RESOLUTION *RE* LEGISLATION TO ORGANIZE ADMINISTRATIVE VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move resolution No. VIII which runs thus:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early legislation may be started to organize administrative village panchayats in this Presidency.'

"Your Excellency, this is a very old question and I must say, it is a very hoary one. From time to time, non-official Members of the Legislative Council have brought up resolutions dwelling on this matter, but to no purpose. The question dates at any rate from the year 1908 when a considerable stimulus was given to this matter by what was stated by Lord Morley in one of his reform despatches. It was the intention of Lord Morley that this reform of village self-government should be made part and parcel of the reform scheme, and with that idea he said in that despatch: 'Your Excellency will recall that the resolution from which I have quoted treats the subdivision, taluka or the tahsil as the smallest administrative unit. It is a question whether it would not be a wise policy to go further. The village in India (generally) has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system, surviving the downfall of dynasty after dynasty. I desire Your Excellency in Council to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village the starting point of public life.' Just about that time, the Decentralization Commission were considering this question and I may at once proceed to the conclusions they arrived at. In paragraph 699 of the report, they say: 'We hold that it is most desirable, alike in the interests of decentralization and in order to associate the people with the local tasks of administration, that an attempt should be made to constitute and develop village panchayats for the administration of local village affairs.' They also say: 'We are of opinion also that the foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village, as being an area of much greater antiquity than administrative creations such as tahsils, etc.' They gave this finding in no uncertain terms. The outline of their scheme is as follows: they recommended that the village should be the ordinary unit of administration and they also said that as regards the village panchayat the average number of members should be five and the village headman should be the ex-officio president of it. They proposed that the members should be elected at an informal election. As regards the functions, they recommended that they should hold office for a substantial number of years subject to their removal by the Divisional officer for misconduct. They advised that civil and criminal jurisdiction may be entrusted to them over cases arising in the village. As regards this matter, I may remind Honourable Members of this Council a Bill has already been introduced and it will come before the Council shortly and it is before the Select Committee. They proposed that they must be empowered to expend monies on the construction and repair of local minor works such as wells, and drinking water tanks, the cleansing of the village, the up-keep of the village roads and providing rest-houses for travellers. They also proposed that they should be entrusted with control over the construction and maintenance of village school houses. They suggested that control over village-schools should also be vested in them to a measure, and they should be entrusted with control also over small fuel and fodder reserves. Now forest panchayats have been formed here and there, and it is highly desirable that the forest panchayats should be amalgamated with these newly proposed panchayats. It was the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission that if possible, there should be only one panchayat for a village, either for the exercise of judicial powers or for the control of fuel and fodder reserves or for the control of irrigation or other kindred matters. They proposed also that control over the village cattle pound should be entrusted to them and numerous other functions were proposed to be given as days advanced and as they gained experience, for instance remission of revenue and the grant of loans to agriculturists, selection of sites for liquor shops in villages, administration of famine relief or organization of measures to combat epidemics. The last thing that was proposed was, they should be entrusted with the distribution of irrigation water in the villages. They proposed that in matters entrusted to them, they must not be subordinate either to the tahsildars or to the deputy tahsildars, but the district executive staff should have supervision over them. As regards the finance of these bodies, they suggested the assignment of a definite portion of the land-cess which should be made over to them and special grants were proposed for particular objects to be made by the sub-district boards and Collectors, and then lastly the receipts from cattle-pound and markets. Added to this, they wanted them to realize small fees from civil suits filed before them. I have dealt with the constitution of the panchayats. They strongly recommended that the present unions which were known as union panchayats which were constituted under the Local Boards Act should be abolished, as these village panchayats were slowly developed. As regards legislation they thought that it was quite necessary: but they suggested that legislation might be very general to suit the varying circumstances of each locality. They said that it should be of a general character containing wide rule-making powers so as to enable the local authorities to provide for different circumstances.

"These were the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and they came under the review of the Government of India in April 1915. The Government of India approved of the general scheme proposed by the Commission in this matter and expressed their

concurrence with all their proposals and laid down also certain general lines of advance, but left the matter entirely to the discretion of the local Government; and what followed is very interesting. Before the Government of India passed their resolution, it was referred to the local Government and they seemed to suggest that action might be confined for the present to the formation of self-contained voluntary organizations independent of legal sanction. As regards judicial functions, they pronounced themselves against it. They thought that village courts were already enjoying sufficient judicial powers. Acting up to that opinion, they passed an executive G.O. No 1410, dated the 2nd October 1915, in which they suggested that in all villages containing a population of 3,000 or more, steps should be taken to start unions under Local Boards Act known as union panchayats. As regards other villages, they said: 'The Government are not prepared to accept the view of the Royal Commission that the panchayats created under the Local Boards Act should be abolished.' They said that 400 panchayats had been started under the Local Boards Act and they had done splendid work. They suggested that in all villages containing a population of over 3,000 unions should be started and as regards other villages which contained less population, the Government said: 'Whilst the Government are thus anxious to extend the operation of the existing provisions of Local Boards Act in the larger villages, that they are prepared also to give a trial to a more indefinite and informal kind of panchayat to be constituted on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction.' That was the Government Order passed in 1915; and I need not trouble Honourable Members of the Council with a statement as to all the villages where panchayats have been started since then. You may take it from me that informal panchayats were started, no powers were legally vested in them and no attempt was made to give them any financial powers. I do not know what work they did; I tried to call for information once or twice, but the reports had not been received and were awaited. I am yet to know what work they have been doing. I may confidently say that they were fore-doomed to failure for this reason; that they were skeletons without flesh. Without finance they could not do any work.

"After that Government Order attempts were made by non-official members to put these informal panchayats on a legislative basis. The last resolution was brought forward in 1917 by the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Achariyar and then the reply which was given by the Honourable Member in charge came to this: that they were waiting to see how these informal panchayats that were started as experiments worked and after the receipt of those reports and after ascertaining whether they were working satisfactorily or not, they would make up their minds finally and until then no action was called for. That was the gist of the reply given by the Honourable Member in charge in 1917. Since then we have got another important document, the Resolution, dated the 16th May 1918, in which the Government of India review their former resolution and they say: that wherever possible, these village panchayats should be started; and they also lay down the same principles which the resolution of the Government of India of 1915 suggested. They affirm them except in one or two cases. They differ from the recommendation of the Commission in this matter. They propose that some powers of taxation should also be given to these village panchayats. They say it is highly desirable to start these panchayats wherever possible. If it is not considered possible in any particular locality by the local Government, then they suggest that alternative proposals should be put forward. I do not for a moment believe that Madras could be placed beyond the pale of this simple reform. I do not think that the Government would come to a conclusion like that. This is what is stated: 'It is essential, however, that an effective beginning should be made wherever possible.' As regards taxation they propose that panchayats should be given permissive powers of taxation even differing from the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. They say: 'The development of a village panchayat system where it is undertaken, should, in any case, be secured by separate legislation unconnected with the Acts relating to municipal and rural boards.' The same thing was affirmed in the scheme of Reforms of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in which they say that a beginning should be made as soon as possible. 'It is hoped that, wherever possible, an effective beginning will be made.'

"There was a discussion of the same matter in 1918 in this Council when my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao moved a resolution that certain recommendations in the Government of India's resolution of 1918 should be adopted. It is interesting to know what answer the Government gave to the question I asked at the same meeting. I asked 'will the Government be pleased to furnish a list of all the informal panchayats organized in the province, (b) to state whether any reports have been received as to their working; if so, to place them on the table, if not to call for the report; and also (c) to state whether any money has been hitherto sanctioned to finance them; if so, how the money has been distributed.' The answer was: 'The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statements laid on the table in reply to questions Nos. 12 and 74 asked at the meetings held on the 2nd April 1917 and on the 3rd April 1918, respectively. The Government have not yet received any reports and do not propose to call for reports before December 1918.' So, the reports must be due now. December has passed. To his reply to this resolution in August 1918, the Honourable Member in charge says: 'Lastly, I come to the vexed question of panchayats. The general impression seems to be that we are hostile to the development of panchayats. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said: you would not give money and you would not call for report. We can only call for reports after some work has been done by these panchayats. Those village panchayats must work at least for one year before we could call for reports. . . . Reports are due to us

next December by which time the panchayats will have done one year's work; we have given them a substantial amount in the budget and when these reports come, it will be time enough to consider the question of the future development of panchayats.'

"So, the attitude of the Government was quite sympathetic. They waited to see how the informal panchayats worked. I dare say they have not been working well from the private inquiries I have been making, they have been failures. I do not know what the Collectors have reported. It is time that this simple reform should be proceeded with. I must say that in most other provinces, major provinces, Assam, Bengal and the United Provinces, steps have been taken to organize these panchayats and there are judicial panchayats which are entrusted with civil and criminal powers. In the matter of irrigation also the same thing has been done. They have only to confer some administrative powers. As the Government of India have suggested, the foremost powers to be entrusted are over education and village sanitation. I sincerely trust that the Government will take up this matter seriously now. The whole thing is matured and the reports must have been received by the Government. The Government must be able to say one way or the other. I say there is absolutely no use of perpetuating these lifeless skeletons. Nobody can think that any useful work will be done by them. It is time that not only the panchayats should be placed on a sound financial footing but care should be taken to vest them with powers and vest them with life."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —"Your Excellency, in seconding this resolution, you will permit me to quote from the Government of India's proceedings of 1918. They say 'It is probably in the sphere of local self-government more than in any other that the changes which are now being effected in India will touch the great mass of the population. If the local administration is freed in the manner proposed from undue official guidance, a vast number of persons should feel themselves for the first time placed in effective control of the matters which affect their every day life.' In the Decentralization Commission's report three or four directions have been indicated for the purpose of the activities of these administrative village panchayats, namely, village sanitation, expenditure on minor works, the construction and maintenance of school-houses and local control in respect of school management and also fuel and fodder reserves. Attention has been drawn by the Honourable Mover to the question of judicial panchayats as to which a beginning has been made. In the Government of India's proceedings to which I have already referred, they say that this reform is unconnected with what may be called the existing local board development and ought to be developed from a different point of view, namely that these panchayats ought to be organized for the purpose of strengthening corporate village life wherever it exists. Undoubtedly the Government of India contemplate that certain provinces and localities may be marked for the purpose. I make bold to assert that if there is any portion of the country where experiments may be begun, it is this Presidency. I also desire to place before this Council the extreme undesirability and impracticability of relying upon voluntary effort alone. Unless legislative machinery and legislative sanction are given, the feeling of real responsibility and control will not be fostered in the members of the panchayats. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I propose to accept this resolution. Ordinarily in circumstances like that, I would make no speech, but in view, however, of what has taken place in regard to this subject in the last three years and more, and what has been said in the course of the discussions, I would with Your Excellency's permission offer a few remarks to show the line of action which the Government have been pursuing and how we consider that we are justified in that line of action by what has taken place. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has quoted the order of the Government, No. 1410, dated 2nd October 1915. In that order, as Honourable Members will see by referring to it, we considered the question of the constitution of village panchayats for the administration of local affairs and we laid down that the constitution of union panchayats under the Local Boards Act should nevertheless be proceeded with. That was necessary because in urging the constitution of village panchayats several members took the view that there was something inconsistent between them and the union panchayats under the Local Boards Act. I believe it was suggested by more than one member that the one should take the place of the other. We felt that the union panchayats under the Local Boards Act had been doing good work and we saw no reason why they should be disturbed, because there was a demand for panchayats of a more elementary type. The union panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act are intended for villages which are fairly large but are not fit to be made municipalities though they take a certain amount of interest in corporate activities, in education and sanitation and so on. The union panchayats are really the agents of the taluk boards in the villages. We have done several things during the last two or three years to facilitate the development of the panchayats under the Local Boards Act. We have simplified their accounts considerably, and I think we have started them in a very large number of places and I hope that when the next administration report of the work of the Madras rural boards is before the public, they will see what progress has been made in that direction.

"Having disposed of the union panchayats, the next thing which the Government had to face was the question of panchayats of a more elementary type. In regard to them, we felt that it would be convenient that these panchayats were first tried informally on a voluntary

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basis for a while, so that we might pick up experience which would be useful to us in framing the law, if it was decided to place them on a statutory basis. The several purposes contemplated were control of village sanitation, the enforcement of vaccination, the execution and improvement of local works, the management of turns of irrigation, the enforcement of kudimaramat and the maintenance of village forests. Several of these things could not be done under the Madras Local Boards Act. We started this experiment and we said that these panchayats were to be administrative bodies working at the outset on a voluntary basis so as to allow full freedom for adaptation to the local circumstances of each village. The reports that we asked for on the work of these panchayats are before the Government with a review by the Board. The Honourable Mover has told us that these were fore-doomed to failure and he knew all through that they would not succeed. He would therefore be interested to learn that, so far as my reading of the work of these panchayats goes, I think the results have been encouraging, although the way in which they have worked justifies our caution in starting them on a voluntary basis before launching on legislation. Honourable Members would see in due course the reports of the Collectors and the review of the Board. The Board have recorded the opinion that so far as the reports disclose facts, apart from hopes and aspirations, it does not appear that these panchayats have achieved anything which would not have been achieved by panchayats regularly constituted under the Local Boards Act. There is considerable force in that criticism. Making ample allowance for that criticism, however, the Government have come to the conclusion that the whole result of the experiment is to show that there is scope for organizations of a simpler type than the local fund unions, organizations for which the elaborate frame-work provided by the Local Boards Act would not be suited. In regard to the critics of the voluntary panchayats I ask them to remember two things. Firstly voluntary organization is always a difficult thing. We have not got that element of coercion by which the few refractory people could be compelled to fall into line, the men who would not agree to work being done by others. There is the question of funds in the second place. Making allowance for all that, the Government are of opinion that the experiment leads us to the conclusion that we will be justified in proceeding to legislate for these panchayats and in framing our legislation we will have the great advantage that we have reports of the actual working of the village organizations all over the province. There is the great advantage that we would not legislate merely on theoretical lines for theoretical villages, but it is entering into legislation with the practical experience of what has been done in the matter of such organizations all over the Presidency. There is all the difference in the world between legislating merely on theoretical grounds and legislating on the results of the experience acquired.

"I am mentioning all these facts so that the Council may know why we have proceeded so cautiously. I know there was a certain amount of impatience. Honourable Members felt that we should go somewhat faster. We are now putting a selected officer of the Provincial Civil Service on deputation for the purpose of drafting the law. All the papers on the working of the panchayats will be placed before him and when that is done, in the next few months we hope to convene a strong committee of officials and non-officials before whom the draft bill will be placed and they will have an opportunity of putting into final shape, so that we will all have a part in giving final shape to it. Now that I have explained the situation, let me say on behalf of the Government that I accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, we are thankful that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar after the exertions of half a dozen years or so has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to undertake legislation. I have heard the statement of the Government with satisfaction, and I trust that efforts will be made not to lose any further time. But I should like to bring to his notice, now that the Government have decided to put an officer on special duty, that already some experience has been gained with reference to forest panchayats. They are now on a voluntary basis and I trust, when this law comes to be framed, the working of these panchayats would also be placed on a statutory basis. The other day Your Excellency's Government were pleased to publish a Bill as regards the constitution of irrigation panchayats. That is the second matter which has to be considered in framing this Bill—the question as to how far and to what extent should the village efforts be protected. The statutory restrictions on the powers of the panchayats of the functional type which may have to deal purely with irrigation matters should be considered. I am bringing these matters to the notice of Your Excellency's Government to see that this new enactment is as comprehensive as possible and as elastic as possible, so that the panchayats either of the general type or the functional type may be constituted. In this connexion, I should like to mention the new Bill now under the consideration of the Bengal Council, the Village Government Bill. It is a comprehensive measure of 115 sections which enables panchayats constituted for judicial or administrative purposes, to discharge the functions which the present local funds unions are now discharging and which gives them some amount of control over the police in the village. I am merely mentioning these facts with a view to see that the special officer goes into the whole question thoroughly and not necessarily from the point of view of meeting the case of informal panchayats which formed the subject of inquiry, but all aspects of village life such as those contemplated by the resolution of the Government of India. I should therefore think that our efforts all these years have not been in vain and at last we have been able to make the Government agree with us. In bringing these remarks to a close, I must refer to the attitude of the Board of Revenue—"

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [3RD APRIL 1919.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (*interrupting*):—"The whole thing will be published and you had better wait."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I hope the Board will come into line with Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency—."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has heard what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar said, namely, that the Government would accept the resolution. In these circumstances there is hardly any advantage in debating the resolution further unless there is some special point."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"That is what I wish to do. Your Excellency is aware that there has been considerable divergence of opinion as to the feasibility or desirability of having different functional panchayats in villages or having single panchayats invested with various functions. We are all glad that the Government have now come to the conclusion that instead of placing these panchayats on a voluntary basis, they should be invested with legislative powers. We cannot ignore the fact, in the light of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao, that we have forest panchayats and judicial panchayats on the one hand and various informal panchayats which are now tried to be enlarged into panchayats with legislative powers. It is true that it will serve a useful purpose to appoint a special officer. But may I not point out that it would be far more desirable if in giving instructions to the special officer in framing this Bill some of the cardinal principles are settled definitely instead of their being discussed later on? The circumstances of each village are different. It is not possible for several villages to have different panchayats for different purposes. There is a considerable volume of opinion on the other side. Before the special officer is given general directions to frame the Bill and before the Bill is published, may I not suggest the desirability of having informal discussion and of settling the cardinal principles to be adopted in framing the Bill? It will be to the interest of the Government that they should have an idea as to the sort of objections likely to be raised against the Bill. We have got the experience of other provinces which have self-government Bills on the anvil, by which we might profit. I suggest that an informal conference should be called of people interested in the subject to consider the main lines on which the legislation should proceed."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I thank the Government for having kindly accepted this resolution. There are difficult matters to be settled. When the Bill is framed it may be referred to a conference of leading people just as the Local Board Bill and the District Municipalities Bill were referred to a committee. There are irrigation panchayats, forest panchayats and judicial panchayats. It is very necessary to consider whether they might not be amalgamated. That seems to be the trend of opinion of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I may give a word of caution. Among the objects which I read out, I referred to irrigation and kudimaramat. The Bill will be a quite elastic thing which will lend itself to the conditions of different villages. It will be open under the Bill to have one panchayat for a number of things and also to have particular panchayats for particular things. In regard to judicial panchayats, we are already dealing with the bill on the subject. I do not think it would be right to interfere with it. It is unlikely that the Government would allow us to go back on what has been settled about judicial panchayats. Nor will they interfere with the panchayats under the Local Boards Act. The Bill will be elastic and under the rules we can have panchayats for any purpose. Until you have something definite a general discussion will not be very fruitful. This officer whom we have put is one of our good men. When he drafts the Bill, this discussion will be before him, and he will also know what has been done in other provinces. When the Bill is framed, it will be placed before a very strong committee and opportunity will be given to the non-official Members and others to have their say. So that there need be no apprehension that the Government will produce something cut and dried without careful and adequate consideration."

The resolution was put to the Council and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was as follows:—

"IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that travelling allowance may be paid to village officers when they are required to leave their villages on public duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not propose to move it."

The resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE SALEM-SURAMANGALAM RAILWAY LINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this is a resolution which I wish to place before the Council for its acceptance. I find one of the later resolutions dealing

with the larger question of which this may become a part. If I were not to move it now but treated it as a part of the larger resolution, I may not be able to deal with the question properly and therefore I crave leave of Honourable Members for a few minutes to explain why I have singled out this line for consideration. The resolution runs thus:—

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that steps should be taken—

(a) to run more trains between Salem and Suramangalam, and

(b) to extend the Salem-Suramangalam line towards Atur, at least as far as Valappadi, at a very early date.'

"I may inform Honourable Members that at present there is a small district board line of four miles running from the Suramangalam station to Salem town—one is called the Salem junction and the other is called Salem town. This line is now worked—it is rather nominally worked I should say. We have an engine which is occasionally spared for a few hours or minutes and that engine runs up at night and returns at night and again early in the morning it runs up and returns to the Salem junction. The disadvantage of running only these two trains between these two stations is very great. There is no connexion for those who wish to proceed to the main line towards Madras. Throughout the live-long day you may wait at the station without seeing any train. There is therefore considerable inconvenience to the travelling public, and if without great difficulty one more engine can be found, it will be possible to run more trains for people travelling between Salem and Suramangalam. That is the standpoint of the public.

"There is the standpoint of the District Board. The District Board which has been responsible for the starting of this line has not had the profit which it expected from this line. One of the reasons why it does not share the large profits which railways obtained during the course of the war in other places is it is not only a small line but it is not worked sufficiently. It is not the passenger traffic that pays, but it is the goods traffic that pays. Yet at the same time the passenger traffic may be attended to sufficiently to yield the best results from the point of view of income.

"Another reason why the line does not pay is that like Balaam's ass it leaves you suddenly in the middle in Salem station. The road from Salem to Atur is a well-frequented road and a long series of carts ply every night; hundreds of them pass every night and goods are carried over the road. The District Board hopes that by taking up that line large profits would accrue to it and it would at the same time be conferring a benefit on the public. In these circumstances it is regrettable that the District Board hardly gets a profit on this line. The proposal therefore in clause (*b*) is that the Salem-Suramangalam line should be extended at least to Valappadi which is exactly half way to Atur. Mention is made of Valappadi for this reason; the Salem District Board has put by some money like a prudent board and it has got still a few lakhs at its disposal and if it is helped to raise some more money by way of debentures or in some other way recommended by the Government, it may be able to push up the line some way up and take it to Valappad. Eventually it has to be taken to Atur. I do not know how far it would be possible to take it to Atur. But it is the feeling of the people of Salem district that more trains should be running between Salem and Suramangalam and that that line should be extended to Atur at a very early date. I do not propose to go into the larger question which the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar will place before the Council later on. This is a very modest recommendation and I hope the Government will take up the suggestion and see what they can do in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, there is a very simple answer to clause (*a*) of this resolution. I made a reference to the Agent of the South Indian Railway inviting his remarks on it, and his reply shows that so far back as the 8th March he had written to the President of the District Board of Salem proposing an alternative revised train service between Salem and Suramangalam. At present, so far as I can make out from the time table, there is only one train in one direction and two trains in the other. The revised train service which the Agent has put before the President of the District Board proposes four trains each way and the timings are such that they will maintain connexion with all the arriving and departing up and down trains on the main line. I suppose the Honourable Member does not wish me to give him details. That letter was sent to the President of the District Board with the inquiry whether the revised timings met with the approval of the board and up to the 25th March no reply had been received from the district board. I have no doubt it will meet all local wishes. So much for clause (*a*).

"In regard to clause (*b*), the Agent again says it is up to the District Board to take the next step. In this case it is not the matter of three weeks' delay; it is a case of something like three years' delay but for very excellent reasons. Perhaps the best way of settling the matter before the Council is to give a little account of the past history of this extension to Atur. So far as I could follow the Honourable Mover, he hardly seemed to grasp himself, or at least to place before the Council, the lengthy earlier history of the project. This is not a new project. It has advanced a considerable stage and like many other projects it has been hung up by war conditions. I need not go back to the very beginning; I do not know how many years back it goes. I propose to read with your permission a brief summary of the later history. The Railway Board were addressed on the 15th September 1915 for sanction to the project, and on

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the 30th November following they were furnished at their request with details of the method by which the District Board proposed to finance the line. In the following April (1916) the Agent furnished copies of the revised detailed project report and estimate and requested that the necessary sanction might be obtained and communicated to him. After scrutiny by the Government Inspector and in the Public Works Secretariat the President of the District Board was requested to report whether his board accepted the revised estimate. That was nearly three years ago. At the same time the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), consulted the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, as to the adequacy of the provision made for waterways and certain other technical matters. The Superintending Engineer's report has been received but is lying over until we get the final expression of the District Board's views on the revised project. It would seem therefore that the District Board is to blame for the delay in the matter. I find that the question was first placed before the District Board on the 29th September 1916. As the result of that they sent an intermediate communication. I need not trouble the Council with details: suffice it to say that it did not deal with all the points in issue. In the following February (1917) the President of the District Board recommended the postponement of the detailed scrutiny of the water-ways on the main ground that railway construction was unlikely to be taken up until the present prices had greatly decreased. In October 1918 he was reminded by Government and he replied: 'There is not any likelihood of the railway being constructed in the near future so far as I can see. Both funds and materials will be impossible to obtain. As all our staff are fully engaged at present with special work due to the war or the state of the season, it is, I think, in the general interest to keep the matter still pending. We have very heavy allotments to spend on our roads and I do not want to divert the Engineer's attention from them if possible.'

"That was in last October, and that is how the matter stands at present. Independently of the present resolution we should have asked the President of the District Board this month whether matters were any further advanced. I now propose to communicate to him a copy of the proceedings in this debate and ask him if things have advanced to a further stage and if not whether he can furnish us with a final reply without any greater delay. I may say however that even when we get his reply we shall have to pass that on together with the Superintending Engineer's report about water-ways to the Agent and then we shall have to get the final sanction of the Railway Board. If the Railway Board give the final sanction, it is quite possible that owing to the unsettled state of the money market it may be necessary to alter the terms of the original agreement. The original understanding was to raise a debenture loan as in the case of the Podanur-Pollachi line. In 1915 it was thought that such a loan might be advanced at 4½ per cent. I do not think such a thing is possible now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That is a satisfactory statement. I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move—

'XI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take early steps

(a) to modify the constitution of the present text-book committee;

(b) to appoint one general text-book committee and certain special text-book committees dealing with particular subjects;

(c) to provide for the adequate representation on these committees of persons having special knowledge of these subjects; and

(d) generally to make better arrangements for the selection of the text-books to be used in recognized schools.'

"This resolution deals with the constitution and functions of the text-book committee. It is at the outset necessary for me to give the Council an idea of the constitution of the text-book committee and the functions which the committee are now expected to discharge. I shall place certain facts before the Council tending to show that, notwithstanding the attempts made to strengthen the text-book committee within recent years, it is absolutely desirable that further inquiry should be made and that alterations effected. It is as the result of certain complaints which I have received from certain publishers of text-books about the difficulties they experienced in getting books recognized that I have thought it fit to place this resolution before the Council with the full hope that modifications will be effected in the text-book committee in the best manner possible. I have suggested certain lines of modification—though I do not wish to commit the Council to the particular methods I have indicated. I have suggested that it is necessary for the text-book committee being split up into one general text-book committee and other various committees with co-ordinate and independent powers as in the case of the boards of studies in the University. I have also suggested that it is necessary to increase the strength of these various committees so as to provide for the adequate representation of persons having knowledge of the various subjects as is contained in clauses (b) and (c). Clauses (a) and (d) are

general. I suggest that independently of these specific proposals, better arrangements should be made for the selection of text-books and that the constitution of the committee should be improved.

"According to the rules now in force we find that the text-book committee consists of 40 members exclusive of the President, the Director of Public Instruction being the ex-officio President. One of the members of the committee is to be the Secretary; and the committee is authorized to appoint sub-committees to deal with particular questions. This text-book committee consisting of the President and 40 members is required to meet twice a year, and the days also have been specified; they should ordinarily meet on the second Wednesday in February and September. It is stated that these sub-committees may appoint a Chairman who in the case of the vernacular languages shall ordinarily be an Inspector of the department. It is provided that the Secretary may send the books to be prescribed to any two members of the committee of his choice, subject of course to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction. What are the functions of the text-book committee? The text-book committee was appointed to take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director of Public Instruction and advise him in regard to their suitability as text-books for the several classes and forms and again to advise the Education Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books where necessary and to help in forming an educational library and museum.

"These are the functions of the text-book committee; and we may draw analogies from the boards of studies appointed under the University Regulations. I am aware that the scope and functions of the boards of studies are essentially different; but there is an analogy which can be drawn in considering the best principle which can be adopted for that purpose. The first principle which I wish to place before this Council is whether it is desirable to have a general text-book committee consisting of persons having knowledge of the various subjects though no doubt they may be given the discretion and the power to appoint sub-committees to deal with special subjects. What is the result of the present system? It is not ordinarily possible for the text-book committees representing the various subjects to meet as often as they might if they consisted only of persons consisting of the representatives of the special subjects. It is also a point for consideration whether it is a correct principle to submit the decision of these separate sub-committees dealing for instance with one of the Dravidian languages to the general text-book committee consisting of persons not well versed in that particular subject but acquainted with or having special knowledge of other subjects. What salutary effect or check can you expect from persons who have no special knowledge of this particular branch over the selection of text-books made by the members of the sub-committee? It leads to delay and it leads also to considerable inconvenience. As the matter stands at present, the books are published once a year and two meetings are held, one in September and the other in February; and we find from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1917–18 that all those books selected for that year were published in the Gazette only in August last. I understand that there is no procedure by which these books selected by the various sub-committees are approved by the general text-book committee immediately, and that there is no procedure by which these books are immediately published in the Gazette. The result is that the books selected—according to the information furnished in the report for 1917–18—in September 1917 by the general text-book committee had to be published only in August 1918 as also the books selected in February 1918. The proceedings of the text-book committees at both of these meetings were given effect to only some time later. It is possible to effect some improvement in this direction if, as I venture to suggest, this committee is split up into different sub-committees formed for the purpose. I need hardly draw the attention of the Council to the rules and regulations framed by the University, 139 to 143, regarding the boards of studies wherein we find we have separate boards of study—one for English and one for the Dravidian languages separately, with separate boards having co-ordinate powers for Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

"That would certainly facilitate the selection of books and conduce to the speedy disposal of the various questions placed before the several sub-committees. That would also facilitate the distribution of work among the various members of the text-book committees.

"Another point which I wish to place before the Council is this. It is often found that some of the publishers of these books are themselves members of the text-book committees but it has not been possible to avoid it. I wish to know from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction if rules have been framed to avoid such of these members as have published books from offering opinions regarding the suitability of their own books. I find that at the meeting held in May 1915 Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked this question:—

'(*a*) Is it a fact that some members of the text-book committee are themselves the authors of text-books or class-books?

(*b*) If so, are there rules restraining them from passing opinions on their own books or on books likely to compete with theirs?'

The answer was—

'(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information on the point. The power to frame rules for the guidance of the committee has been delegated to the Director of Public Instruction'.

"So far as I have been able to gather I have not been able to find any rules whereby they have been specifically restrained from expressing opinions regarding the books published by them. I do not know that anything has been done, after the Government's attention has been specifically drawn to it. That is one point regarding which something may be done

"Another point is this. It is a matter for consideration whether with the increasing number of text-books it is not desirable to increase the strength of these committees. My first suggestion is that there should be different committees with co-ordinate powers. Then I would suggest that the strength of these various committees should be increased. I wish the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction would consider whether according to the present scheme it is possible for these four or five members of the various sub-committees to go through the text-books which are sent to them for perusal and then form an opinion as to the suitability of these text-books. I find that according to the rules a month's time is given to each member for the purpose of scrutinizing these books. The Secretary is allowed to send it to any two members of the sub-committee giving them a month's time. But I have heard—I am subject to correction by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction—that there are a number of cases in which no reminders were ever sent and that books were with them for several months; there are cases in which they have taken months. That rule about a month has not often been acted up to; and that is a point which requires to be verified and to be scrutinized. After all, I think that according to the present system it is not possible to expect a better state of things unless we effect some improvement in the constitution of the committee. So long as we restrict the number of members to three or four—I do not know if they get any special remuneration, I understand there are some proposals under consideration—is it possible that with a limited small text-book committee you can expect to have satisfactory work in a limited time? I think not. If on the other hand you can get a committee consisting of twice or thrice this number which can deal with the various subjects and you give discretion to the Secretary to send the book to two or three different persons, it is possible to expect a better state of things. Suppose for a particular vernacular language or subject, say history, you have ten or fifteen, if you find one who has published books or is interested in a publisher of books, the Secretary can have the discretion to send it to others who are not so interested. Will not this system facilitate the work that has to be done by the sub-committees at present? Increase the number of members and make the sub-committees really more representative and give discretion to the Secretary to send books to persons who have nothing to do with the books or who are not interested in the publishers. If that modification is effected, I believe it will produce more satisfactory results.

"Again there is one other aspect which might be considered. Even according to the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction these sub-committees are authorized to consult other experts outside the committee. I would suggest the desirability of there being definite provision for such consultation. I only know that the rules provide for such consultation. I should like to know on how many occasions the sub-committees have consulted these outside persons. I want to get that information if it is available. That is another direction in which we can get more satisfactory opinion in the selection of text-books.

"Another point might be raised, as to whether it is necessary to increase the number of members and whether with the present staff you cannot cope with the work. I have no doubt that past experience shows that the results have not been satisfactory. There has been a small increase in the number of members in the text-book committee. It may be pointed out that we have increased the number; it was 24 in 1909; in 1912 it was raised to 30; and again it was raised to 48? That is not the standpoint. They are required to select text-books regarding various languages; they have different subjects and different vernaculars to deal with. We must give them sufficient time to study these books and give a reasonable opinion. You must give them sufficient scope for the distribution of the books, among people competent to give an opinion.

"These principles ought to be kept in view. I have not the slightest doubt that the number is insignificantly small and cannot cope with the work. I therefore suggest the desirability of accepting this resolution with the full hope that there will be no difficulty in reorganizing the text-book committees in a manner which will produce more satisfactory results. As I said in the beginning, clause (*a*) of this resolution is general, 'to modify the constitution of the present text-book committee.' If the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is going to say that the text-book committee is all that can be desired and is working satisfactorily, I can state nothing. But if he really thinks that there is scope for further inquiry and modification, many more steps have to be taken before we can arrive at a proper selection of text-books with the least possible delay. I think I have made out a case for this general clause (*a*) being accepted.

"Clause (*b*) definitely suggests that there should be one general text-book committee and certain special text-book committees dealing with particular subjects. My idea is this. I am aware that sub-committees are appointed, but it is desirable that these separate committees should have general power to deal with separate subjects without placing them again before the general committee which can only lead to delay. If there is anything wrong or objectionable, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction can always exercise his discretion. Every thing has to work under his guidance. But still what is the necessity for this selection by the various text-book committees?—That is why I suggest the appointment of separate text-book committees?

"In clause (*c*) I want 'to provide for the adequate representation on these committees of persons having special knowledge of these subjects.' I have raised that point, because I think that to ensure proper distribution and to avoid the necessity of the authors themselves giving opinions, it is necessary to increase the strength. Clause (*d*) is general.

"If I have satisfied the Council that things are not so satisfactory as they should be, it is necessary to make further arrangements for that purpose. There is only one point which I may impress upon the Council. According to the rules the Chairman in the case of the vernacular

languages should be the Inspector of Schools. For Telugu, Mr. Yates was formerly the chairman and Mr. Ross is the chairman now. When we really want a proper selection of books, we are asked to assent to the proposition that they would be proper judges of books. I find it difficult to accept that position. I do not want that there should be a rule excluding any person from being chairman; but I object to the rule which says that ordinarily it should be the Inspector of Schools. Have we arrived at such a state of things that all Inspectors would know the vernacular? If all Inspectors were Indians, there would be justification for that rule. But so long as we have not arrived at that stage, there is no justification for that rule. I would suggest the desirability of appointing as chairmen persons who are in a position to judge of the various subjects. In the case of the vernaculars I refuse to listen to the proposition that one whose mother tongue is not Tamil and who is not very well conversant with that language should be the chairman of the committee for selection of books in that language. Your Excellency is aware that there has been a controversy about classic Tamil and modern Tamil and classic Telugu and modern Telugu. We must have persons who know the language and who can decide on the text-books; and not persons who have only a superficial idea of the language. It is difficult to accept the judgment of such persons. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithápuram seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, I think I had better state at the outset that the constitution of the text-book committee is dictated by the Government of India and any major modifications therein might run counter to the expressed opinions of that Government. The Honourable Mover has asked for committees with independent powers which might submit text-books which are approved by them independently of any expression of opinion on the part of the text-book committee as a whole. I may invite his attention to the fact that quite recently the Government have accepted a proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to this effect, that in the case of books specially prepared for the use of schools in the Presidency the Director of Public Instruction may call for the opinion of the sub-committee and may, if such opinion be favourable, notify the book as approved for use in schools without its being referred to the full text-book committee. I quote from the Government Order of 1918. Should the opinion of the sub-committee be unfavourable, the book shall be referred in the ordinary course to the text-book committee. What the Honourable Mover desires is already in force in that respect. The text-book committee is primarily an advisory body with the main function of excluding books which are unfavourable. It does not specify that any particular text-book shall be read in any school. It merely compiles a list of books from which managers of schools may select books in order that they may give instruction from those books in their recognized institutions.

"I do think, however, that the Honourable Member has one cause for complaint, that is in the delay caused in the official publication of these text-books. I shall consider whether it is not possible to have published in the gazette a list of approved text-books twice a year instead of once as is the case at present. I hope that will meet the objection as to the delay that at present exists.

"He desires an increase in the number of members of the committee. In some subjects in which there is a large amount of work, it has to be done in sub-committees. In the sub-committee in English we have eleven members. In other subjects where the amount of work is relatively small, French or German, for example, we have only three members; and many members of the general text-book committee are able to serve, just as they are in the boards of studies in the University, on more than one sub-committee. So that although we limit it to 40 members the effective strength is considerably greater than 40.

"The Honourable Mover would like to know what authors expressed their opinion on their own books. I have had no instance brought to my notice. If he would communicate to me any particular case, I would inquire into it. There is no intention whatever on the part of the department to allow a man who publishes a book to express his opinion independently of the opinion that he inherently expresses as publisher of the book.

"With regard to consultation it is clear that we can have no official record of consultations. I may mention a few years ago, when I was myself a member of more than one of these sub-committees, I discussed the books that came to me with more than one person who had a knowledge of the books which I was reviewing, without communicating officially that I had consulted any one in the matter although the opinion that I formed was the conjoint opinion of myself and the individual or individuals whom I consulted. We have no official record of such consultations and I do not see how we can ever maintain an official record of that kind. A great deal of the formation of the opinion on a book must be of an un-official nature. One reads a book; three or four salient features strike one; they may be correct or they may be wrong. One meets with one's academic friends and discusses with them at intervals and finally one comes to the conclusion as to whether the book is fit for recommendation or not. I think I have met most of the points raised."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Except about the Inspector of Schools being the chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"As I said, in the constitution of these committees we are acting on the orders of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to know, Your Excellency, whether it is to be supposed that the removal of restrictions in the rules which say that ordinarily the Inspector

of the department shall be the chairman, is one which requires the sanction of the Government of India. Except what the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has told us that the text-book committee is formed under the orders of the Government of India, we have no information as to the specific restrictions placed by them in the matter of the constitution of the committee. If the hands of the local Government are fettered in matters of detail, it will be a matter for consideration whether an attempt should not be made to induce the Government of India to change their instructions. If the Government of India simply give general instructions regarding the constitution, and if Your Excellency's Government have the discretion to modify some of the provisions in the best manner possible, is it unreasonable for me to ask that there should be no hard and fast rule that Inspectors of Schools should be the chairmen of vernacular sub-committees?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Although we accept the general rule that the Inspector shall be the chairman ordinarily we do make use of the word 'ordinarily.' The chairman of the sub-committee in English is not the Inspector of Schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The rule is about the vernaculars."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"The chairman of the board in Telugu is at present the Principal of a training college and not an Inspector. We have utilized that discretion. The chairman of the board of studies in Tamil is a retired Inspector of Schools. I quote two instances which are sufficient to show that we exercise the discretion which is vested in us by the word 'ordinarily'."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, it is not my desire to divide the Council in case the Government are willing to do something to improve the constitution of the committee. But may I point out that the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction may have been fuller in regard to one point? It makes no difference whether it is Mr. Yates or Mr. Ross who was once Inspector of Schools but now the Principal of the training college. Does he or does he not accept the principle that in the case of the vernacular languages it is desirable that one who has an intimate knowledge of the vernaculars should be the chairman of the vernacular text-book committee? If he accepts the principle, he should effect the change at the earliest opportunity. I may inform Your Excellency that there has been any amount of misapprehension in the case of the vernaculars. Persons refuse to believe that an Inspector of Schools, though he may have learnt a smattering of Telugu, would be a competent judge. Mr. Ross cannot be a competent judge. In the case of Tamil I understand Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar is the chairman. Why not the same principle be adopted in the case of Telugu and other vernacular languages? Nobody can raise any objection to Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar being chairman in Tamil. In the case of Telugu why you cannot find a person better fitted than Mr. Ross or Mr. Yates to preside over the Telugu sub-committee I cannot understand. If the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction accepts the importance of having as chairman one who has an intimate knowledge of the language, and if he expresses a desire to move in that very reasonable direction, I for one would not press the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Government of India have laid down that when a sub-committee has to be appointed to deal with a vernacular, the Inspector of the educational department should either be the president or the secretary. I have no doubt that the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction recognizes the desirability of having men on the committee who have a thorough knowledge of the vernaculars and he will bear that in mind. As he has been able to do in the past, the Honourable Member may rest assured that it will be done in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am glad that we have agreed regarding some of the main principles, and that some delay would be avoided. Though technically the number is 40 it is stated that the number has exceeded 40 when they take advice. It is not necessary to proceed further with it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President this resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move

'XII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take special steps to promote the rapid development of district board railways in this province.'

"I am glad that in this resolution I do not expect any difference of opinion on behalf of the Government regarding the principles underlying it. There may be differences as to the details, as to the mode of working, as to the pace at which we can proceed and we ought to proceed, but as to the intention of securing a rapid development of district board railways, the Madras Government have always expressed their concurrence with that view. The previous history of this resolution will illustrate these remarks. Before I point out to this Council that it is necessary to take special steps to promote the rapid development of district board railways in this Presidency, it may probably be interesting to notice what advance has been effected in that direction in this province which is likely to lead other provinces in respect of this particular

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question I believe we must on this occasion give credit to the Tanjore district for having led us on to this state of things and particularly to Mr. Thomas who, as Collector of Tanjore, sent up a special memorandum in January 1878 pointing out the desirability of having railways in place of roads He pointed out on that occasion the advantages that would accrue by having such light railways in various parts of the country. He pointed out that these railways would not only procure benefit but would also pay their own maintenance unlike roads. So far as the Tanjore district is concerned, it is a rich district and it was not found necessary in that district to levy the full cess of one anna in the rupee. The Collector pointed out that 9 pies having been collected up to that date, the balance of 3 pies might also be collected and might be utilised for the development of railways."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am reluctant to interrupt the Honourable Member. I think the practical question which the Council would be anxious to get at is what are the special steps that the Honourable Member wants That is the only point at issue between the Honourable Member and the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it only the word 'special'?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is the only difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO —"I have not the slightest objection to confine myself to that aspect of it since the principle is accepted. So far as the special steps are concerned, I believe the main question will be one of procuring funds to help the district boards in the matter of the construction of railways. There has been no difference of opinion at all regarding the desirability of pushing through these district board railways wherever possible. The district boards themselves have been anxious to show a rapid advance in that direction. The answer given to one of the questions put by me shows that we have 16 district boards now levying the railway cess; and the accumulation of railway cess to their credit is a considerable sum of money which can always be utilised for this purpose. But the difficulty has been whether it is possible to induce the Government of India to make substantial grants to push through this programme of railway development.

"Questions have been raised in this Council particularly from 1914 with the object of inducing this Government to take further steps in this direction. It was pointed out, when a resolution was moved in 1914, by Sir Harold Stuart who was in charge of the department on that occasion that there were three ways in which it would be possible to further the extension of railways. The first was to induce the Government of India to include these railways in their programme of works and make grants for the purpose. The second method which he suggested on that occasion was to help these district boards in the matter of securing funds for the purpose of the construction of these railways The third way he suggested was to encourage private companies also to come forward for the purpose of helping these district boards in the formation of railways. He was good enough to suggest that before the offer of private companies was accepted, he would give preference to the district boards themselves and he would ascertain whether the district boards would be in a position to find the funds or to raise debentures in the market for carrying on district board railway construction and that it was only in cases where they were not able to do so, he would suggest the acceptance of the offer of private companies. He also assured us that in the settlement of terms with the private companies the interests of the district boards would be safeguarded and steps would be taken to see that they secured a proper share of the income. When we come to 1916, it is very unfortunate that owing to various causes and owing to the restricted finance of the Government of India, we had a different story from Mr. Gillman who was the Member in charge He said something which was somewhat disheartening in the course of the debate. He said there was no chance of getting any money from the Government of India and so far as borrowing was concerned the Government of India were not likely to allow us to borrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.—"May I remind the Honourable Member that then the war was on."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson may have a little patience. I am pointing out that these were the lines on which we were assured that there might be some advance in the matter of securing funds. In 1916 we were informed that the Government of India would not be in a position to give any money from Imperial funds and would not be in a position to allow the local Government to borrow money for that purpose. That was the statement in 1916 from the official spokesman. Your Excellency, I would ask whether, in view of the change of circumstances, in view of the railway cess collections in the various districts having increased during these years and in view of the fact that we have seen the end of the war and that the circumstances have changed to a considerable extent, we cannot with confidence and hope make an effective representation for the proper distribution of the Imperial grants for railway purposes. That is one way in which we ought to move without any delay. I am sure that so far as this aspect is concerned, the Government are always willing to do that.

"The second suggestion is that it is a case in which permission may be obtained for this Government borrowing money and lending it to the district boards. It is unfortunate that in the year 1909 the Secretary of State did not give sanction to that proposal. It was only the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway that was fortunate enough to escape from that injunction. It was after they got the loan from the Provincial loan account, that that particular order of the Secretary of State was published, and that other district boards were placed in a disadvantageous

position May I not ask if the time has not come when we can with considerable force ask for a modification of the order and for permission to allot a specific sum of money for the development of district board railways year after year? The Government of India may not be willing to allot funds for this purpose because they may consider that those lines are required only in particular local areas. If they are not in a position to include it in their own programme, is it unreasonable to ask that they should permit this Government to draw from the Provincial loan account and allot money year after year? That is one direction in which we can possibly proceed.

"Other suggestions which can be made are—which I believe the Government are also willing to do—to enable the district boards to indent upon trust moneys and to allow various public bodies which have moneys to invest them in these railways. That position can be easily accepted. It will secure an additional amount, and so far as the district boards are concerned, it would enable them to take a further step. When Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that it is highly essential to proceed further in this direction, it is not of much use for us to have a theoretical or academic discussion as to the special steps that should be devised for carrying out this programme with the least possible delay. Honourable Members are aware that, as is shown in the report of the Public Works Department especially with reference to railways, we find a number of railways which are still under investigation or in regard to which several stages of progress have been achieved but nothing further could be done. We find particularly that the Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranniyam line which was completed in December 1916 could not be opened for traffic as the South Indian Railway could not find the rolling stock. Similarly with regard to the Tirunvolly-Tiruchendur railway, the permanent-way materials were not available. Seeing that the capital has been locked up, much could not be done in that direction but we may now move the Government. The Council is also aware that in 1917 the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad suggested a temporary suspension of the railway cess and he was quite right in suggesting that. When you could not carry out railway works especially those two railways, how could you satisfy the agriculturists in taking this money as railway cess? I am mentioning these facts only to impress upon the Government the desirability of taking special steps to promote the rapid development of district board railways.

"I do not think, after all, the word 'special' need deter Your Excellency's Government from accepting the resolution. If we are agreed that we have not been able to show as much advance in this matter as we all desire, if we are agreed that it is possible to take more definite steps by making a definite representation to the Government of India to help district boards to secure trust moneys and to raise debentures and if we are agreed that it is necessary, desirable and feasible to show some improvement in this direction, it is quite necessary that this resolution should be accepted. I do not think that in the use of the word 'special' there is anything which should terrify Your Excellency's Government in accepting this resolution. What the special steps are is a matter which may be settled with the assistance of the expert advisers of the Government and with the suggestions which we can make."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. In doing so I have only one or two words to say with regard to my district, Vizagapatam. More than three years ago the Gunupur-Parvatipuram line was suggested, and a railway-cess was imposed when the Hon'ble Mr. Harris was the Collector of Vizagapatam. Afterwards that line was abandoned, but the cess is being collected. Now it is said that it will be utilised for the Bimlipatam-Vizagapatam line which is under contemplation. We are actually paying a railway-cess, but there is no line under contemplation. This state of things is undesirable. I have a special complaint to make in this matter. When the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad brought forward a resolution that the cess should be suspended when there was no scheme, I think he was quite right. I agree with him. Therefore when the word 'special' is used, I submit that Your Excellency's Government would be pleased to call upon the President of the District Board of Vizagapatam to submit whether it has any special scheme for laying railways and whether it has any definite plans and estimates and so on, and then special steps may be taken. I do not know much about other districts. I am speaking with regard to Vizagapatam and Ganjam. With regard to Ganjam the Raja of Parlakimedi will push the line from Parlakimedi to Gunupur which would be a profitable line. So far as the District Boards of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are concerned, there is no reason to levy a railway-cess because they are doing nothing, though we are paying the cess. I would request Your Excellency's Government to take special steps for the construction of railways by the Ganjam and Vizagapatam District Boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I had been hoping that the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao would give me some light as to what class of 'special steps' he considered practicable. I have listened carefully to what he has said and, so far as I could gather, the only specific step which he suggested was an application to the Government of India for more funds or an arrangement by which the Provincial Government can make funds available to district boards either from their own Provincial loan account or by taking action to make trust funds available for the purpose. In both cases the special step contemplated is the provision of funds. Now it so happens that this very question of railway development which the Government have at heart at least as much as any district board or any non-official member of this Council—it so happens that this question has been the subject of a recent pronouncement in the Indian Legislative Council at Delhi. There was a special reference to it in the Hon'ble Sir James Meston's Financial Statement on the 1st of March. I will quote his own words; he said 'although hostilities have ceased, the position as regards branch line company projects

remains much the same as it was a year ago.' The conditions which these projects have reached are set out in the Public Works Department administration report which gives detailed information to which attention is drawn in the answer to question No. 50. Sir James Meston continued: 'Although hostilities have ceased, the position as regards branch line companies remains much the same as it was a year ago. The difficulties attendant on the raising of capital continue, and new construction under branch line terms is still in abeyance.' That is one pronouncement on the 1st March. On the same day there was a pronouncement by the President of the Railway Board. He was answering a question put to him by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi. He mentioned a long list of the lines proposed to be constructed under branch line terms or by district boards, including a considerable number in this Presidency—ten. Then he went on to say 'Government are unable to say when it will be possible to commence all or any of the above railways, as it is probable that all railway materials which are likely to be available will for some time to come, be required for renewals and increased traffic facilities on existing railways which have been held in abeyance during the war.' In the same answer referring specifically to the question of funds—the matter mentioned by Sir James Meston—Sir Arthur Anderson continued: 'Moreover, construction of lines be financed by Government must also depend on the provision of funds, and in view of the urgent requirements of open lines, the money available for new construction is likely to be limited for some little time to come.'

"It is only a few weeks since these two pronouncements were made, and obviously it would be useless for the Local Government to make an application for special contributions towards railway development, towards new construction. Much as I wish that some benefit could be derived from such representations, I feel that in the face of such pronouncements it would be idle to ask the Government of India to help. The fact, sir, is, it is not only a question of funds, but a question of materials, for even if abundant funds were available, the materials would not be procurable. It is these two hard facts, the money fact and the materials fact, which make it impossible in my judgment to take any special steps at present to promote the rapid development of district board railways.

"This Council is well aware of the importance that the Government of Madras have always attached to such development, and of the special interest taken therein by Sir Harold Stuart, one of whose last acts before laying down his office was to leave on record for his successor a note on the need of railway development, written in October 1918, in which he had the prescience to lay particular emphasis on the fact that even when the war was over much leeway would have to be made upon existing lines before money could be found for new lines. We have recently succeeded in placing ourselves in a better position as regards the scrutiny and advancement of railway projects. On our recommendation the Government of India have sanctioned the revival of the appointment of a special Secretary for Railways. I am glad to say that since January last the Government have enjoyed the advantage of the services of Mr. Dove-Wilson. They have thus now at their disposal an officer with experience of railway matters. I have consulted him about the possibility of finding materials and his strong opinion is that the demands for the renewal of the permanent-way on existing lines, for the remodelling of large station yards and for the provision of increased siding accommodation are likely for some considerable time to absorb all the rails available and that there is no present prospect of an early supply at a reasonable rate either in India or from abroad on a scale which would permit of pushing forward with new branch lines as distinguished from renewals on existing lines.

"All that we can do is to wait for that improvement in the financial and industrial conditions which we all hope will follow on the conclusion of peace. In the meantime the initiative in many cases, as the Honourable Seconder of the resolution suggests, may come from the district boards themselves. In the case which I referred to in answering resolution No. X, the reference has been outstanding for a considerable time with the Salem District Board. What we can do is to communicate this discussion to all district boards which have projects on their anvil and to ask them to take any action which in their judgment is immediately practicable and to get ready schemes so that they may be put in hand as soon as the financial and industrial conditions bring construction within the reach of practical politics. I should be the first to welcome any recommendations for special steps that you may bring forward for the development of district board railways. But I am unable myself to suggest any and regret that I have not been able in the course of the earlier stages of this debate to find any special suggestions."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, war conditions and the supply of materials are the two questions which make it impossible to speak with any confidence just at this stage as to what steps we can take to ensure rapid progress. However, I beg to point out that this is the time when this Government will have to press upon the Government of India the necessity to provide a certain allotment for grants to district boards for the construction of railway lines. The budget for railways now made by the Government of India clearly indicates that they have taken them as more important and more urgent than almost every other concern of theirs. It may be remembered that in the Imperial Legislative Council this large allotment for railway projects was tried to be reduced with a view to secure greater recognition for irrigation works, but the Government refused it and thought that it was more important just as they were taking up the question of industrial expansion in India. In these circumstances the great point is to see that rolling-stock is supplied and every emergent circumstance will have to be attended to, and when the Government of India have allotted such a large amount—I am not quite sure of the exact amount, I am told it is 17 millions—when they have made that allotment I dare say they may be thinking not only of communications

in Mesopotamia which will form a big item in the budget but probably also of the necessity to attend to the details of rolling-stock which is deficient. There is no doubt that the present concerns of India require very large allotment to be given to these various items. I believe we started in 1904; very few district boards have been able to open railways. Kistna and Tanjore were fortunate enough but even Tanjore has not been quite fortunate, because it has not been able to open a line which was completed Tinnevelly which was very carefully adding to the railway cess, and which was about to close the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway had its rails disposed of by sale. In these circumstances it is only very proper that a very strong representation from this Government goes to the Government of India to see that a reasonable allotment is made for loans to district boards to complete their railways where they are partially completed and to put new work on hand as early as possible and also to ensure loans as far as possible. I do not think that in this large budget the Government of India will refuse us that. The discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council which I followed did not turn upon this. The members from Madras did not turn to this aspect of the matter, but the importance attached by the Government of India to railways will enable this Government on account of the sacrifice made by them during the war to claim from them special treatment for this province. Other provinces have to follow Madras in this matter. About 15 or 20 years of our work ought to be recognized by the Government of India, I dare say the Finance Member will only be prepared to yield to the strong representation of this Government. In reply to our representations the late Mr. Gillman announced it here that they were prepared to form a branch of the railway board and practically there will be a Railway Secretary for the Madras Government. It must be within the cognizance of the Government of India to make sufficient provision to see that this enterprise which has been started in Madras is pushed through with great success. That is one point I place.

"The second question is the question of raising loans. There again the Government of India's permission may be needed to raise loans within the province or to raise loans from trust funds which have been held on a particular date to be capable of being invested in district board debentures. Your Excellency, I draw attention to the previous discussion on the subject and the circular that was issued by this Government to the boards expressing their opinion and the opinion of the Government of India which had been communicated to them that it was possible to invest trust funds in district board debentures. The whole of the Madras Province has got, as it was calculated then, sufficient funds to enable district boards to raise these debentures from the trust funds. I know that the Government of India will find it very difficult just now to find all the funds which have been invested as balances or trust funds in Government securities and they may be prepared only to allow a portion. But that must be urged now. We could not be doing much work within the course of this year, because it would not be possible for district boards to start work when materials are not quite ample. So that if we just drive the thin end of the wedge and are able to get from the Government of India some money from the big allotment towards the district board railway extension or completion, I think we have very strong claim to make to the Government of India—if we start now, it will be a fair method of approaching the subject for our successfully utilizing the plan later on. We are in the beginning of the official year with after all about 1 lakh or 2 lakhs provision whereas the calculation made was that we wanted 800 lakhs for district board railways which were then intended to be constructed. I do not think we have added to the number of lines proposed to be constructed. Then the Bank of Madras was willing to find loans to the extent of 200 lakhs and we had an accumulated balance of 90 lakhs. All this will have to be re-examined now. We do not know what the Bank of Madras may say just now. I do not know whether we can find other money to finance these lines. Whatever that may be, the trust funds may be invested in debentures and the moneys relating to charitable and other trusts invested with the Government of India may be asked to be paid over to be invested in these debentures. The second point is the allotment of a certain amount out of the budget allotment of the Government of India for advancing loans to district boards where they can take up this question. The third question is the question of the pooling of the railway cesses. That was a question that was taken up by Mr. Priestly and his scheme was that the Railway Board should construct these lines with the moneys that were available as railway cess funds with all the district boards. That is a separate discussion we had and Sir Harold Stuart was expressing difficulty on the question of law whether this could be pooled together for constructing these lines. That is a question that should be taken up by the Government, because I see that the answer to an interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao says that there is 90 lakhs with these boards. There may be more money in Tanjore and some other district boards. If this money which is available can be utilized when needed for the purpose of constructing railway lines which have been already started or for which estimates and every other thing are ready, where the traffic survey has been made and the estimate has been prepared,—for all these things which are ready, the money may be utilized even if the Government of India express the opinion that later on they will be able to find funds. The whole money is invested under the orders of this Government and it should be available as a loan to district boards which want them. If the Government of India are prepared to say that after two or three years they will be prepared to find money, even then we can start with the money available and the lines about which all preliminary work is over may be constructed immediately. These are the suggestions that I would like to place before the Government. I propose to bring up this discussion in some other form as early as possible. I am not able now to place further materials before the Government. I think on these lines something may be done to secure a substantial amount to see that this progress is rapidly made."

3RD APRIL 1919.] *(The President; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Davidson.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I may assure Honourable Members that there is no difference of opinion between the Government and the Honourable Gentleman who has brought forward this resolution and the others who have spoken in support of it. The Government are most anxious to see the construction of district board railways pushed on. It is only the hard logic of facts owing to the necessities which have arisen from the war that creates any difficulty. I do not understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that he attaches any special importance to the words 'special steps' nor do the Government. What is meant is that the Government should take the earliest possible steps, the best possible steps to secure this great need. I do not think it will be possible to do very much in the next year, because as my Honourable Friend Mr. Davidson has stated all new constructions are in abeyance. That is what the Hon'ble Sir James Meston said. The whole of the money will be needed to repair the existing lines. The Honourable Member may rely upon the Local Government to advance this matter. That is what I imagine is the assurance he would like to have. That is the position."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Will the President suggest a modification of the resolution which will make it acceptable to Government?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Honourable Member himself suggest it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" To take the earliest possible steps."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" I wish to know for my information whether any representation was made to the Government of India before those pronouncements were made by Sir James Meston and the President of the Railway Board—whether there was any specific request for an allotment for district board railways from the Local Government and whether after considering that representation, they made that pronouncement. If a representation was made and after that they made that pronouncement, that is one thing; but if no representation was made, we can go up with this request."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" No representation was made."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The position simply was that Sir James Meston made a general remark applicable to the whole of India and not merely to Madras. He said, we have not got funds to finance branch lines. He did not refer to special provincial representations. He referred to the conditions with which he was faced as to the difficulty in the existing rolling-stock owing to the long-continued loss during the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Another point was raised by me regarding which I did not get a reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. I made a specific suggestion that some attempt might be made to have a reconsideration of the orders of the Secretary of State to advance money from the Provincial Loan account."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" I did not feel myself called upon to go into the question of railway finance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The Provincial Loan account is drawn from the Government of India. The Local Government make certain proposals, but it all comes out of the Government of India. When they say they have not got money for their programme, they will have no money for the Provincial Loan account. I am afraid it is not practicable to have anything done in that direction. The Honourable Member may rely upon the Local Government pressing the matter upon the Government of India as soon as possible. I hope he will be satisfied with that assurance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" The words 'the earliest possible' may be substituted for the word 'special'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" There is no objection, as the Government are as anxious about it as any Honourable Member. I do not know if any results would follow."

The resolution as modified was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Friday the 4th April 1919.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St George, at 11, a.m. on Friday, the 4th day of April 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O., O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. T. HARRIS.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. HUTTON
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MANJORIBANKS.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. G. MOSCARDI.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. W. J. NIBLOCK, I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. WOOD.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMADI TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. TRONSON
The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AIKEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.

The Council assembled at 11 a.m., when the discussion on resolutions was taken up.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN OIL-SEEDS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'XIII This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to take early steps to control the export of oil-seeds from this Presidency.'

"Your Excellency, this formed the subject of interpellation at the last meeting of the Council. It was question No. 120 in the March meeting and in answer to the question, Your Excellency's Government doubted whether in the interests of the ryot population, the prohibition of the export of oil-seeds is advisable. With that answer before me, I must make out a case for inducing the Government to take this step which I advocate in this resolution. I advocate this resolution both as a temporary measure to meet the urgent situation and also as a permanent measure in the industrial interests of the country. I will first of all deal with the urgent situation created by the shortage of foodstuffs in the country and the shortage of the supply of oil. It is admitted that there has been enormous shortage of food-grains both wet and dry in our presidency. As pointed out in the recent official report, the shortage has been so enormous. This is what it says:—'The vagaries of the season have seriously affected yields. The break in the south-west monsoon seriously damaged the crops in most parts of Vizagapatam and in the upland parts of Godavari and Kistna, and so delayed transplantation in Tanjore and many other tracts that the ryots were compelled to plant out very old seedlings or to raise further seed-beds and plant out the crop from one to two months later than usual. For want of sufficient seed of short duration varieties, which could not be produced at short notice, ryots were compelled to sow the usual long duration varieties so late in the year that these cannot mature properly before the hot weather.

"On the other hand the season favoured the broadest crops in the Carnatic and Central districts and the large second crop on the West Coast which is giving a good yield. Conditions in the extreme south are also favourable to good yields. On the whole, however, the yield will be the smallest that has been obtained for at least ten years, and is estimated at 77,514,000 cwt. as against last year's final estimate of 120,004,400 cwt. a decrease of 35 per cent' and details by districts are also given. With reference to the rice crop, details are given. But with reference to the dry crops, although exact figures are not available, I understand from those who are well-informed on the subject that there has been a shortage in the dry crops also to the same extent. That being so, it is an anxious situation which has been caused to the Presidency and I have heard responsible people discuss the situation with anxiety as to how if there is a failure in the monsoon, the food supply in the country is to be kept up. If we are not getting free imports, the existing supply cannot last for more than three months' consumption. That is the anxious situation for us to consider as to how best to conserve the foodstuffs in the country. Oil-seeds are well-known to be also useful as foodstuffs. They have been used by the people of the country; especially pungam raised from the oil-seeds has been used as food among the people of the country, both mixed and unmixed, mixed with various other food commodities, and the oils extracted are also the necessary stuff which are required for consumption in the country. These oil-seeds are required for human consumption. This reasoning will apply to the groundnut crop which is a very essential commodity produced in our Presidency as well as in the Deccan. Our Presidency is noted for its large produce of the groundnut crop which is largely used by the people of this country. Now there has been an enormous export of these oil-seeds from our Presidency for a very long time. In the latest report, reviewing the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, I find at page 17: 'For many years past, seeds have formed one of the principal exports from this Presidency, and before the war were exported in a larger quantity than any other produce. During the last two years, there has been a considerable falling away amounting to 44 per cent in quantity in 1916–17 and a further 10 per cent in 1917–18. The decline in value was 25 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, but in both these years, exports of seeds accounted for eight and one-third per cent of the total value of foreign exports. Groundnuts represented 71 per cent of the total exports of seeds. The average shipments before the war were three times greater, both in quantity and value, than they are now.' It is pointed out that 'shipments to France declined by 89 per cent while those to the United Kingdom increased seven-fold.' It is also pointed out 'the opening of a factory at Singapore for extracting groundnut oil has increased the demand. The groundnut crop in China failed, and American buyers in Singapore purchased seeds sent from India. Considerable quantities of groundnuts were also reshipped from the Straits to Hongkong.' So also with reference to copra, or coconut kernel, castor seed, etc. It is well known that for the last two or three years, the prices of gingelly oil, castor oil and groundnut oil have risen considerably beyond the bearing capacity of the people. These are all necessary commodities, and connected with this is also the shortage in the supply of kerosene oil due to various reasons—the world competition with reference to kerosene oil and perhaps also the diminished supply in the oil fields themselves. Whatever the reason may be, acute suffering has been caused in the last few months in the matter of the supply of kerosene oil.

"Therefore, it will be seen that from both aspects, namely the preserving and the conserving of foodstuffs in the country and also the finding of substitutes for the oils which are diminishing in quantity, it is necessary in order to meet this crisis that we should preserve the oil-seeds in the country. That is looking at it from the point of view of a temporary measure to meet the urgent needs of the situation. But looking at it from the broader point of view, as a sound economic policy to be pursued by Government, I say it is an essential step to take at once in view to the industrial re-organization which is promised to us.

"This groundnut crop is essentially an industrial product which can be used in various ways for producing highly commercial products. Recently the Bombay Government have been investigating this question and their chemical expert, Mr. Mackenzie Wallis has made an elaborate report on the value of the groundnut crop both as a food crop and also as an industrial crop. He has written an elaborate report, pointing out how useful every part of the groundnut is, for making a commercial product out of it. There is the use of the kernel which he says can be used for making paper out of it; you can use the red skin for various purposes and he points out that olive oil can be extracted and crude oil can be preserved and oil cake can also be manufactured and a highly nutritious food can be extracted out of it; bread and biscuits can be made out of it; and he also points out that the refuse will be highly useful for manurial purposes. Therefore, this commodity of oil-seeds is useful for human beings and it will be useful for the consumption of beasts. Even the supply of fodder for cattle is becoming short and it is becoming a very difficult question for the people as to how to keep the cattle going; what with straw selling at an enormous price, cattle-food is becoming very dear indeed. This Government have been pursuing a very wrong policy indeed all these years to allow this commodity to go out of the country which is so essentially needed for consumption and for oil for the country. You do not require any elaborate machinery or any costly installation for the purpose of making this a purely commercial product. Both by private enterprise and by public action, action on the part of the Government, I think that these groundnut crops and various other oil-seeds can be turned into highly useful purposes for the country.

"I do not see any valid objections which can be taken to taking this step. The only objection which is taken is that it is likely to reduce the prices so far as the producer is concerned; he is not likely to get as high price as he is now able to get, in cases free export is allowed. Assuming it is a valid argument, I think the good of the larger number, that is the public, and the interests of the public ought to outweigh this loss, if really loss is likely to be caused to the ryot. I doubt very much whether really in the end loss will be caused to the ryot. After all, who is it who profits by the high prices? It is more the middlemen and others who advance money when the produce is on the lands. Large sums of money are advanced by firms and by other money lenders and middlemen on the seeds even when they are on the field and long before the ryot reaps them, and the ryot is obliged to sell them, so that the high prices do not really go the advantage of the ryot. I do not deny that he gets some portion of it, but a large portion of it goes more to the middlemen and the merchants who make these advances beforehand. Therefore that is not a circumstance to be taken into consideration. The question is whether it is for the larger good of the public that this product should be preserved for the country. If so, what is the duty of a Government having the larger interests of the public at heart? Is it wise to allow foreign nations to make superior oils and make costly soaps and various other manufactured articles and make huge profits, while in the country itself it can be turned into useful purposes by a little money and labour and skill bestowed upon it? I ask what would Japan have done if she had a commodity like this at her disposal? Would she allow this to be taken away freely? On the other hand, she would put an embargo upon the free export of such useful products. Here this is a highly agricultural country where we want every sort of manure to keep the lands fertile. There is a complaint that land is losing in fertility and therefore all sorts of manure are required now to keep up the fertility of the soil. If we allow this raw commodity to go out in millions of tons or cwts. out of the country, you are depriving the country of the benefit which the country should have. For the greater good, Government have to interfere and stop profiteering, because a few individuals will have to yield for the larger good of the larger public. That is the only objection which has been raised so far.

"I may say, Your Excellency, that this matter was twice considered in a meeting of the Ryotwari Landholder's Association, once a public meeting and the other a meeting of the Committee. This matter was considered at the public meeting and Doctor Slater pointed out most forcibly that this is a matter in which the Government ought to take steps at once in order to prevent the export of these valuable oil-seeds from the country. Afterwards, the matter was considered in a meeting of the Committee and they came to the conclusion that they should recommend to the Government that the free exports of oil-seeds should be prohibited. The matter was considered in a meeting of the Emergency Committee at Madras of which the Collector of Madras was the President. The Government invited suggestions as to what steps should be taken in order to induce the people to take to other oils in order to meet the situation created by the shortage of kerosene oil, and the Emergency Committee suggested that restriction should be placed on the export of oil-seeds.

"Therefore this motion of mine has the support of the Ryotwari Land holders' Association and the Emergency Committee of Madras, and when you come to consider it from all points of view, I submit it ought to appeal to Your Excellency's Government to take some steps. I know that Your Excellency's Government will have to apply to the Government of India for permission

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Wood.) [4TH APRIL 1919.

to take the necessary steps. Under the Government of India Act to place any restriction on the export of commodities from the country, powers are vested in the Government of India. What powers should be taken, I am bound to suggest. I will suggest that a large export duty should be placed on the export of oil-seeds. While I will be prepared to go to the extent of a total prohibition of all exports, as a practical man I would suggest that a large export duty on the export of oil-seeds will suffice. That will create a competitor from outside and keep up prices in the country itself so that the ryots' share in any increased value may not be diminished. That is the only legitimate objection that can be taken to this question. Therefore, in order to facilitate, to lighten the burden upon the ryot, I suggest that Your Excellency's Government may apply to the Government of India to put a large export duty on the export of oil-seeds. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything further. The matter, I submit, is of vital importance; at present, it is of urgent importance and for the future it is of vital importance. I am sorry the Honourable Member in charge of the Industries Department is not here; looking at it from the larger point of view as regards the future policy to be pursued by the Government with reference to commercial products, I think a beginning should be made by the Government. If you are going to allow the free export, when is this country going to begin its policy of industrial regeneration? When are you going to make a beginning? It is this sort of action on the part of the Government which sometimes embitters our feelings against the Government. I may tell Your Excellency that action should be taken forthwith; the industrial policy requires it. We cannot remain agriculturally great, we must also become industrially great. When we see the Government allowing opportunities like this to go by, and allow foreign nations to take advantage of our raw products, and become industrially great at our expense, it provokes thought among us and we feel that the Government are sacrificing our interests for the benefit of foreign countries. Such a feeling ought not to prevail in the country; and it is high time that Your Excellency's Government take strong action to put an end to such feelings. Therefore, both as a temporary measure and also as a sound commercial policy I ask Your Excellency's Government to take early steps to put a prohibition on the free export of oil-seeds from the province. I therefore commend this proposition to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar so elaborately. I do not propose to introduce any spirit, any racial spirit, in the discussion of this simple resolution for the simple reason that there are difficulties in the way. The persons who actually raise oil-seeds want a decent price for the stuff. How to realise it? Either it must be exported or it must be wholly utilized in the country. If we cannot wholly utilize it, we must find some outlet for the crop. There is another difficulty on the part of the Government. I do not know what shape the recommendations of the war conference would take in the matter of the export of these articles in the Empire or out of the Empire. These are also the considerations that would weigh with the Government. But there is this point which cannot be avoided, that in all other countries, and mostly Germany, they prohibit or they raise a sufficiently high tariff to prevent oil reaching there. If you want to export oil, they would raise a high tariff, so that it is not possible to export oil. Whereas the Government there make it easy for us and provide additional facilities for the export of any amount of oil-seeds, and the reason is that they want to have the oil industry in their own country and they want to utilize the stuff for manure purposes. I do not see any reason why our Government should lag behind. We should do something to preserve this article for the purpose of agriculture. Though at the outset some people may complain that they are not realising the profit which they ought to realize if freedom were allowed, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar put it, the larger interests of the country require it; and also the ignorance and want of scientific knowledge of the agriculturists in India should make us consider whether it is not to their advantage in spite of the temporary loss to have this freedom. It would enrich their country; it would enrich their soil and people would raise a larger amount of crops. The Madras Presidency is a place where a large quantity of oil-seeds are raised and therefore it is very well that the Madras Presidency should take the lead and bring it to the notice of Government as earnestly as possible how best to preserve oil-seeds in the country. In this connexion, I may add that it is not merely enough to prevent people from exporting oil-seeds but it is also necessary to see that these people of the country utilize it to the best advantage, and for that the Agricultural Department should give the necessary facilities and help. Even the Industries Commission recommended it. Therefore I do not see any difficulty in the Government accepting it in this form in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has presented it. Some facilities may be given so that oil-seeds may be utilised in the country. I hope Government will accept the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and therefore I heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. WOOD:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover of the resolution has based his argument on two grounds, one temporary and the other permanent. I had better take these two grounds in order.

"With reference to the temporary ground, and the special urgency at the present time, the argument is that in the present scarcity of kerosene oil, vegetable oils might be used in lamps to supplement the supply of kerosene oil and further that in view of the shortage of food grains, kernels, copra and groundnut might be used as food. He quoted from the report on Sea-borne Trade regarding exports of seed-grains from this Presidency. The question of control of commodities is one for the Government of India which is acting in concert with the Allies in

Europe. There had been a certain amount of control over the export of food-grains and oil-seeds since 1917, and quite recently the Government of India removed all control and we may infer reasonably that this was done in concert with the allied Governments. Before we can ask the Government of India to put back the control, they will have to consult the European Governments about it and we would have to be quite certain that we had a very good case. From the temporary point of view as to special urgency at the present time, the question is: have we got a case? And I think the easiest way to deal with it is to look at the exports from this Presidency during the last five years. Starting from 1913–14 before the war began, the exports of seed-grains were 277,000 tons; since that time they have steadily decreased. I do not know whether the Honourable Mover's statement that the export of seed-grains was specially large during the war refers to India or to this Presidency. But as far as the general export from this Presidency goes, the figures are obtained from the Collector of Customs in Madras for the whole of the Presidency, and it shows that there has been a steady fall. In 1914 it had dropped from 277,000 to 220,000 tons and in 1915 to 217,000 tons, in 1916 to 140,000 tons; in 1917 it rose slightly up to 159,000 tons, in 1918–19 it was 53,000 tons, that is just one-fifth of what it was in 1913. Recently during the last four months, the drop is even faster. In the last four months in 1917–18 there was an export of 63,000 tons, but in the last four months up to date there has been an export of only 15,000 tons. The export is so small at this rate compared with the total production of oil-seeds in this Presidency that we have no case whatever to go to the Government of India to show that we are handicapped or prejudiced or that we are losing our resources to any extent in this Presidency. Thirteen thousand tons in four months is only 39,000 tons per annum, and when we have a production in the Presidency of food-grains of 9 million tons in ordinary times and this year probably 7 millions at the least, and possibly a little more, 39,000 or 40,000 tons of oil-seeds are not going to make very much difference. It would not make a very large difference either in respect of lamp-oil. For lamp oil, groundnut oil is not used very much so far as I know. You have castor-oil and the oil of copra. Under copra in the Presidency, including Travancore and Cochin, we have 800,000 acres under cultivation and the export of copra during the last year was 14,000 tons. Fourteen thousand tons is nothing compared with the total yield of 800,000 acres in the Presidency. The export of castor has slightly increased during the past year, but the demand for castor is regulated by the demand from Europe and if we prohibited the export of castor-oil, we would only succeed in reducing the area under castor oil and we would not be benefiting the Presidency. The groundnut seed next to copra is the most important seed of the Presidency. The export of that has dropped from 103,000 tons in 1917–18 to 22,000 tons in the current year. That is to say, it has dropped a great deal and we have only exported one-fifth of last year's export and the demand for it is so slack that we have four lakhs of bags rotting in South Arcot and Pondicherry. A request to prohibit the export, while we have these bags not demanded here, not demanded in France, would not carry any weight with the Government of India. From the kerosene oil point of view, the prospects of getting more imports of kerosene oil are improving. The result of stopping exports would not be felt by the users of vegetable oils in place of kerosene oil for several months, and by that time we all hope that the position of kerosene oil will be settled. So from the kerosene oil point of view, we must consider that the motion will not be effective, and from the food point of view, its effect would be equally small. The export of copra is so little that we have no real case of grievance. The export of groundnut is so restricted by the lack of demand in Europe and the lack of transport facilities that we actually have four lakhs of bags for which we ought to find demand. Nor is there any demand for its supply as food in this Presidency.

"There is another interesting point, that is with reference to the area under oil-seeds. In 1918 the area was 62 lakhs of acres. In the current year 1918 it was 60 lakhs, that is to say, the area under oil-seeds has scarcely decreased, in spite of the great fall in exports. Thus, we again see that there is really no excess of export at the present moment whatever it may be under usual conditions, and that as a temporary measure, to relieve the urgent necessity there is no case made out for approaching the Government of India. As I said before, unless we have a really strong case it is no use asking the Government of India to upset the arrangement which has been come to in concert with the allied Governments.

"The second point of the Honourable Member from the permanent point of view is one that I had not anticipated until he mentioned it to me just before the Council meeting. During the past four years, there has been great restriction of exports owing to want of traffic and transport facilities. One would have expected, if there had been any demand for oil-seeds in this country for industrial purposes, that advantage would have been taken of it and factories started for their use, but we find on the contrary that has not been done. Mr. Tressler investigated the possibilities of putting up crushing installations for oil-seeds in the beginning of the war, and he found at that time that it would not be cheap, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar said, but they would be very expensive and they would have to be obtained from England or America. He found that at that time they could not be got."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"What is the cost, may I know?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. WOOD:—"That depends upon the outturn of the crushing installation. I do not know the unit, but the expense is considerable. In the first place, it is not enough to crush the seed. We must get the machinery for utilising the by-products besides the groundnut oil. The actual profit that could come in from the crushing

oil machinery does not come from the oil itself, but from the by-products. A certain amount of seeds are pressed by hand-mills on the West Coast, but they cannot compete with European oil because the product is not so pure. It will mean a very large capital and a certain amount of risk to instal crushing factories in South India and it is a question whether we should put on export duties or restrict the export of raw materials until we are prepared to deal with them in this country. The value of these oil-seeds exported from the country to the ryot was 177 lakhs of rupees in 1917-18 and in the current year it is Rs. 103 lakhs. That is a very large amount of money to ask the ryot to forego.

"If you put on export duty, it is said that it would imply—I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has said it—it would be paid by the importer, and it would not affect the country very much. The price of groundnut seed is not dependent upon the Indian harvests. The export of groundnut seed which is the chief seed for us comes very largely from China, Japan, Africa and many other countries on the face of the globe and the Indian portion is quite small. If we put on export duty, it will still mean that the importers in Europe will pay the same price for our seeds as they pay for the seeds from other countries, so that the whole of the export duty will be paid by the producer. That will mean that manufacturers in South India will get their seeds cheaper for their manufactories. That would be no doubt an advantage from the industrial point of view, but the interests of the industries and those of the ryots are usually not quite the same. In spite of what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has said, I think the ryots will object. But even supposing that these interests can be reconciled and that the ryots would get their oil cakes cheaper and would get cattle food cheaper and their manure cheaper, we are still met with the problem that we have no factories and no oil presses and we cannot ask the Government to set up these. We may ask the Government to finance them, but at present that is a policy which has not yet been accepted although possibly it has not been rejected.

"From this permanent point of view, therefore, I think that it is essential to wait and see what resolution is come to with reference to the report of the Industries Commission. If that Commission recommended an export duty on raw materials in order to facilitate and help the development of industries in this country, then the placing of an export duty on oil-seeds in accord with that policy would naturally follow. But it is absolutely necessary to know what policy we are going to follow. If, on considering all the arguments on both sides, it is considered better and safer not to put export duties on raw materials in order to facilitate local industries, it seems to me that we cannot ask the Government of India to put an export duty on oil-seeds. The question is an extremely complicated one and its solution is by no means as simple as the Honourable Mover thinks. It is not quite fair to say that the Government do not look to the interests of the country, because they do not take a step which theoretically seems sound; but when we come to translate these theoretical considerations into practical considerations and see how they are going to affect agriculture and industries, we have many factors to take into consideration and we have to be exceedingly careful that we do not make mistakes. You cannot deal with a thing like that from the point of view of a single industry or a single raw material. In dealing with the report of the Industries Commission this question is bound to be gone into very thoroughly and I have no doubt that the arguments of the Honourable Mover will then be taken into consideration by the Government. That is a point on which I am not qualified to speak."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Your Excellency, I am opposed to this resolution. I do not know what the Honourable Member means by controlling the export of oil-seeds. Perhaps he means that the export of oil-seeds should be discouraged as much as possible. His object perhaps is that if these oil-seeds are used as consumed here, that is to say if oil is extracted from them and the oil is sold to foreign countries, India will be a greater gainer than she is by exporting raw materials. No doubt that is a very good object and I wish that an arrangement will be made at an early date for starting this industry of extracting oil. There was a talk of Tata & Sons doing something in this line on a very large scale in Malabar. If some such thing is put into execution and then if we find that we are not able to compete with foreign countries in the matter of oil, then it would be high time to consider how to help this oil industry and then if it is found that by putting on some duty on the export of oil-seeds we will be encouraging the industry it should be considered then. If this resolution is passed now and the Government try to control the export of oil-seeds no good will be done, unless the oil industry itself comes into existence. Simply because you have controlled the oil-seeds, it will not bring the industry into existence. That is like placing the cart before the horse. Let us first think of the industries and then of other contrivances that will be necessary to encourage that industry. On that ground, I oppose this resolution.

"There is this also to be said that by exporting the oil-seeds we may get something in exchange for them. The adjustment of exports and imports makes up our wealth and if you try to limit your exports, imports will not be limited to the same extent. The result will be that you will find more money going out and less money coming in, and that will do greater harm to us than the little good that could possibly be had by adopting such a policy as this."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur :—"Your Excellency, I do not know what benefit it will do for this country to prohibit the export of oil-seeds. As the Hon'ble Mr. Wood stated, this country produces over and above the

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required quantity for local consumption and that surplus quantity is so large that we must under no circumstances stop export to foreign countries. To do so, it will only benefit the merchants. Not only the ryots of this country benefit by export of oil-seeds to the foreign country but it gives greater benefit to the poorer classes of people in the transport from one place to another and export by steamers. By allowing this export to foreign countries, merchants are benefited and a large number of boatmen and coolie classes who are living on this business are benefited. If a total prohibition is made, it will tell seriously upon the poorer classes of people of this Presidency and also the merchants. I quite agree with the Honourable Mover of the resolution in thinking of prohibiting the export of oil-seeds, but we can do so only if this country will be in a position to manufacture any produce such as foreign countries are manufacturing. I mean to say, taking groundnuts, when we ship groundnuts to foreign countries, they are manufactured into soaps, candles and other products; we are not in a position to manufacture such articles as we are always dependent upon foreign countries is the question of machinery. Until such time—I do not know how long it will take—as we might become independent of foreign countries, and so long as we are not in a position to manufacture goods from our raw materials, I am afraid the total prohibition of the export of oil-seeds or any produce will seriously tell upon the interests of this country. With regard to the levy of duty, if this is introduced, merchants in foreign countries will also induce their own Government to impose penal duties on goods exported for India. I do not think it will do us any good at the present juncture in making either a total prohibition or a partial prohibition of export of oil-seeds to foreign countries or levying any heavy or penal duty on export. It is not time for us to take up this question and we should wait until such time as we can to be independent without depending on foreign countries to get the machinery. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"Your Excellency, I also oppose the motion. The Honourable Member has dealt with it from two points of view—one the present urgent want of foodstuffs, and the other the broader lines of the improvement of industries in future. He also mentioned at the beginning of his speech a certain reply given by the Government to a question put at the last meeting, and he said that in view of that previous reply it was up to him to make out a case in favour of this resolution. I think myself that he has failed, badly failed, to make out that good case.

"As regards groundnut oil-cake as a foodstuff, it is quite new to me. I do not say that the Honourable Member is wrong, but it is quite new to me to hear that groundnut punnac is used as a foodstuff by human beings in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"For cattle?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar:—"For human beings also."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"I never heard of that. When one considers the great difficulty that is experienced in persuading the poorer inhabitants of this Presidency to take to Burma rice, I think it would be much harder to try and induce them to eat punnac.

"The next point was the question of conserving the oil to compete with kerosene oil. Kerosene oil is in short supply, but the price is about one-sixth of the price that we have to pay for groundnut oil. In olden days, kerosene oil was in constant competition with the vegetable oils of the Presidency. In course of time, the ryots got more and more money for their oil-seeds, and for illuminating purposes the people turned to kerosene oil. We will have to bring down the price of groundnut oil to a very low figure before we can use it in competition with kerosene oil.

"Then as regards the broad point of view in regard to the future of industries, we have the initial difficulty that at the present moment there are no facilities for crushing oil-seeds, and if we were to control the export now, we would simply leave the groundnuts rotting in the country. At the present moment, there are three or four lakhs of bags stored in this Presidency to my own knowledge and they have been stored for over a month; they are losing very considerably and at the moment, there is no buyer in the country or abroad. The Honourable Member quoted Japan and pointed out that, had Japan the supply of oil-seeds, such as groundnut, Japan would not have allowed them to go out of the country. I am perfectly certain the Honourable Member is wrong. Could Japan raise a crop of groundnuts such as the Madras Presidency does, she would certainly export them at the high price at which foreign countries offer to buy and she certainly would not keep them in the country when she could import a more suitable oil at a very much lower price. It would be the height of folly not to get the high prices for oil-seeds that other countries are prepared to pay if we export them, especially when you can import a more suitable oil for illuminating at one-sixth of the price which other countries are prepared to pay you for the commodity you export.

"The Honourable Member suggested the imposition of export duty on oil-seeds. Very many people think that the imposition of an export duty on oil-seeds amongst one or two other articles of merchandise in India would be a very good thing. But on the whole I think I am correct in saying that expert economic opinion is opposed to it. If you do interfere with the export of groundnut and the export of groundnut oil, you are going to interfere with a considerable source of revenue to this country. Then again if the ryots are not allowed to export their groundnut, the ryots are not going to grow it. They will have to turn to something else and

we will have them on some crop which will not pay them so well. It would be very foolish indeed, to interfere and put restrictions so that the ryots would cut down their area under groundnuts. Groundnut has been always recommended as a very profitable crop and ryots have done very well over it. I think the Honourable Member also said that shipping firms have done very well over it. I think I am correct in saying that as regards the last he is not quite correct, because we firms who have shipped kernels for the last twenty years—I think the Honourable Member from Coconada, the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanaryanamurti Nayudu, would bear me out—at the end of the year if we can show half per cent or one per cent clear profit, we are very pleased with the business. If you control the export, ryots would not grow this crop. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar mentioned, more is grown in the country than is wanted. If you control the export, it will lower the price and enable the people to use ponnac as food, if they care to do so, which I very much doubt, but it will have a serious effect on the economic conditions of the country.

"There is another point which has been overlooked. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Wood pointed out the fallacy that India as a whole has not the monopoly of the oil-seed supply of the world. If we are going to put excessive export duties on the shipment of oil-seeds or refuse to allow them to be shipped, we would do great harm to the trade of the country. It would not prevent other countries from importing their supplies from elsewhere. It is a fact that a number of continental countries before the war imposed heavy duties on the importation of oils while at the same time allowing oil-seeds to be imported free. If we can in any way retaliate, if we can make them take oil from India, I should back up any suggestion to carry that into effect; but I am afraid we cannot. If we say that we will not ship them our oil-seeds, they get them from China or Senegal. I do not think the Honourable Member who proposed the resolution has considered that point. We ought to sympathise with the desire to ship oil instead of oil-seeds. But I do not see how we can enforce it. Then the Honourable Member referred to the shipments from this Presidency to China, America and Singapore. I may mention for the Honourable Member's information that in normal times India does not ship to these places, and the only reason that for the last one or two years large shipments went to these places was because the China groundnut crop was a failure. China itself grows ample groundnuts and does not want supplies from India at all. I do not think the Honourable Member's attack on Government in connexion with the oil-pressing industry is at all justified. It is a matter—I know for a fact—which has been before the Government for some years and just before the outbreak of the war, Government had a scheme to introduce oil-crushing in this town; orders were placed for machinery and part of this machinery had already arrived when the war broke out, and it was found impossible to get the rest of the machinery from Home. Ultimately the machinery in Madras was sold after waiting for about a year to the north of India where it could be utilized with advantage. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I also oppose this resolution from the landholders' point of view. Most of them are able to pay the high assessment demanded of them by raising oil-seeds, and if you are going to interfere with the export of oil-seeds, you will put a large burden on the shoulders of the landholders. Until Government are in a position to develop the country industrially and enable the ryots to sell their oil at the same price as they sell the seed now, I would deprecate any attempt to prevent the export of oil-seeds."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, while agreeing fully with the Hon'ble Mr. Wood and the other members who opposed this resolution, I wish to say one or two words. This resolution says that 'steps should be taken to control the export of oil-seeds from this Presidency.' There are two sorts of oil-seeds in the north—the nigerseed and the rape seed. The niger seed is not at all used for local consumption but only intended for export. Not an ounce of coal is used for taking out oil in our districts. On account of having no tonnage in the last few years, nothing could be shipped from Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, and even now in the Ganjam district in several places you find large stocks of niger seed unsold. So without having any factories to extract the oil simply, to stop exports or to levy any duty is suicidal in my opinion. So far even the crude way of extracting oil is done only with castor, gingelly, groundnuts and copra. Even for cotton seed which is produced in large quantities, there is not any factory worth the name in one part of the country for extracting oil. What is to become of all these cotton seeds? It is already a cheap article, and if any more duty is imposed over it, it will be impossible to compete with other countries, and even the little price that we are getting now, it will be impossible for us to get, there would be a loss. With these words I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry that I was not here when the resolution was moved and the result is I am ignorant as to why the Honourable Member moved it. With regard to oil-seeds I do not know if he wishes to keep the cake in the country for manuring purposes and prevent its export or whether he is thinking about the food supply derivable from the oil itself. It seems to me that the question is going to solve itself without any resolution of this sort if Messrs. Tata & Sons' scheme at Cochin is going to come to a head. I understand from Messrs. Tata's expert, Mr. Thompson, who is here and who has been several times here during the last four or five years, that in the Philippines this

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vegetable oil export business is done on a gigantic scale of which we have no knowledge in this country for the reason that they are able to put it in bulk into tank-ships without having to use casks. That seems easy enough until one looks into the details. We must have bulk ships lying along the works while the seed is being crushed, because of none of these oils will stand transit through 30 or 40 miles of pipe like earth oil, like kerosene oil. It must be within 100 yards as Mr. Thompson told me. That gets rid of the cask difficulty. I think the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser will confirm me that there are no casks and there is very little wood for making casks and I do not think there is any machinery at present for making them."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Yes, it is quite right."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"If the cake is to be retained in this country, for cattle food and manuring purposes, we shall have to do something on a very much bigger scale than sending the oil home in casks as is done, and Messrs Tata & Sons seem to me fairly well absorbed in that problem in Cochin, and we shall have to wait and see what they do. Then we come to the question about the food value of the oils. I am not an expert in anything of that kind. I understand that the largest portion of this ground-nut oil that is sent to Europe goes to Marseilles and there it is deodorised—I do not know by what process, but I am told it is by a process of superheated steam and then it becomes a substitute for olive oil which is the universal ghee or butter for cooking purposes for the whole of South Europe. We cannot make anything out of it as food. It seems to me that the Director of Industries should turn his attention to the whole subject and see whether he cannot retain valuable human food and cattle food, and in the meantime Messrs. Tata & Sons may solve it on their own account."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"The point I wish to touch on has been already mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser and the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring. I am really sorry that for some reasons I am unable to support the resolutions; the arguments against it are too potent. But I hope the consideration of the Government will be given to the depletion of pannac from the country. I know a great deal of pannac is used for the country. If this discussion to-day leads to any consideration of the matter of the export of pannac, I shall be very glad."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have just one word to say. I am unable to agree with my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar. I would invite the attention of the Council to what the Hon'ble Mr. Wood has said. There are lots of ground-nut bags rotting in South Arcot and Pondicherry. Again the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser has said that three or four lakhs of bags are still detained in the country. Why are they so detained? If really they can be otherwise utilized, would they not be utilized? It is certainly for want of plant and machinery to extract the oil from the ground-nut. Therefore I do not see any need for this resolution that demands the levy of an export duty if after all our ground-nuts are rotting in the country."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"May I say one word of explanation? The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring referred to me for corroboration as to shipping the oil in casks. It may interest the Honourable Mover and the other members to know that when oil is shipped from the Madras Presidency, in casks, the loss in weight on a voyage varies between 5 per cent and .9 per cent under present conditions, which makes the business almost impracticable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, in connexion with the discussion of this resolution, I would like to invite the attention of Honourable Members to the report of the Industrial Commission as to the want of facilities for crushing oil in this country. That at present forms an inseparable obstacle in the way of utilizing the existing oil seeds in the country. Perhaps I might refer Honourable Members to page 85 of the report, where the Commission summarizes the present state of the industry of oil-seeds and they mention the areas under each of the seeds—castor, copra, cotton, ground-nut, linseed, rape and mustard and other non essential oil-seeds. They proceed to state that a very large proportion of the oil-seeds of this country are exported, and that: 'much of the balance is crushed either by small power plants or in country bullock mills, the latter of which are very inefficient in oil extraction.' They also state: 'The few mills of more modern type have found great difficulty in marketing their cake locally, and have also, in some cases, made serious mistakes in their technical management or business arrangements in the absence of proper advice. Little has been done hitherto by the overburdened Agricultural department to improve the local types of oil-producing plants or to investigate the conditions under which the oil is formed in the seeds. The methods of oil extraction have been equally neglected, and we recommend that this important matter should be examined by the experts who, we hope, will be available in the future. We recognize that the success of large scale mills producing oil for exports depends not only on the skill with which they are worked and on improvements yet to be effected in the means of transport (such as possibly the adoption of carriage in bulk), but on an even more important factor—the tariff policy which may be pursued in India and elsewhere.' Then they make various proposals for strengthening the staff and for financing this machinery for oil extraction. They proceed at page 62, also to dilate further on the present unsatisfactory state of things and the loss of the oil-cakes which are so useful for agricultural purposes in this country. Therefore I am entirely at one that if the question is to be considered now at once from the point of view of the producer, from the point of view of the ryot, there is absolutely no doubt that he will be a great sufferer in

the absence of effective machinery for crushing the oil-seeds and for disposal of the by-products If all the oil-seeds are retained in the country in the absence of this machinery, the state of things which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar has depicted—a large number of bags being detained—must be the inevitable result. I am at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Wood that unless preliminary steps are taken to promote the development of industries and especially the oil-extracting machinery is installed, the mere effect of prohibiting the export of existing oil-seeds will not be of much good to the ryot I am only talking from the point of view of the ryot. My Hon'ble Friend Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar was talking from the point of view of the exporting merchant shipper. I look at it from the point of view of the producer I do not think the producer will be benefited to any extent under the existing circumstances."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am extremely glad that this proposition has evoked a discussion on this all important question I am quite aware that there are different points of view in dealing with such an important subject. There are difficulties in the question, it is a question of considerable difficulty; but at the same time how long are we to neglect this question is the point which I wanted to bring before the Government by opening a discussion to-day on the subject. The question has to be faced; the economic loss to the country, the economic loss to the ryot, is great, and it is that aspect of view that strikes us—the loss to the agriculturist. Eventually when millions of tons are exported out of the country, which should be put on the soil to fructify and fertilize the soil, it is a far greater evil than the temporary evil of a fall in prices I am looking at it from that point of view I am quite aware that the fall in price of the stuff will tell heavily on the ryot for some years, but you must look at it from the result which will happen when you have created the industry, when your hands are forced when the whole of the raw product can be used in this country and valuable commercial products can be produced, and when you are exporting valuable commercial oil outside the country keeping the other things for the benefit of the country. If you are going to wait for that day, it will be too long. This is one of the methods of forcing the hands of Government and of opening their eyes to the necessities of the situation. I am quite aware that unless we have got effective crushing oil-mills, it is not possible to use all the stuff that is produced in the country and make sufficient use of the oil-seeds which are to be used in the country. But some beginning ought to be made and I think it is the proper time now to take time by the forelock, because the very figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Wood are sufficient evidence to convince him that this is the time for action on the part of the Government For once again if you allow the export and the people wish to go back to the old days of free exports of millions of tons of oil-seeds, you will find it difficult to restrict it afterwards, When you have created a market, especially when you have to act in concert with the Allies, and when France has acquired its former hold on the groundnut produce of this country, it will be very difficult for us to intervene Now is the time to take action. We have been able to prevent export for the last two or three years, and therefore it would be easier for us to continue to prevent the export now. If we allow the export freely, it will be difficult to restrict the export hereafter. I would therefore strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of continuing the present practice of restricting free export I do not suggest the prohibition of export. The substantial gain in the end to the country will be very large and will far outweigh the momentary disadvantages of the temporary loss which the people might be put to. I am quite aware—the Hon'ble Mr. Wood misunderstood me—I am quite aware that there was a reduction in the quantity shipped during the war and that was because there was the difficulty of transport and also there was the order preventing the export of oil-seeds. That has been now withdrawn, the restriction has been withdrawn, and I am afraid that the old state of things will revive; that is to say, little will be left in the country. Foreign countries require this commodity very largely and although there may be a temporary lull in the market,—it is quite true that four lakhs of bags are lying idle without demand,—yet when shipping facilities are restored, I am sure that the old demand for oil-seeds will revive with greater vigour and after that, are you going to allow that state of things to come back? That is the question which I wish the Government to face, now that they can get the machinery. They had the scheme ready, they had part of the machinery out, but unfortunately they sold it out. Now that they have a scheme ready for fixing the machinery and for extracting the oil, I think it is time the Government establish that industry. I therefore think that this will be preparing the ground for the Government to embark on industrial enterprise. I do not think there can be any objection. Now that they have started the soap industry, I hope Government would encourage any efforts made on its behalf to start this valuable industry. It is too valuable to be lost to the country. If we allow the free export, we will not be able to plant the industry. It is quite true that private enterprise has not come forward in the last few years. That is due to the lack of education for which the Government are responsible, the lack of machinery for which all of us are responsible. There is no use throwing it as an argument now If the Government were not able to establish the plant, how do you expect private individuals to establish the plant, the necessary plant for extracting the oil? Therefore that is not an argument which could apply to this case that during the last four years, no private individual has come up to establish the plant I have listened to the arguments of the other side, but my own view is that we are blinded rather by the present interests of present-day individuals, merchants, land-holders. Both of them look at it from the point of view of their own individual interest for the present; they are not looking at it from the larger interests of the country, and that is why they oppose this resolution. But if we look at it from the point of view of the larger interests

of the country, I am sure the Government will not hesitate one moment longer to take the necessary steps, both by way of preventing the export and establishing the necessary machinery to make this industry a thriving industry by which the agriculturists will be saved and the country will become industrially great. I therefore press this resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost by a large majority.

RESOLUTION *RE* FORMATION OF A GRAIN-STORING DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to organize grain-storing departments out of the existing Revenue and Settlement Parties or otherwise for the purpose of storing food-grains in all district and taluk centres for sale in retail in times of need.'

"I do not think many words are needed to commend this proposition for your acceptance. The situation as regards food-grains is admittedly serious, and what the people are going to do months hence for their food-supply is a problem that is faced with anxiety by Government and their advisers. I know they are considering this question from all points of view. If you allow private parties to supply the demand, it is sure to raise prices. Already the prices prevailing in the market are beyond the reach of the people and when the month of Adi comes, Your Excellency, it is well known that these prices will go up much higher unless there is some department which is in charge of food-grains controlling the prices either directly or indirectly. It is difficult for the Government to control prices directly. It is a very difficult problem. The Government had to consider this question in conference and they found it difficult to come to a conclusion so as to be able to control the retail prices in the various markets. There is an indirect way in which they can control prices, and that is by Government themselves taking up the storing of grains, so that they may be available in times of need. If the Government have such stores at taluk centres and in headquarters of the firkas, then I think when the actual time of need comes, they will be able to supply at well regulated prices to the people who are in need of it. That is one indirect method of controlling retail prices in the bazaar and in the market. It is not a new thing at all in this country. The old Indian governments used to have granaries; they collected their revenue in kind, half of which they immediately disposed of and half they retained in stores in various granaries for the purpose of selling it to the people in times of scarcity. That is referred to in a passage in 'Arthasastra.' A particular officer was in charge of it, who was called the superintendent of the store-house, and 'of the store thus collected, half shall be kept in reserve to ward off calamities of the people and only other half shall be used and the old collection shall be replaced by a new supply.' So that it will be only reverting to the habits of the people and the customs of the country if we start a grain-storing department.

"It need not involve much additional cost; and that is why I suggest that this may be entrusted to the existing revenue and settlement parties who are working in the various districts. I do not think much staff is needed. Even the ordinary Revenue Department may be entrusted with this duty, and, after all, that would be a store to which the people would go in times of need. It is only when prices go up and merchants and traders profiteer that this method would be resorted to, to put an end to it. The little that has been done by private persons and firms like Messrs. Best & Co., by supplying rice at cheaper prices has had its own effect on the retail prices in the market, but it is not correct to expect private people to come to the rescue on such occasions. This is an occasion when the people have a claim upon the Government to come forward, because prices are abnormally high, higher than even the prices during the worst famine; and the time of need is bound to come within two or three months; if unfortunately the next monsoon proves a failure, then the situation will be intolerable. That being so, not only should we prevent the export of all sorts of food-grains from the province, but at the same time we should take steps to see that profiteering does not take place, and this I think will be an effective method of preventing profiteering. After all, the Government will not lose. They will have merely to buy at the various centres and store in the various taluk centres. I do not think they will lose anything by it. Therefore it will only be a case of investment of some cash in grain, but it will be doing very useful work indeed, which is highly necessary for the people and in accordance with the ancient traditions of the country and the people will gratefully appreciate the efforts of Government. Government will become very popular with the people and this is a movement which will be in the right direction. The people will think 'here is a fatherly Government which is taking care of us in times of need.' To create that political asset itself, this money will be well spent. I therefore commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. BUCKLEY:—"Your Excellency, I did not know, when the Honourable Gentleman put this proposal on paper, whether he meant it to be a permanent policy or whether he meant it to meet the needs of the present day. I also expected when he put the

proposal before the Council that he would possibly refer to the previous experience in these matters. A good deal has been said on the subject of grain-storing in the past. I may refer to the report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1880, which has dealt with it at some length. I do not wish to make any long quotation. The most important objection is the question of cost. It says: 'It is obvious that any system of State storage, to be effective must, be continuous and that the quantity stored must be the maximum supply that can be required on any occasion.' It implies not merely an intention to dispense with the assistance of trade in the food-supply of the large masses of the people when prices are very high, but the adoption of a policy which may place such assistance wholly out of reach. The Famine Commission contemplate that if the Government step in this way it will oust private trade. I expected also that the Honourable Members would have relied for support upon the minute of dissent recorded by two of the members of that Commission on this point. They recommended this grain-store business, but they did so with a very important qualification that it should only be in localities with no lines of railway communication, or where railway communication was difficult. They referred to that point more than once. In the proposal of the Honourable Gentleman, he does not speak of those places which are far away from railway communication, but he selects places which are best served, namely Taluk headquarters and district headquarters. Since the report of 1880 I may say the railways in India have increased from 6,000 to 7,000 miles to something over 35,000 miles and in the Madras Presidency the mileage has increased from about 1,300 miles to something over 4,000 miles. There is no doubt that conditions which existed at the time the report of 1880 was written no longer exist. There has been also a considerable expansion of communication by road. There is the question of cost, and before I go to that, I would like to refer to one thing and that is that this policy which was enunciated in 1880 by the Famine Commission was fully endorsed by the subsequent Famine Commission of 1898, and it has been accepted by the Government of India and it now forms a part of our instructions in the Famine Code. The Famine Code makes no provision for the State providing grain, but it does say that it shall be the duty of the Collector, when the work is opened, to provide the contractor with ample store of grain which should be available to the workers; and if in any part of the district, the supply of grain is short, the Collector has power to make advances to the contractor in order to ensure that the grain shall come in. All this is done with the object of keeping the State out of the grain-storing business and to do as far as possible all that is possible to foster private trade. I had no details from the Honourable Gentleman but in the quotation I made, it is said that the supply should be ample, should be full enough for a long period. It is contemplated that the Government should not drive the private trader out and that Government should supply the people. Suppose we supply for one million people for the year, the amount that we shall have to invest will be something over 2½ crores. If what we have to supply was dry grains, the amount will be something over 1⅝ crores. That is a considerable amount.

"At present it is quite true as the Honourable Gentleman says that we are suffering from a great shortage of stocks. We are getting from Burma considerable supplies of rice and those will be in the hands of private merchants. At our recent conference, we recommended that steps should be taken to see that middlemen make no profit and that importers sell to retailers or to the dealers up-country. There is also a further amount of 136,000 tons which is available from the dollar and which is dealt with in the same way. Except these two, what sources have the Government got? The Honourable Gentleman wants us to put forward other sources of supply. With regard to paddy, some of it may perhaps be in the hands of millers or merchants but a great deal of it is held in the hands of the ryots. With regard to dry grains which are perhaps more important for the poorer members of the community, there is not the slightest doubt that stocks are held entirely in the villages by the ryots themselves. To get those stocks, two methods are open; one of them is to coax them by offering fair prices. It will be necessary to offer very large and increased prices even over the existing prices if the Government are going to get these stocks. If Government are going to buy, the price of these commodities will be immediately raised and Government will have to pay an enormous price, and that they will have to get back from the people who buy from them.

"Another way to get stocks is by commandeering. I do not know if the Honourable Gentleman recommends a wholesale system of commandeering. I am myself against it. It may be done possibly on a small scale to meet a sudden emergency in certain localities, but as a general widespread policy I think it will be impossible; especially with regard to the dry grains we do not know what there is in villages and where it is kept. A Collector of a district wrote to me the other day and said that the total store in the village had been returned by the people as 15 lons. Three months afterwards, they had a fire which consumed the hamlet and the people said that in that hamlet there were 30 tons which were kept which were destroyed. We have no idea of how much stock there is. It may be in some parts we might be successful, if we try to commandeer, in getting a certain amount of grain without much trouble; but I should be sorry for anybody who was ordered by the Collector of Karnool to go and commandeer stocks in some part of the district. He will certainly have his head broken and those who go with him may not come back at all. I deal with it to show how extremely difficult it is for Government to attempt at the present moment to secure any large stocks for sale to the people beyond that which is now expected to come into the country from Burma, Bengal and the deltas.

"I have referred to the question of cost to show how very large it must be. In one case that I quoted, I made provision only for 20 per cent of the population. There is also the fact that this question of grain-storing has been considered by the Government of India in the past not only on one occasion, but on two occasions and the policy against grain-storage has been

adopted in the Famine Code. Under these circumstances, I am to say that the Local Government are not ready to address the Government of India to be permitted to spend money in buying grains or in storing grains or to depart from the policy which is laid down in the Famine Code. It is obvious that the Local Government cannot take these steps on their own account. The amount of money that is at stake is too great for the Local Government to undertake that responsibility without the sanction of the Government of India and they will be acting directly contrary to their policy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am unable to agree with my Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Acharyar that a grain-storing department should be created. The settlement parties in all the districts and the officers of the Revenue Department have full work. If the grain store should be taken up, the work will be left in the hands of the subordinates. This resolution assumes that it will be for the benefit of the people. On other occasions, we are not tired of saying that they are corrupt. Are they going to improve? The money that will go to the profit of the merchants will go into the pockets of the clerks and other subordinates of the Revenue Department. I therefore deprecate the acceptance of this resolution. I do not want to have any more department of Government than we have now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar who has of late become a non-official mentor is opposed to this resolution. He says that there would be bribery if any departments are opened. I do not know whether my Honourable Friend is sure that he has seen all other departments pure. Therefore, we need not go into that question. The question is whether it is necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's answer only amounts to the usual affirmation of Government that they want to leave things alone. That is not a satisfactory position to be taken up by Government. There may be defects in the actual resolution or in the wording in which the purpose in view is intended to be served. In these matters, we expect not that defects should be pointed out but some constructive methods of meeting the situation should be suggested. Nobody would be satisfied if errors are pointed out. Officials who have so much experience behind them and so much of official file and papers for their guidance should be in a position to tell us how best to meet the situation. Is it the view of the Government that there is nothing to be done at all? If they think that everything is quite satisfactory, and nothing need be done, the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley is quite intelligible. Otherwise I naturally expected that he would suggest some other method. He has been kind enough to suggest that in cases of emergency he has no objection to open grain stores at some convenient centres; he has no objection on his own behalf or on behalf of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"At the conference held the other day, it was recommended that Collectors should have discretion to open depots to meet the situations of emergency."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not know whether a resolution passed or anything agreed to at the Foodstuffs Conference would be quoted as an authority like the Famine Code, as another Veda for us. I do not know whether the Government accepted or rejected it. There is the admission there that Collectors should be given power to store grains. In this age when we have to go on scientific lines, we do not know up to now what the exact situation is. We do not know what food supply is available and there are complaints from every nook and corner from several districts that there are no food stuffs available, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar thought that this was one mode of meeting the situation. If that is not the way; what is the other way? We are generally referred to, and we are told that we cannot go beyond, the Famine Code. But I appeal to the Government earnestly and ask them, are we following the Famine Code? According to the Famine Code, if warning rates prevail, some steps should be taken and if scarcity rates are prevalent, some other steps should be taken. Now not only warning rates but scarcity rates prevail, and even scarcity rates were double or treble of the prevailing rates. And what steps are taken by the Government? The Famine Code is used as a shield against doing anything, but it is not used to save the people when they are suffering. I do not think any more dire calamity would happen than now. The famine of 1877 or 1887 pales into insignificance when we compare the prices of the present day. The people are suffering awfully. I am not sure that the coming year would be better. Under these circumstances, are we not to do something whether as a permanent measure or as a temporary measure to relieve the situation? In either case, it must receive more sympathetic consideration than has been shown by the answer given by Government, and therefore I appeal to the Government that they should do something. Even so far as suggested by the Foodstuffs Conference, Collectors of districts should be given discretion to store grain in places where famine rates are prevalent so that it may be available for persons to purchase it within the means allowed to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I suggested during the last meeting that some steps would have to be taken and I suggested that the Government must be able to have control over the stocks available to be disposed of, to be sent to the parts where extraordinary contingency might arise. That is what I said in the course of my speech. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to-day has referred to the recommendations of the Famine Commission who have thought of that question as absolutely ousting the merchants from the market. I do

not think that question arises now at all. The second point that he raised is that Government if they go in at all, must go in only if they can supply all the population for a particular period. That does not arise, even. In fact, it is high time now that the Government must be possessed of information as to the quantity of stocks of food-grains available in the Presidency. It may be that exact figures could not be given. It may be that some amount that has already been harvested has been exported from this Presidency and other questions of imports from other provinces will have to be taken into consideration. But these are not impossible of determination. It cannot be said the Director of Food Supplies, who has been already more than six months there, has not been able to gather the necessary information. The question arises whether in the whole Presidency there may not be positions causing extraordinary anxiety coming up in a few months more. We are, according to the Tamil months, very nearly in the beginning of Chitrai, and about the months of Ani, Adi, Avani and Purattasi which will correspond to the latter half of August, September and October and November, we will find that food-grains sell at the highest rate. At present we find in all the districts it sells at four measures to six measures of paddy per rupee which means about 2 to 2½ measures of rice. There is no doubt that Rangoon rice possibly sells at 3½ or 4 measures, if it is got in the way in which it is being done. I do not know if Rangoon rice is going to be available as much as we desire and at the rates at which it is selling during the coming months that I referred to. Even Rangoon produces paddy only once or twice in the year and it is not possible to sell it at this rate unless we take steps to collect a large quantity of paddy or rice which may be necessary to be distributed in times of absolute necessity. The question of grain-storing in the district centres as raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar may be objectionable. In fact, I do not think that Government should be asked when paddy is being sold at 4 to 6 measures to purchase paddy at that rate in the several districts for utilisation later on. That may be a difficult position. It may be equally difficult to say that even in the deltaic tracts, it will be proper to store paddy which will enable the Government to sell at a rate which would be quite convenient to the people without incurring considerable loss. But whatever that may be, it is clear that paddy is available in other places at rates much better than it is available in this Presidency. Similarly also, other grains are available elsewhere and the Government of India must have information on that. The Director of Civil Supplies must also have similar information. It is time that something should be done to have under Government control a certain quantity of grain to enable them to supply to the Collectors when necessary or when it is needed when famine conditions prevail. The question has been asked whether the Government should invest any money or whether it should be left to private purchasers. I know that Messrs. Best & Co. do get rice from Rangoon. I do not know if they propose to store the grain which will be sufficient for this Presidency for about two or three months. I do not think it is possible for them to store like that and if they are trying to store like that, they will not be able to relieve the present conditions. Therefore the only course that will be possible will be to have some store under the control of Government enabling them to distribute during the conditions which must arise in a year of this kind. It is not possible to expect any crop in the next four months and it must be that whatever quantity of grain is available will be disposed of easily in the coming months and all that is necessary to relieve this kind of distress will have to be taken note of. I have no doubt that in such years as this, every ryot keeps paddy for his upkeep and the upkeep of his family. It is quite possible that they are careful enough, but there are more than 40 per cent of the population who have to purchase it then and there. They have no homesteads to store nor lands to yield them the foodstuffs. Unless Government are satisfied that the whole quantity of foodstuffs available in the country will be sufficient for the people, it is time that some steps are taken to have control over the foodstuffs in parts where they sell cheaper so that they might utilize them in the coming three months. If the next harvest fails, that is another matter. The question does not arise that the Government should have enough supply to supply the whole demand. They must have a supply only to regulate the prices. In connexion with the Forest Committee's report, the question was considered as to what amount the forest department should send to the fuel depots to regulate the price. I do not think that the full quantity necessary to supply all the people that are going to the bazaars for purchasing food-grains will be necessary, but it is only necessary to regulate prices. That can be ascertained and that amount will have to be under the control of Government, and for any expenditure on that score some lakhs will be available easily for it especially when we have not had to provide for famine relief for some years. I do not think that the Government of India or this Government will find it difficult to have fifty lakhs or one crore for making this provision which is necessary and which must be arranged to enable the Government to relieve the serious situation arising in small localities. Such a provision must be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, those who have been watching the work of this Council during the last five years and those who have been associated with the work of this Council during that period would have noticed that we have been gradually developing a spirit of destructive criticism. It was, I thought, more prominent in the case of the official Members; but we have latterly seen its development in a marked manner even amongst ourselves, the non-official members of this Council. I am led to make this remark by the observations that the Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Acharivar made in discussing the resolution of the Honourable Mover. This proposal consists of three parts. It states that in times of need, provision should be made for sale in retail of food-grains in the district and taluk centres. This is the main question which has been raised in this resolution and that is how I understand it.

Shall we or shall we not, in times of need, make provision for retail sale of food-grains? That is the essence of this resolution. As one method of carrying out this object, he suggests that a grain-storing department be organized out of the existing revenue and settlement parties. Honourable Members of this Council are aware that while we are trying to deal with this important subject affecting the whole of this Presidency, and while we notice an abnormal increase of prices which has not been noticed in any of the previous famines, the question whether the best method is to have restrictions on traffic or to prohibit exports either from district to district or outside the province or to have the maximum prices fixed was considered by a conference; and I have no doubt that a solution will soon be arrived at. As another solution of that problem, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar suggests that provision be made for sale of these food-grains in district and taluk centres. Is it or is it not a proposition which we can subscribe to? It will be hard indeed if any one cannot advance that position; if you do not find it possible to make provision all at once throughout the Presidency, why not start the experiment even in a limited scale in certain specified tracts. There are very serious difficulties if we are called upon to purchase and store food-grains for the 42 millions of people in this Presidency all at once; but it is possible to carry on experiments in a milder manner and to a limited extent in a few selected areas. The specific suggestion made in this resolution is that the existing revenue and settlement parties might be utilized for this purpose and that a grain-storing department might be formed. I know that to call upon Your Excellency's Government to utilize this existing department for particular purposes cannot be effective unless the Government also are of the same view and approach the question in the same spirit. The experience which we now have is this. Taking advantage of the offer made by Messrs. Best & Co. and other companies attempts have been recently made in several mufassal centres, to store grain and to make it available for each individual consumer though to a limited extent. There are some municipalities which have taken steps in that direction; and I must say, though with a considerable feeling of humiliation and degradation, that at a place like Nellore which has been supplying very good rice throughout the Presidency—the rice of which place is known for its purity and quality—I found it necessary to send on behalf of the municipality first for one consignment of 250 bags of Burma rice and then for a second consignment of 1,000 bags. I say that with humiliation. We have exhausted the existing stocks and it has now become necessary to afford some relief to the poor by taking advantage of the terms offered by Messrs Best & Co. and selling rice in limited quantities. The whole quantity required cannot be supplied; and we have been supplying about half a rupee worth or one rupee worth per day. In a few days, the demand was so much that we had to send for the police to keep back the crowd. And once it was started in one place, will the Council believe me when I say that persons in other parts of the district began to ask me; 'are you confining it to the municipality, can you not afford relief to other parts of the district?' It is not possible for one to cope with the situation unless the Government also enter into the spirit of the problem and try to afford relief to the people. Your Excellency, I do not at this stage wish to make a special plea for the special proposal put forward; but it will suffice for the present if I convince Your Excellency's Government that it is possible to have grain storing depots in various centres. Whether it is to be done by encouraging private agencies or by affording them financial assistance or by other means is a matter for further detailed consideration in various places. I would venture to make a suggestion that in various places it is possible to utilize the existing Revenue departments. I have not the slightest doubt that tahsildars and revenue inspectors would only be too glad to do what they can in this direction. The reason is obvious. Wherever they go, whenever they visit each individual pattadar or landholder or ryot, they are affronted with this question; and the ryots complain to them invariably—how are we to get along with these increased prices, how are we to live? They will only be too glad if means can be found to enable them to store grain in important centres to afford some relief to at least the poorer classes of the people. I only wish that this experiment is tried in some places. I only trust that we do not on this occasion, while we accept the principle, scan and criticise the wording of this resolution as to the establishment of grain depots by the Revenue Department. Let us not look at it from that point of view. That is my request and my appeal to both non-official members and official members. If we are agreed that the times are so bad that it is necessary and imperative for us to afford relief by storing grain, let us devise some means to meet that evil. That is the only object with which this resolution is moved and this recommendation is made to the Government. After all, what is the effect of this resolution if it is accepted? It is a mere recommendation, leaving it to the Governor in Council to solve it in the best manner possible; so we need not be so chary as to the wording of the resolution. If once you accept the principle, I would appeal to Your Excellency's Government to find some means to have some grain depots in various parts of the country, preferably with the assistance of the Revenue department. The revenue inspector's firka is very limited; and the revenue inspector is in touch with the people and knows where the shoe pinches; and if only we give the necessary funds and assistance, he will be only too glad to afford relief. Even if we cannot afford relief to all parts of the Presidency, we might try it in some parts which are worst affected and that to a limited extent. I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make very few observations and I am tempted to do so by what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar has stated. He has raised no objection to the adoption or to the acceptance of this resolution and

stated that its acceptance would necessarily increase corruption and that it would divert the profits of traders to the pockets of revenue clerks. I am under the impression that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar is obviously not aware of the conditions which now obtain as to the transport or sale of grain in parts like Gobichettipalaiyam in Erode taluk. I can give him a bit of what I may vouch for as accurate information and he will be then able to say whether his remarks will hold good. I agree with him that in all undertakings by the Government, in the subordinate ranks there will be a general tendency to corruption and the more we put them in charge, the more facilities they will have for corruption. But to a certain extent this remark is true of other walks of life and undertakings by other persons and institutions than Government. The question is whether a Government department should be given the chance of undertaking the work which will give more scope for the subordinate wheels being oiled. I wish to mention one fact which will form the answer to that objection. At present the transport and sale of grain in certain places, that I am well acquainted with, are attended with considerable difficulty. Landholders of Gobichettipalaiyam have a pitiable tale to tell as to how grain is dealt with. The landholder has to sell the grain for getting his wherewithal and getting his necessaries. Numbers of people who paid hundreds of rupees told me that they could not otherwise carry their grain from their own place to another place. There are emergency committees with a number of officials and non-officials and they object to the request to transport and if by any chance they are taken to the next shandy, the carts cannot return because some official order is issued or some instruction is issued by some official saying that carts should be taken to some central place. On other occasions, they say you must sell it at half the price. I am myself a landholder and I know this. If in order to avoid this, they keep the grain in their own houses, they cannot sell it and how are they to get the wherewithal to get along when they are told definitely to sell at half rates? Some of these people try to take their bags along when the officials are not watching and then either robbers get hold of them or the more open robbers, the village officers, extort three per cent regularly of it as taxation, improper taxation. I am told that six pies in the rupee is levied by the village officer. Just two days back, one of the very rich mirasidars of the place was here and he was telling me a pitiable tale and he asked me 'why don't you come to help us and how do you expect us to get along?' I am afraid that some of these things go unheard. It is hard to get out of them. We have certain very high objects in view when we institute emergency committees and put in an officer of food control and make other regulations. A certain amount of oppression by subordinates will prevail; but we must minimise corruption. There is no use talking of this objection seriously unless it is put forward that food control should be made a regular feature of Government's work at all times. That is unthinkable. It is bad economy; it is an unnecessary amount of trouble inflicted upon the people and that is why this resolution says that in times of need this should be done. We recognize that the arrangement is full of difficulties. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has not overstated the difficulties when he stated that there are plenty of difficulties, but we are dealing with times of need. Are you not giving a lot of trouble and difficulty to various persons in the steps taken to meet the present situation? This will give less trouble than some other steps that we have taken, and I think therefore the objection put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar cannot have much weight. I do not think it is necessary to go into the other objections. The position is too patent. All State management is attended with difficulty, but this proposition refers to extraordinary conditions and to my knowledge we have not come across conditions of this sort prevailing at any time before. For special conditions special remedies are suggested. I hope Government will view the question in a large and liberal spirit and see whether the adoption of this course will not be possible and necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER :—" Your Excellency, the efforts of the legal mind to grapple with economic and industrial problems are a source of continual enjoyment to me. Within the last day or two, we have had several instances where we have had the cart put before the horse. Yesterday it was a case of vernacular translations of the proceedings of the Council and we were recommended to invest considerable sums of money in the translation of these proceedings — and then wait for the demand. This morning we were told that we must stop the export of oil-seeds for the benefit of an industry which does not exist. Now we are told that we must build granaries for grain which is not there. The essence of this resolution is that in times of need we should do these things. I may refer this Council back thousands of years to a great authority on this subject, the mythical Joseph. He did not take steps in times of need but he took steps in times of plenty. He had seven years in which to prepare for the coming times of need. That was the time when he took steps to introduce granaries. He did not wait for famine years. That is the position we have now arrived at. Very unfortunately we were not in the position of Joseph. We were not aware of the times coming upon us; otherwise preparations might have been made. Now those times having come upon us, the Government is doing all they possibly can to meet the needs of the situation and I cannot recommend in times of need the expenditure of public money on the construction of granaries which must remain empty. This is not the time to store. The only possible thing that we can do at the present moment is to eke out the available supply. I take it that if this is done carefully, we may see our way through the next three or four months without serious consequences except to the financial side. If we do what is recommended, I should be sorry for the Government. The pill has been nicely sugared. The mover of the resolution says that if the Government does this thing it will become a most popular Government. I can hardly believe it. If the rumour goes about in the bazars that the Madras Government are

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going to commandeer foodstuffs and store them up when the people are on the verge of starvation, I think the very opposite effect would be produced in the minds of the people. There is only one possible course to follow at the present moment and that is to make out supplies. It is very interesting to see the facility with which the views and arguments of non-official members change. There have been incontrovertible arguments brought forward that a certain previous resolution was impracticable, and the onus is then immediately thrown upon Government to say what is practicable. The fact that Government is already doing all that it possibly can is not allowed to carry any weight. The fact that there is a shortage of grain is held to be the direct responsibility of Government, and Government must in some way or other produce sufficient from somewhere or other to make up for the deficiency despite the world shortage of foodstuffs which is known to exist. The argument is unfair—it is a burden that must rest upon the shoulders of all—each and every one doing what he can to surmount a difficult position. I would suggest a compact between the Government and the non-official members somewhat to the effect, that the Government will guarantee a sufficiency of foodstuffs at the coming harvest if the non-official members will guarantee the monsoon."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I would just like to make a word of personal explanation. A personal reference was made to my motion about the translation into vernaculars of the speeches in the Council. I could not quite catch how exactly my legal mind had anything to do with the difficulty of entering into economic matters, and how that had any connexion with such a purely literary matter. Probably the economic gentleman is out of his element in entering into the literary world."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, the suggestion of the proposer resembles what Joseph had made in the time of the Pharoah of Egypt thousands of years ago. It may be remembered that the King of Egypt had a dream and he saw so many fat sheep and so many lean sheep. That dream was interpreted by prophet Joseph to mean prosperous years followed by years of famine and prophet Joseph advised the king to lay by a store of grain when there was plenty to be had so that in the years of famine there could be some supply for the poor people. I am afraid that what was possible in those primitive days is impossible nowadays with international commerce and our present circumstances. I am afraid this advice does not seem to me at all practicable.

"I cannot understand how Government can come into the market to compete with the merchants and purchase grain and keep it aside. It should be remembered that it is not scarcity of stock so much that brings on this famine condition as the inability to pay the prices demanded for the supply. In these days of transport, stocks can be taken wherever there is a scarcity of stocks, but the only thing is that it is sold at a price at which people are not able to purchase. Also when there is failure of grain, the cultivators have no occupation and their earning is gone; their means of the livelihood is gone and they have not got money to pay for their foodstuffs. That is the real trouble and not the scarcity of food. If the Government purchase in anticipation of the future scarcity of grain, prices will go up and then when afterwards it is to be sold, Government will not be able to sell it at cheaper prices than other merchants because they would have paid higher prices than other merchants would pay in importing from places where it can be had at market price. I do not think it necessary to elaborate the point. It is enough to show that this scheme is altogether impracticable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I have listened with interest and amusement to the criticism of my proposition by three of my non-official friends and the official spokesman. I expected the Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Achariyar with his vast experience as revenue officer to speak on the merits of the proposition as to the advisability of Government embarking to any extent in storing food-grains to meet times of need. He carefully omitted that portion of the resolution, but he had a fling on the Revenue department and the Settlement department of which, I know, he is not over-fond. He took occasion to cast reflections on the Revenue and Settlement departments which may or may not be true. My resolution is wide enough, my object in suggesting the Revenue and Settlement departments was that they would be better employed in these calamitous times in doing this useful work of having some grain in readiness to meet times of need than going and vexing the ryots with resettlement operations. That is one of the objects I had in view in suggesting that the Revenue and Settlement departments might be utilised for this purpose. But that is only an optional matter. It is quite true that there are five or six parties working, but they can be distributed throughout the Presidency if they are relieved of their ordinary duties on this extraordinary occasion. But if that is not feasible, other steps can be taken by the Government. The question is whether it is wise for the Government to embark upon this policy or not. It is quite true that the legal mind does not arrogate to itself all wisdom, but it is also quite true that the business mind thinks that all wisdom is centred in the business man and that other people have not got any business to interfere in business matters. But we know that the legal mind controls the world and all business men have to bow their heads and bend their knees before the legal mind at the present day. But leaving that question apart, the question now is whether the times are not so serious that something should be done on the part of the Government. Is it wise to trust to the private trader to supply the needs of the people? It is the well-known experience of all of us, those of us who have only to depend for food-grains upon other people, that we must go and buy in the market and act prudently; we must go at the time of harvest and buy the store needed for this

year. I think it is the experience of all business people to buy at the time of harvest when the price of the commodity is not so great as it is some months later. As I stated in my opening remarks, the price of food-grains is bound to rise in the month of Adi and afterwards. That is common experience every year, whether a year of plenty or a year of scarcity. Therefore, as it is, the situation is abnormal, and if you are going to trust to the private trader to supply the needs of the province, what I anticipate will happen is that the trader will put up his prices in these months. How are you going to prevent it? Are you going to depend upon Burma rice in order to control the price of local food-grains? Experience surely must have taught us that Burma rice has not got such a charming effect on the price of local foodstuffs and therefore something must be done. As it is, the merchants are buying and storing things. Why do they store up? It is to make a profit which will come in the later months. They are sure to make their profit. How are you going to prevent their making large profits? Would it be wise to allow prices to go up beyond what they are now? Would it be wise? Would you not be running serious risk? Has it not gone beyond the bearing point? How are you going to meet the situation two months hence or three months hence? I want you to compete with the merchants now in buying and storing and keeping it ready so that in some measure you may control the prices. You are now depending upon private persons doing it. I think it is a foolish policy to depend upon merchants to control prices. They are bent upon making profits however much they say they are not. Who would not like to make profits? Therefore we should not trust the merchants in this matter. Government would be acting unwisely to trust the merchants to bring down the prices. You cannot trust the whole body of merchants to do this. It is to their interest not to do this; there may be individual exceptions here and there. There are merchants who are storing food-grains to meet the needs that will arise a few months hence and at that time they are sure to put up prices. Something must be done to prevent the price going up. Something must be done so that the Government might be in possession of grain, so that they might go into the market and control prices.

"What is unwise about it? Here is no abnormal occasion which requires abnormal remedy. What is it that the Hon'ble Mr. Bookley has said? There are two Famine Commissions, there is a Famine Code and there is the Government of India. I never go by precedents in such matters and you did not have the situation in those days which you now have. You did not have an all world war when all the countries in the world were dragged into a controversy and everywhere there was scarcity of foodstuffs. Each Government must take care of its own people within its borders. Here is an abnormal situation created by an all world condition and what is the good of quoting the Famine Code? I do not want to go upon any opinion in a matter like this. I want the matter to be discussed and considered independently with reference to present day events. I do not think that we should swear by precedents in a matter like this. The question that we have to consider is whether it is wise to do it or not. The Honourable Member for Government says that we have not got accurate information and what information we have is not accurate. It is a sorry confession that a Government which is able to ascertain sources of private income of individuals for imposing income-tax with accuracy should confess its impotence as regards finding out the quantity of foodstuffs available—that is impossible to conceive and it passes my comprehension. It is impossible to be accurate to the pie, but at the same time we must have some materials to go by. You have enough reliable statistics to say that the economic condition of the people is all right to introduce resettlement. Then you are guided by statistics and you have statistics which are supposed to be reliable, but now when we ask you to help the people, you say these statistics may be accurate or may not be accurate. There may be degrees of inaccuracy but at the same time err on the safe side. If the report is that there are 200,000 tons in a place, assume that there are only 150,000 tons and proceed on that assumption. There is such a thing as overstating and exaggerating difficulties, when you do not want to do a thing. I dare say if the Hon'ble Mr. Bookley thinks that this should be done, all these difficulties which he mentioned now about the Famine Commission, the Famine Code, about commandeering, about driving out the private trader, will all disappear. The only thing is that the mind is not there. If we put his will into it, all these difficulties will disappear. There are difficulties in carrying on a Government. How can a Government be carried on without facing difficulties? The question is, how are you going to help the people at such a time? It is not an unknown method, it is not a novel method; it is a method peculiarly popular with the people of this country. The old Government has done it and what is it that is said against it? It is said that there might be loss. What did they do for supplying the military department? Did they not go into the market and buy chillies, coriander, gingelly? Who objected to the army commandeering products? I know a District Superintendent of Police who as a wise man in charge of the district helped his subordinates to buy grain for a whole year. Going out to the mirasidars and speaking to them, he was able to help them to buy at a time when rice and paddy were cheap. I know the revenue officers are all powerful, and without creating any trouble, without creating any commotion or any unrest, I am sure they will be able to control and get the necessary supply.

"And after all, what do I say? I say that you must have food-grains in centres for sale in retail in times of need. Supposing that a particular place requires 100 tons and you have 10 per cent of it available, that will regulate prices. It is not a case where you are going to lose anything. You are sure to have the price which you paid for it. But even if you lose anything, I do not think it is a matter worthy of consideration. It is only an investment; it is not a dead loss. What does it matter whether it costs 1½ crores or 2 crores or 3 crores? Is it money thrown

away? It is only selling, it is money which you get back and therefore the cost is not a matter that should be taken into consideration. It is only the initial cost. I do not see any force really in the various objections taken. As to what quantity will be required in particular centres, that is a matter for the Government with its wide knowledge and diffused agency to get information about. As to whether it should be got in Burma or in the deltaic districts, all these are matters in which the Controller will be able to give complete information: and these are matters in which difficulties can be got over.

"The whole question resolves itself into this: should the Government embark upon it? It is admitted, the official Member has admitted that in small quantities he is not opposed to doing it where the situation needs it. He approves of the principle: the only question is one of degree. It is a matter for Government to decide whether the situation is urgent and what quantity should be sold. When once the principle is granted, that it is right for a Government to do this thing in places where the situation is acute, there is no need for opposing this resolution. My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan has said that this is impracticable. He speaks like a merchant, he wants free trade, free import and free export. As a merchant, I quite understand his position, as he has been brought up and trained in free trade. But even a free trader has had to submit, during the last three or four years, to control. With reference to the price of Burma rice, we have to submit to control; and with reference to various other commodities. The whole question is whether the situation is so grave as to call for an extraordinary step. Is the situation extraordinary to call for it? I do not think on that point there is any difference of opinion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I am coming to the end. I therefore submit, Your Excellency, that there is nothing exceptional or objectionable in this proposition."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish this proposition to be put to the Council?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar claimed a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. N. E. Morjoribanks.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" the Surgeon-General.
" Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.	" Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. L. T. Harris
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azizuddin Husain Sahib Bahadur.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.
	" the Zamindar of Serugudi.
	" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.
	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
	" Sir Fairlie Barber.
	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" the Most. Rev. J. Aelen.
	" Mr. W. Hulton.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
	" Mr. R. B. Wood.
	" Mr. H. G. Stokes.

The resolution was declared lost, 11 voting *for* and 27 voting *against*.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Gentleman take some time to move Resolution XV?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I will take only ten minutes."

RESOLUTION *RE* SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF ASSESSMENTS

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"I have the honour to move —

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to issue instructions to the Collectors of all the districts to report, after a careful survey made with the assistance of two local non-officials, as to the necessity for the suspension and the remission of the assessments in the areas adversely affected by the season, and to order suspension and remission of revenue accordingly.'

"Your Excellency, I may state at once that I refuse to be guided on an occasion like this by rules contained in the Famine Code or any other regulations which may be in force. It is open to the Government to make arrangements to meet the existing situation. If they are going to swear by the existing Famine Code with reference to this matter, or by the existing rules relating to suspension and remission of assessments, I had better not move this resolution at all. I know that the Government realize the grave situation which has arisen in the land due to various causes and therefore it requires a statesmanlike handling, and the Government, I am sure, will rise to the occasion and come to the rescue of the people. It has become very difficult for the people to make both ends meet to meet their ordinary wants. What with the price of necessary commodities and with the price of wearing apparel and the difficulties in various other matters, life has become truly intolerable. Therefore on an occasion like this, while I do not recommend absolute remission on a large scale, I recommend very largely the postponement of collection and the spread of the collection of revenue due for this fasli in future years so as to make it easy for the people to pay the assessment due to the Government. I do not think much harm will be done by adopting such a procedure. It is recognized that the situation in the Presidency is something abnormal, something which has not obtained in the Presidency, at least for ten years before this, and that is what the third or final report of the Director of Agriculture says. The total area under rice in the Madras Presidency in 1918-19 is estimated at 9,711,000 acres and it is less by 949,000 acres than the area finally reported for the previous year. The area is the lowest. The reasons he reports are obvious: that is, the failure of the south-west monsoon in July and August and the delay in the north-east monsoon in November. The season has been entirely abnormal, and it is only in the tracts protected by major irrigation that anything like the normal area has been kept up. They are the places which received the full benefit of the north-east monsoon and there the normal area is kept up. Conditions are better in the south, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. There is a very large fall in the area cultivated. Not only is there a large fall in the area cultivated, but, as I pointed out in the previous resolution, in the yield also there is a fall. The yield is 35 per cent less than that of the previous year. That being so, it is a situation which has not occurred during the last ten years and I do not know whether such a situation ever occurred. Having regard to the situation in regard to other matters and the prevailing high prices, I do not think it will be wise to stick to the letter of the rules relating to suspension or remission of assessment. If we take the figures given here, namely, that there has been a decrease in the yield to the extent of 35 per cent and also a decrease in cultivation to nearly one-ninth of the whole area, I do not think that the provision made in the budget for granting remissions and suspensions will be adequate at all. In the revised budget, I believe the provision made is 24 lakhs. It was originally put at 2 or 3 lakhs and now under the revised estimate, provision is made for 24 lakhs, but I do not think that is a sufficient provision at all. The ordinary procedure adopted is going and inspecting the fields to see whether any case is made out for remission or suspension of revenue, to see whether the field bore any crops or whether it was a four-anna crop or a six-anna crop or an eight anna crop or a twelve-anna crop; if it bore any crop, then the ryot is made to pay the assessment. I do not think such a state of things should be allowed on this extraordinary occasion. While perhaps a case may not be made out for entire remission, the case for a postponement of the collection is certainly made out. I think in such circumstances to spread out the assessment over various years will be only an act of bare justice to the ryots who have to bear the burden and I therefore strongly recommend this resolution to Your Excellency.

"This proposition also contains a request that in making the inspection, the Collector or the Divisional officer should be assisted by two local non-officials. Very often these inspections are made; and I dare say that the experience which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar possesses, and the other Honourable Members of this Council possess, is that very often inspections are made after the field has been reaped. It is very difficult to ascertain the stocks on the field which are not there; there is no sure indication as to what the yield has been. If they select two respectable non-officials, they will be able to get information as to what the yield has been in the area where the request for postponement of assessment is made. It will not do merely to rely upon the reports of the karnam or the revenue inspector in such matters in order to get reliable information sympathetically collected. That is the more important thing nowadays—the information should be collected by sympathetic inquiries of the ryots themselves and I think the Collector or the Divisional officer will be valuably assisted by two local non-officials on the spot. It is a matter where careful inquiry has to be made; it will repay the Government a thousand-fold to make an inquiry. The feeling among the people is really very strong indeed, and if the Government will really make such an inquiry, whatever

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the result may be, if the Government show their anxiety about the condition and about the yield, and show that they are ready to grant suspension and remission of assessment where justice demands it, I think the people would be satisfied. And on the other hand, I do not think any harm will be done. The Government will be earning the gratitude of the people and their love. I therefore commend this proposition to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will just announce the result of the poll on resolution No XIV For the resolution, 11, against, 27."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion on the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's resolution was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"Your Excellency, with regard to this resolution, there was a similar resolution moved in this Council, I think, by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in November 1918. I then gave him an undertaking that I would invite the attention of all Collectors and ascertain what should be done in the matter of remission and suspension of assessment, especially drawing their attention to the necessity of extra staff for the purpose of inspection. I received replies from all the Collectors, the majority of whom said that no suspensions of revenue were necessary. Estimates had been received from time to time on the amounts of the actual remissions which would be considered necessary and the latest figure amounts to Rs. 26,12,000. In response to the reference that was made to Collectors in the matter of suspension, there are only five districts which have applied for suspension of collection amounting to Rs. 181,000. It has been already sanctioned by Government. This work of inspection as to what is to be remitted and what is to be suspended has, I know, been brought deliberately to the attention of Collectors during the year and they have made efforts to meet the necessities of the case. The ordinary rules as regards remissions are applied without any difficulty at all; with regard to suspensions of revenue on dry land, the sanction of the Government is necessary, if the collection is to be postponed till the end of the fasli. This work has been done already and nothing is to be gained by any further inquiry. I am instructed to say that the Government are unable to accept the resolution in the terms proposed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Does the Honourable Member say that there will be no suspension at all?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"Five districts have applied for suspension of assessment on dry lands and the amount is Rs. 1,84,000."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"As regards wet land, there is no question of suspension?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"There is no question of suspension. Where any concession is given, it is outright remission and it amounts to Rs. 26 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It is on that aspect of the question that I wish to press the resolution, whether suspension should not be granted in the case of wet lands. What the Honourable Member says is that Collectors have not applied for suspension in the case of wet lands, but only remission has been applied for. In the case of wet lands, also Collectors may be asked to report whether suspension is called for, because it is a matter in which even in the case of wet lands, puttadars are in a difficult position. They may not have had yield sufficient to carry on their daily existence and to meet the cost of the necessaries of life. Therefore I think it will be a great boon to the people if the Collectors are called upon to report whether suspension should not be granted. I do not know if their attention has been called to this question. If their attention has not been called to that, if the Government are prepared to draw their attention to it, I think it will be of great use to the people. I want to throw out that suggestion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may inform the Honourable Member that special reports are called for from all Collectors on this question of suspension and remission; they are invited to make careful inquiries and report how far it is essential in each district either to suspend the revenue or to remit it and whatever has been recommended as regards suspension has been accepted. With regard to remission, I am not able to give the same answer, because in the case of South Kanara, the Collector recommended a certain case of remission which Government have not accepted. With that exception, all recommendations are accepted. The Honourable Member may be sure that if further recommendations are made on further inspection of the fields, Government will be prepared to sanction the further remission that Collectors may recommend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Is the inquiry still going on?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The season is not over. Jumbandi is still going on. I do not know if the Honourable Member wishes to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"No. I only wish to bring it to the notice of Government, so that they may call the attention of Collectors to it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ASYLUMS FOR BEGGARS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"I beg to move :—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to start asylums in suitable areas for housing and feeding beggars crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome diseases or otherwise.'

"Your Excellency, this problem of dealing with this class of people is becoming day by day a very grave one indeed. I think the time has come for the State to intervene in this matter. I do not know what the experience of Honourable Members is with reference to this question. Wherever you go, fairs or festivals in temples or other places, whether you travel by tram-cars or trains, at various places these people suffering from diseases of a loathsome kind are either exposed by the people who trade upon them or they themselves come forward to beg of the people, and there are also people who are unable to take care of themselves being crippled either through old age or on account of various other bodily infirmities ; such people are unable to take care of themselves. Therefore several thousands of people like that in this Presidency and I do not think it is wise to leave them in that condition. Nowadays private asylums or private houses for lodging them or feeding them are not as they used to be and the joint family system is breaking down and each man for himself is the motto nowadays. Therefore, the care for the poor on the part of the public is not so very great as it need to be. In almost every town you find this class of people and I do not think it is wise to allow them to roam about. They carry infection with them ; that is a great danger to the community apart from other questions concerning them. They live a very miserable existence and they have to beg for their livelihood. They sleep under trees, have no houses of their own and their clothing is scanty. All these things should not be allowed to take place under a Government such as ours. I think it is the duty of the Government to take care of these people. So far as the British Government is concerned, from the year 1601, in England the care of the poor has been considered the primary duty of Government and from that date in England there have been elaborate laws by which old age people, poor and crippled people are cared for by the guardians of the poor and various other authorities who have been constituted from time to time. I want to start an humble beginning in our country. I think this subject has been neglected, probably because the Government found no necessity in the early days to provide asylums. But having regard to the modern day habits of the people, I think it is an essential function on the part of the Government to start asylums in suitable areas. I leave it purposely vague, because it depends upon the number of persons to be provided for, what distance they may be taken to, what facilities there should be for looking after these people, I leave all that to Government. But what should be done is they should be housed, clothed, and fed—persons who are unable to take care of themselves, either through old age or through disease. Even with regard to disease, I confine it to loathsome diseases, because we will be doing a public good by isolating this class of people who are suffering from loathsome diseases. It is limited in its operation, it will not involve the Government any considerable cost, and on the other hand, the money will be well-spent ; especially when now movements are started for taking care of public health, I think this is an effective method of taking care of public health by providing public asylums for such people. When the Government start asylums, they may also get private benefactions to supplement the resources which the Government may place at the disposal of the authorities in charge of such asylums. I do not commit the Government that it should be a department of Government, but it is a matter for consideration as to whether anything should be done, and if so, what steps should be taken to afford a much-needed relief to this class of people. I dare say local bodies may come forward to assist the Government in the discharge of this duty, but these are all matters of detail and I dare say the Government will consider these matters and consult local authorities before taking steps to start asylums. I think the question is of great importance and urgent necessity and I therefore urge upon the Government the necessity of accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Your Excellency, I most heartily support this resolution. It is a subject which is very dear to my heart and it has been engaging my attention for several years. When I saw this resolution standing in the name of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar, I was surprised and I was very glad that he came forward to move it. Your Excellency, I may be permitted to say that poor people, people who are really helpless and incapable of earning their livelihood whether they are suffering from loathsome diseases or not,—these people have a great claim on the Government. The weakest and the most helpless have certainly a greater claim on the Government than anybody else. I consider it the duty of Government to come to their rescue and it is a matter in which Government cannot very well put forward the plea that for want of funds it cannot be undertaken. I request the Government if necessary to cut out certain other items of expenditure and invite the co-operation of the public. I think that these poor and helpless people have got every right on the purse of the rich. They are the children of God as well as we are and it is but proper that the rich should come to the aid of the poor. If the Government take interest in it—I am sure they will—and invite the co-operation of the public and exercise their wholesome influence, I am sure the public will be only too glad to come to the aid of the Government. With these remarks, I beg to second the motion."

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, in associating myself with this proposition, I desire to offer just one or two remarks. It used to be said and asserted with some amount of pride that there was no necessity for a Poor Law in this country. It was undoubtedly so when the joint family system was in full vigour and when the village communal life exerted that unifying influence which it has ceased to exert to the same extent and in the same manner. There is no gain-saying that the number of people, who are either exploited for the purpose of getting an income for others, or who are absolutely destitute and are driven to very difficult means of sustenance, is increasing. Perhaps the evil is not so crying in the rural areas as it is in the cities ; but as the Honourable mover has remarked, one has only to see any crowded resort in the urban areas of this Presidency to be confronted with the evil in its extreme form. In England the question has been receiving considerable attention for a number of centuries and it was always considered that the claim of the poor and the destitute on the parish was paramount. It seems to me by parity of reasoning it may be argued that local bodies have the care of these persons primarily thrown upon themselves, but it seems to me that with their strained resources, it will not do for the Government to throw this duty primarily or solely on the local bodies. Government ought also to come to the rescue and I take it that the object of this proposition is to invite the attention of the Government to the crying evil and invite the co-operation of the Government in battling with this problem which is bound to become an increasingly complex one."

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. J. ACTON :—"This is a resolution which appeals to every one and I sincerely hope that Government will see their way to take it over."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Your Excellency, when this resolution was tabled, I did not expect that it would take so wide a scope as it has done. I thought that it was more largely directed to the repression of beggary than to the institution of a system of poor relief. This is not the first time that the question of the establishment of asylums for beggars has been pressed upon the attention of the Government. Not much more than a year ago the Hon'ble Mr Ammanlai Chettiyar asked a question on the subject which had special reference to the city of Madras. He inquired whether in view of the prevalence of beggars in the city of Madras, especially those suffering from loathsome diseases, Government would provide an establishment for housing, feeding and clothing them. The answer which Government gave was that there was no such intention, and the view upon which that answer was based was that such institutions were primarily a matter for private charity and private organization. Since May 1917 there has been no further examination of the general proposition and I am not prepared at present to depart from the position then taken up. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar has referred to the justifiable pride hitherto taken in the fact that there was no necessity for a Poor Law in India owing to the admirable spirit of charity towards the poor. He suggested, however, that that pride was no longer maintainable, owing to the breaking-up of the joint family system, and the decrease of the communal spirit in village life. I venture to think that he takes too gloomy a view of the situation and that we may still adhere to the position that it is premature to introduce State relief in this matter.

"I do not know if Honourable Members realize what an enormous proposition State relief of the poor is. In England there was a special Poor Law Commission about ten years ago which produced a report extending over 1,300 to 1,400 pages; it has been an administrative difficulty of a most complex character for many years; the duty of supporting the vagrant poor is primarily cast on the local rates and one might on that analogy impose the same duty on local boards and municipalities in this country. In England the poor rates go up to 7 or 8 shillings in the pound, which judging from the attitude of this Council towards the enhancement of the property tax in Madras would here be regarded as somewhat startling as it represents 40 per cent of the annual rental value of the buildings. I simply mention that to show what enormous financial issues are involved.

"The financial issue is not the only one; there is also the question whether legislation should not precede the establishment of asylums for beggars. There was a very interesting discussion a year or two ago on a similar issue in the Legislative Council of Bombay and the view taken throughout that debate was that legislation was a necessary preliminary, because even when you have asylums established, you cannot compel people to go to them or remain in them. There were concrete facts brought out in the course of that debate which are of special interest. I should like to refer particularly to the experience in the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum in Poona. This is a well endowed institution and has accommodation for sixty inmates. It is intended to meet the class of destitute paupers. The Hon'ble Mr. Godbole complained, however, that, owing to the indiscriminate charity prevailing in Indian cities, they were unable fully to utilize either their accommodation or their funds. They could not utilize more than half their funds. They were maintaining only some twenty infirm paupers and the rest of their annual income was added to their capital fund. What was the reason ? This is what Mr Godbole said :—

'Charity is practised indiscriminately in Indian cities, and the consequence is that the blind, the halt, the infirm and the old and decrepit people get far better treatment from the general public outside than they get in the asylum itself. We admit the infirms, we feed them, we lodge them and we keep a doctor to look after them in our asylums. But I find from inquiries that I have been making that, in addition to getting their food and raiment, the infirms get a lot of money by begging in the streets and in the temple yards.'

"In the light of this statement of the outcome of indiscriminate charity it is a fair inference that legislation would be necessary for the compulsory detention of beggars suffering from loathsome diseases in any work-houses or asylums that you may set up. And any such step will bring you face to face with another difficulty peculiar to India,—the case of the religious mendicant who may or may not be suffering from a painful or loathsome disease. That point played a very large part in the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council. References were made to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing between the true and the false *sadhu* and to the fact that public opinion indicated that it was necessary to go very cautiously and warily before dealing in a drastic manner with religious mendicants. Yet another point taken in the Bombay debate was the fact that the problem of poor law relief is not a local problem, but an Imperial question, partly because of the religious difficulty arising and still more on account of the enormous financial cost involved. The conclusion ultimately arrived at in Bombay was that while there was some case for a purely unofficial inquiry into the need and possibility of measures for the repression of beggary, it was unadvisable that Government should intervene in the matter at all.

"I think, sir, roughly, that is the position that we must take up here. The provision of asylums by themselves, even if the financial difficulty were not a grave one, would be ineffective unless there were legislation. We cannot legislate too far in advance of public opinion and it is necessary first, I should say, to educate public opinion against the indiscriminate charity which is really the root cause of the prevalence of beggary, particularly those beggars who seek to prey and work upon the charitable feelings of other persons by the exhibition of sores and deformities. If it were not for the trait, admirable in itself, which induces the inhabitants of this country to give charity freely to the poor and the decrepit, there would be far less solicitation of alms.

"It must not be supposed, however, that the Government leave relief of this description entirely alone. You will find an account in the Presidency Administration Report, paragraph 287, of a variety of charitable institutions including a number for relief of paupers; some of these are actually supported by Government, more are receiving aid from Government and far more are supported by private agencies. I find that for the relief of paupers 416 institutions are maintained, of which 226 are restricted to Hindus, 11 to Muhammadans, 3 to Europeans and Eurasians and 176 are open to all classes and creeds I may refer particularly to the Monegar Chaultry, the Triplicane Lungerkhana and various lungerkhanas up-country. They are all under efficient management and they are also receiving a measure of support from Government. There is yet another direction in which Government have taken a much more prominent part and that is in regard to the maintenance of leper asylums. There has been a considerable departure in that direction during the last two or three years and I am sure Government will only be too ready to give liberal assistance to that class of loathsome beggars.

"To sum up, sir, Government are not prepared at present to embark offhand upon the policy of establishing asylums. That would be stepping into the fringe of the general and wide question of State relief for the poor, even if limited to the case of disabled and crippled beggars. Legislation is an essential preliminary and we cannot legislate too far in advance of public opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid that the attitude taken by the Government in dealing with this resolution is exceedingly disappointing. If I had been able to follow the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, he has told us that the matter requires further consideration, that steps would be taken to repress beggary, that public opinion should be educated and that legislation should precede any steps for embarking on this new policy. It was in 1917 that the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar drew the attention of Government to the necessity of having an asylum of this description in the city of Madras and the Government then stated that they had no intention to embark on that experiment. There has been ample opportunity and sufficient time for examination of that question; and I do not myself think that the difficulties in the way of carrying out this reform are insuperable. We have been informed that the Government cannot offhand embark—I use the word 'offhand' advisedly, because that was the word used by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson—on the policy tried to be initiated by means of this resolution. It leads us to an inference that the Government are prepared to initiate further measures after making the necessary inquiries or after causing the necessary inquiries to be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I may say at once that I did not intend to suggest that."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that he did not intend to suggest that. If the Government are not at once prepared to start this experiment, may I not ask if there are not sufficient materials to induce them to cause an inquiry to be made without further delay and take steps in that direction. The Honourable the Raja of Pithapuram has in seconding the resolution told us that we might cut out some other items in the budget and provide funds for the purpose of starting asylums for the relief of the poor. He told us that it was an object which must commend itself to every one; and that, if need be, we might find funds without any difficulty. We have been informed that from the attitude taken in dealing with the question of property tax, poor rates would be objected to and there might not be the chance of finding funds. May I point out that the attitude of this or of any other Council will not be unreasonable if definite proposals are made to meet a problem like the one suggested in the resolution? Even at present the people of the country have been doing the little or much they have been able to do to relieve the poor in

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various ways; and they have not been neglecting their duty. But it has been done in an indiscriminate manner as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and as pointed out in the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council. It is very desirable that the whole system should be organized on a satisfactory footing and that those people who really deserve sympathy and help should not merely depend upon the chance of some person giving relief, but should be in a position to suggest relief in a regular manner. People who have been hitherto contributing in their own way will not grudge any further assistance that may be required. Government may, therefore, without any difficulty or hesitation make such inquiries as are necessary and start this experiment.

"The objections urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson only indicate that the Government are not prepared to start asylums at once. May I point out that the Government may make inquiries and take suitable steps. They may undertake such inquiries as are necessary and such legislation as may be feasible for housing and feeding the poor. It may necessitate a slight amendment of the resolution before the Council. I would only request, that as the object of this resolution cannot be questioned, this resolution may be accepted. If any modification is required, we may carry it out. We must take a step forward in dealing with this problem. It is a problem which has been before the public for several years. Are we on the ground that we have no statistics as to the number of beggars, or that we have not got the machinery whereby we can take them to the asylums—to say that we shall not proceed forward with this resolution. Therefore I venture to suggest that the resolution may be modified on these lines even if it is not acceptable in its present form—in place of the words 'to start asylums', we may have the words 'to take such steps as are feasible'. I am aware that some further inquiries are necessary, and further steps have to be taken; but may I not ask whether the Government cannot accept this reasonable amendment."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency the debate on this resolution is likely to be watched with considerable interest in many places which would not be expected ordinarily to watch it. The matter is one of very great importance and I think therefore I shall be justified in taking up a few minutes of the valuable time of this Council. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson started the discussion under a misapprehension, and his conclusion has been slightly rendered wrong by reason of his starting on a wrong basis. He seems to have fancied that the whole question will be about putting down beggary. Putting down beggary is a very large order as the discussion shows; it is a premature thing for us in this country to adopt measures such as those successfully adopted in England and other countries similarly situated. I am afraid the point of difference between putting down beggary and the resolution now before us has not been distinctly brought to the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and he has rejected this resolution on grounds on which the Bombay resolution was rejected. If it is proposed that beggary should be put down, legislation is absolutely essential, and yet that argument which applies to the Bombay position is brought forward as though it were necessary to the present resolution. What does this resolution say? It says that: "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to start asylums in suitable areas for housing and feeding beggars, crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome diseases or otherwise." Is it suggested that if the Government should start asylums in suitable areas for housing and feeding beggars crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome diseases or otherwise, nobody would go into them unless there was legislation compelling them to go into them? It is an argument which it is hard for us to understand, and yet at the same time, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has put forward another argument which cuts the ground from underneath the first argument. In the same breath he says that thousands will crowd into it and if you calculate the cost, it will be immense. He says 'do you know what amount of special rate the municipality would have to levy? If the Madras Corporation were to undertake this task, it will have to increase by 40 per cent the property tax.' That implies that a large number of persons would take advantage of these asylums. Then what becomes of his first position? I think that shows that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has not paid sufficient attention to his arguments. They do not fit in with each other. It is not correct to say that legislation is necessary for starting asylums. Legislation would be necessary if the object of the resolution were that all beggars crippled and disabled through old age shall be sent to the asylum. But the Honourable Mover does not contemplate any such compulsion and no Honourable Member of this House contemplates such compulsion. So legislation is not at all necessary. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson may think: if you set about this matter, it would be better to push the matter as thoroughly as possible and for that purpose, legislation is necessary. We, in this Council, are satisfied with humble beginnings. What is recommended in this resolution is a humble beginning, that Government should start asylums. The number is not stated, the local extent of the relief is not indicated, as much as possible under the circumstances is all that is needed. Now, therefore, to think about the absence of legislation as a difficulty in our way would argue want of sympathy with the subject matter of this resolution. As there is no one in this House whom we can accuse of want of sympathy, I think Government would do better to think a little more on this resolution before they have done with it and see their way to accept the conclusion which may be forced upon them logically by their sympathy with this resolution. The main point is this:

"As there is no legislative difficulty in our way, what other difficulty is there in our way? The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson stated that there were considerable difficulties in the sentiments and the ignorance prevailing among the people; if *sentiments* are touched by this resolution and if

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people are asked to refrain from indiscriminate charity, the sentimentality of the people will be wounded. That imports the idea of compulsion. It cannot be denied on the one hand that there is some kind of private relief afforded to these suffering from loathsome diseases. Nor can it be said on the other hand that private relief is afforded to all persons suffering from them. If it is the position of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that practically all persons suffering from loathsome diseases have been provided for, that is a different answer. That cannot for one moment be contended, because any one who goes into the streets will find a large number of persons with loathsome diseases suffering, neglected and infesting the localities which they are found in. I therefore think that the idea that education is necessary and that religious scruples have to be carefully considered, will not hold water. In regard to the Bombay resolution, they wanted to put down beggary and there were difficulties in that, because, an *sadhu* would have agreed to go in an asylum We are not now referring to *sadhus*, nor have I seen any *sadhu* with any loathsome diseases. I think about education also, it is a misconception of the whole subject. The resolution does not aim at forcing the hands of the people.

"There will be a certain amount of indiscriminate charity in this country and I for one shall not be sorry for the existence of indiscriminate charity in addition to regular charity. It is far better to have some indiscriminate charity than to have no charity. The rude Corinthian boor who against the houseless stranger shuts his door will not be found on the Indian soil. Indiscriminate charity is a thing which I look upon with indulgence. However, does it stand in the way of the resolution? It is true that there are a certain number of lepers who would be looked after by charitable people. But is it contended that there is an abundance of charity? The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said that the Hon'ble Mr Ramaswami Ayyar took a gloomy view of the situation. I may profess to have some knowledge of the people because everyday I come into contact with the people in the towns and villages and I can give a perfect assurance to any Honourable gentlemen here who has not had opportunity of knowing the people that charity is definitely on the decrease. In the days when I was a young boy there were very few houses which would refuse alms to any poor man. Now in many houses I know, not only do they refuse but they say that only on particular days in the week, they will give it. I know that charity as a regular institution is very much on the decline. I am very sorry to state that. One of the causes may be the joint family system, another is the increasing poverty, i.e., decrease in the supply of articles of wealth to the average householder; another is the increase of population; and there may be other circumstances. I am not now concerned with the causes of this decline. The decline however is a fact and the result is seen by the very large number of poor, crippled and diseased beggars in various places. That is an unfortunate position. In these circumstances, the Honourable Member is simply requesting the Government to take the matter into consideration and do what they can. Therefore I believe the objections put forward about educating the people, about the religious scruples, about legislation are all objections which have absolutely no grounds to support them.

"Coming last to the suggestion thrown out by the Hon'ble Mr Davidson, he said that on analogy with similar institutions in England, it must be the local rates that must bear the charge. There is a great deal to be said in favour of that view. I know in point of fact that the Salem municipality has been maintaining a house in which the poor, crippled beggars with loathsome diseases are fed and given cloths and housed."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"By the municipality?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes. We maintained it. We wanted to transfer it to the district hospital which is partly financed by the municipality, partly by the district board and partly by the Government. We could not attend to all those suffering from loathsome diseases. We wanted a medical man to be in charge of them. Some correspondence went on and a year or two ago when I gave up the chairmanship something was put on record, but I do not know what is the ultimate condition of affairs. I know for a long series of years the municipal council maintained such an institution. There is a provision in the District Municipalities Act under which such an expenditure can be borne. I refer to section 113 of the District Municipalities Act which refers to the purposes for which the funds raised under that Act shall be applied. In sub clause 5 it says: 'Other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort, or convenience of the people.'

"That is wide enough and Your Excellency has got power to prescribe rules and restrictions under which that clause is to be worked."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"If the Honourable Member will refer to clause (ii), he will find 'poor houses' specifically mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes. But as we are referring to people suffering from loathsome diseases, I thought this clause 5 applied better. The other clause refers to poor houses. When I point out the existence of this provision and similar provisions in other corresponding Acts, I do not assume that the municipality should be called upon to establish a large number of such institutions. If the Government think that that is a proper step, I would ask the Government to examine the financial position of these bodies and see whether they are capable of maintaining additional establishment for that purpose. If they come to the conclusion that the finances of local bodies are in a very happy condition, then they might set about prescribing rules under that particular section, calling attention to the debates in this Council. But I fear that the condition of the finances of many a local body would not be

such as to favour the proposal. I think even in that case, Government aid would be absolutely necessary before local bodies can be called upon to start such work; and therefore, while the Government will kindly take the trouble of prescribing rules about starting and maintaining houses for the lame, the blind and the crippled people, they might consider how aid could be given to local bodies for this purpose. It is with a view to bring all this under review that this resolution was started. It is quite possible that the Government may have to take such a part in it that they may not have to trouble the municipalities and they might start it on their own account. If it is on a large scale, and if the Government have to pay a large portion of the expenditure, adopting the principle which the Decentralization Commission insisted upon frequently, that he who pays the piper must call the tune, the Honourable Member has put forward this resolution. If the Government think both local bodies and Government may have a hand in the matter, they could agree to work through local bodies. If the Government would be pleased to chalk out a line, we will be happy to support the Government in any proposal which they may make taking into consideration all that has been put forward here.

"I think therefore, under these circumstances, none of the objections put forward by the Hon'ble Mr Davidson for opposing this resolution holds good The only reasonable and proper position for the Government to take is not merely one of expression of sympathy, but to accept the resolution and set about finding ways and means and finding what relief could be afforded to local bodies and what further could be done to help the funds in the hands of local bodies, what further funds could be utilized, what further amount of money the Government could afford and what further help they could give. I hope that what I have mentioned would be considered by the Government and that real help would be given and not merely oral sympathy."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr Davidson has made the issue raised by this resolution much wider than is necessary. The Honourable Member who proposed this resolution suggests that in suitable areas asylums should be started for housing and feeding beggars crippled or disabled through old age or loathsome diseases or otherwise. These qualifying words, 'crippled or disabled through old age or loathsome diseases or otherwise', seem to have been forgotten in the discussion of this resolution and we are now faced with the whole problem of the solution of beggary in India. The question as to how it may be tackled was discussed not only in the Bombay Legislative Council but by various public bodies interested in putting down beggary, more especially with reference to the evils arising from the institution of sadhus who are able-bodied men—young men and old men are drawn into this organization—able-bodied beggars who tramp the country from Benares down to Rāmēswaram. That large issue as to how these men may be reclaimed is not at all raised in this resolution. I also venture to think, Your Excellency, that the reference to the conditions under which poor laws are administered in the United Kingdom is not at all necessary for the purpose of this resolution. There the obligatory character of the law requires that local bodies should look after the poor within their respective jurisdictions. Here we have no such obligation so far as local bodies are concerned and I take it that the provisions referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar are purely discretionary. There is no mandatory duty on the local bodies in this country as there is in the United Kingdom to look after the poor, and therefore there is no question, so far as the present consideration is concerned, as to the circumstances under which poor relief can be granted. Your Excellency, this resolution in its limited application has my entire sympathy. I have found on several occasions crippled beggars lying by the side of streets without absolutely anybody to look after them, absolutely helpless, blind beggars, beggars unable to work, without absolutely any provision in towns for their maintenance for the rest of their lives. I have myself in my rounds as Municipal Chairman directed them to be removed to the existing hospitals for being looked after as in-patients from the funds of the hospital; I know it is not quite right, but that is the only thing that we can do temporarily to give some kind of relief to those who are found begging in the streets in that unfortunate condition.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson referred to the help which was being given to charitable institutions from Provincial funds. I find at page 256 a number of charitable institutions is mentioned on which public funds are now spent; for example, the Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras, receiving Rs. 1,200; the Civil Orphan Asylum, Gunjam, Gordon Refuge, San Thomé; allowance to Roman Catholic chapels in Mysore; Holy Angels' Convent, Kumbakönam; the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, receiving Rs. 65,000, the Friend-in-need Society, Madras, receiving Rs. 15,000; the Friend-in-need Society, Ootacamund, receiving Rs. 1,500, the Friend-in-need Society, Bellary, receiving Rs. 300; the Native Poor Asylum or Managar Choultry, Rs. 7,000; Native Infirmary said to be Nawab's donation Rs. 1,050; and under the head of Langarkhanas we find five places each receiving a share from Provincial funds. Your Excellency, I would submit for the consideration of Government whether it would not be feasible to allow municipalities and local boards to start institutions for the class of persons mentioned in this resolution and to supplement the funds by some system of grant-in-aid. If we do that, we certainly steer clear of the wider issues raised by the Hon'ble Mr Davidson as regards the financial position and as regards the general policy of putting down beggary. These and other vexed questions cannot certainly be solved without a certain amount of legislation, but this suggestion will obviate that difficulty for the present. I would suggest that if any municipality comes forward strictly for the maintenance of the establishment of an asylum for the maintenance of this class of persons referred to in this resolution, on which I expect

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there would be agreement in this Council—if such an institution is maintained by the municipality and the local boards—I do not see why public funds should not be devoted for the maintenance of such institution under a system of grant-in-aid. I do not know under what circumstances and under what conditions these grants are made to the institutions referred to in page 226, whether it is a portion of their outlay or anything; but I take it that, so far as the Lawrence Memorial School is concerned, there is a certain amount of endowment about it so that we need not consider the question of the Lawrence Memorial School at all."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It is an educational institution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"It is also an orphanage."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I believe there is an endowment from which this fund of Rs. 65,000 is derived. As regards other institutions, I do not know under what system these grants-in-aid are given. Is it the total net cost or a portion of the cost? Whatever that may be, my definite suggestion for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government is that, if any charitable institutions for the maintenance of crippled and disabled beggars are to be maintained by a local body, that local body should be permitted to do so and that some system of grant-in-aid should be devised to keep up these institutions. Subject to these limitations, I trust that we will not be frightened by the large financial issues raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson or by the absence of legislation. These may abide their time for a solution, but this problem is one which anybody who lives in cities is quite alive to. I do not think therefore that I should join issue with my Honourable Friends who raised the question of the break-up of the joint family system and how far that is responsible for the state of beggary in our towns. Just now, I venture to think that we may regard it as wide of the mark under this resolution. I trust, Your Excellency, that something would be done to tackle the practical problem of dealing with these crippled and disabled men who are to be found in fairly large numbers in our towns."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have only just a few remarks to make on this resolution. I entirely sympathize with the spirit in which this resolution is brought forward; but there are certain difficulties and I do not know how the thing can be made workable at once. With regard to these beggars, they are a legion and we do not know how many exist. Some of them are very poor, some of them are very young and they do not come under the definition given in this resolution—'crippled by age.' Then there are the professional beggars who besiege our houses every day and they make it a profession as the Sannis. They do not leave us whether we give them or not, they say that it is their profession and they would not go for coolie work though they are very robust and can earn 4 annas a day; and their wives also make it a profession to beg. Then there are our Brahmans who never leave us. When the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that charity is becoming more reduced, I say that the real reason is that people are opening their eyes and they find that there is no use of feeding these loafers and giving charity to undeserved persons. We feel that charity should be devoted in the right direction and that is why I think charity to some extent is considered to be decreasing in the eyes of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. However I leave that question apart. With regard to the beggars, the question is: how are we to tackle this problem and how are we to render them any help? I would just speak about my own district. In Vizagapatam I know that there is a poor-house; the Maharani of Wadhwan has established a poor-house which has been in existence for over fifteen years from the time of Raja Gajapati Rao and the Maharaja of Bobbili has opened another poor-house and that is working very well, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram has opened another poor-house which is also working very well. With regard to lepers, there is one leper asylum in Vizianagram, to which the municipalities of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and the District Board of Vizagapatam are contributing to some extent. There is another leper asylum at the foot of the agency near Saluru, but the difficulty with regard to these asylums is that under the Lepers Act, unless these lepers are compelled to go there, they do not go. I know that several lepers make it a profession to beg. They expose themselves in the streets and they want to earn much by simply exposing themselves to public gaze. I therefore think that legislation is absolutely necessary to segregate these lepers and to compel them to go to these asylums. Otherwise, any help rendered to them is practically useless because they do not go there. On the other hand, they only make money by saying that they are lepers and that they deserve public sympathy and help.

"With regard to beggars other than lepers, the difficulty is that legislation must say who is a beggar and who is not. Every one will say that he is a beggar for the purpose of getting a few pice to-day and to-morrow he would go and work as a coolie for 4 annas. When once we know who is a beggar, then the local bodies should be called upon to help the beggars. Government should come to the help of local bodies and these local bodies should be asked to open poor-houses to supplement the houses which are already in existence or to open them where there are no such houses to help these deserving people. Again these beggars must be compelled to go in and they should not be permitted to go and beg in the streets. Otherwise, there is no use of creating any poor-house. I think there should be such restriction and again the Legislature must step in. Otherwise these poor-houses will become useless because, instead of getting help from one quarter, they will get help from more than one quarter. Probably the

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help of legislation is necessary to keep these beggars within proper restrictions and when once they are kept within proper restrictions, I think some help should be given to them. I do not know whether the Government can directly help or whether it is not more within the province of district boards and municipalities to open such poor-houses and whether the Government should not render them help to see that they are successfully maintained. With these words, I support the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar—."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Before the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Acharyar is asked to reply, may I point out that I formally handed over my amendment and I want to know what has become of it—that in place of the words 'start asylums in suitable areas' be substituted the words 'to take suitable steps,' which is sufficiently comprehensive? Government may make inquiries and start such asylums, I make it sufficiently comprehensive. We cannot at present throw this burden upon local bodies. There is no question of their being in a position to take it up, unless they have got the power to do so. They have not got the funds. To avoid all these difficulties, I suggest that the amendment may be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether that amendment would help at all. The resolution is very wide in its terms. It covers, as far as I can see, the whole question of State relief of the poor. Anybody who is crippled or disabled through old age comes under it, and it invites this Council to ask the Government to provide for all the aged poor. That would involve the starting of a regular poor law organization. It also refers to loathsome diseases which is a very vague term. A disease may be loathsome but it may not make a man disabled or crippled. As far as I can see, this duty does exist and is at present laid by the legislature upon local bodies. It is distinctly mentioned in the District Municipalities Act; just as hospitals and dispensaries are mentioned, so poor-houses are mentioned as part of their function. In the new Corporations Bill provision for rest-houses and work-houses and feeding-houses has been made. I think the legislature deliberately intended that local bodies should perform this function, and if any local body should wish to perform that function, Government would not only have no objection to it, but would support it by help in any direction. But this resolution puts the Government in a difficult position, because it asks the Government to start these asylums or, as the amendment puts it, to take suitable steps to house and feed beggars. The mere altering of the words would not affect the resolution. It still puts the obligation upon the Governor in Council, but according to the existing Acts the responsibility should vest in local bodies, and if Honourable Gentlemen interested in this matter wish to advance this cause, I suggest that the right way to do it is to see that these provisions are made more specific in the hands of local bodies. In the Corporation, for instance, the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Acharyar has only got to propose to the Corporation that it should perform these functions. Government are in full sympathy with the idea underlying this resolution. I may assure the Council that myself and my Honourable Colleagues have the fullest sympathy with the idea underlying it. While I am anxious not to oppose it, at the same time I do not think Government can accept the resolution. The way it should be put if the Honourable Member wishes to press this resolution is: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that provision for the accommodation of crippled and disabled beggars should be considered.' To move it in this form is to put upon the Government a duty which cannot be accepted by the Government of India. In Great Britain the whole thing is done by local bodies which costs about 18 millions. In this country, with a very large population it will cost a very large sum indeed. I do not think this resolution would help at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"Though the Government are not in a position to support the resolution, my amendment will give them sufficient latitude to inquire into the matter. The first suitable step would be to inquire."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Mover of the resolution accept the amendment—'take suitable steps for housing and feeding beggars crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome diseases or otherwise.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"So long as it is not confined to that specific question of calling upon local bodies, I accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It does not affect it. Will you make your reply on the basis of the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I want the question to be fairly and squarely considered. I quite appreciate the idea that local bodies, wherever they are competent and wherever it is possible for them to do so, should come to the aid of these poor people; but at the same time I must say that it is not correct to suppose that the duty is cast upon local bodies. I refuse to accept the proposition that the exclusive duty of providing for the housing and feeding of this class of people is cast only on the local bodies. No doubt, it will be a function which they can perform and which they may perform and perhaps, I would also say, which they should perform morally, but are not legally bound to do so. I consider, Your Excellency, that it is primarily the duty of the State to perform this function. How it performs it, through its own agency or through the agency of local bodies or through the private organizations, is a matter of detail. In all countries and in this country also, the State has

accepted this as a primary duty cast upon it. I may mention, Your Excellency, those of you who are in the Indian Civil Service are familiar with the old system that prevailed, and at the time when the grain-sharing system was in vogue, one of the common expenses that used to be deducted before the Government and the ryot shared the produce was that a certain proportion was taken for what is known as 'corpiohai'. Those of you who have read the Tanjore District Manual may perhaps know that large sums of money collected under that item amounting to several lakhs were accumulated in Tanjore and the Government appropriated them when the ryotwari system was introduced. Therefore, it was considered the primary duty of the Government. It was a common burden of the people. Just as they provided for village services, so also they provided for this matter by this arrangement which was in force for centuries; it was a common burden which both the Government and the people bore. It was one of the first claims upon land to provide for beggars. Therefore I say it is the primary duty of Government and how the Government discharge their duty does not matter to me. It does not matter what steps Government propose to take. If the Government forces local bodies to do it, I shall only be too glad if the local bodies accept it and carry it out. I am prepared to accept the amendment proposed by my Honourable Friend in the sense which I have indicated.

"I wish to deal with the objections taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson but it is somewhat difficult as I am in some difficulty to follow him. I have deliberately confined my resolution and worded it so clearly that we should not embark upon this larger question, and I do not know why the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was surprised that the discussion took the turn that it did. There is nothing in the language of my resolution to cause any such surprise. I confined it to beggars crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome disease or otherwise; I did not extend it to all beggars, not to professional beggars, not to Brahman beggars whom my Honourable Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was either fond of or afraid of, not to those sadhus, not to those who sit dharna and sit at your door and demand payment. I do not know why the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was drawn into that vivid description which he gave; either he did not read my resolution or he wanted to have his say. So also with regard to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson about the larger question, about the beggary problem in this country; we are not concerned with the larger problem. The Honourable Member referred to Bombay. Bombay is a place of millionaries. It is a place where charity is perhaps still continuing to take practical shape. But we are now concerned with the peculiar conditions of our province and our experience is—I am glad I am borne out in this matter by my Honourable Friends including the Raja of Pithapuram whose sympathy for the poor is well known—that the conditions of this province are such that some relief is needed. These crippled and disabled people are found in all places, in temples, in fairs and festivals and they are found taking shelter under trees or under the canopy of heaven. Is it right for any Government to leave that state of things to be taken care of by indiscriminate charity? By using the words 'indiscriminate charity' you condemn that charity, but you want to trust to that very indiscriminate charity, the mere off chance of some people getting the benefit and others not. That may help those people who are able to push themselves forward and obtain that charity, but what about those who cannot push themselves forward and who cannot get even one meal a day? It is not right to allow that state of things to continue. As regards the question of financial burden, I should think that it is better to start an experiment in suitable areas—I do not say that we should start it all at once all over the country—to make an experiment and try if it succeeds and see what it costs, and see if legislation is necessary.

"What is the good of anticipating difficulties? I never wanted compulsion. I never suggested compulsion. Let us start asylums in one or two suitable places and see if we really give relief to the people who need it and if they voluntarily come forward, you will make indiscriminate charity into discriminate charity because people will come forward to assist the Government in endowing such institutions and at the same time there would be the certainty that all people who want such relief are given that relief. We need not be afraid of the professional beggars taking advantage of it, because my resolution is confirmed to persons who are crippled or disabled. The resolution is very modest; it does not commit the Government to any definite course of action. It only suggests that the question deserves Your Excellency's careful consideration and asks Your Excellency to take suitable steps to house and feed them. You must do something to afford them relief. I need not take up any more of the time of the Council, but I hope that Your Excellency's Government will accept this resolution and try and do something to relieve them."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I have been attacked by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar for a certain inconsistency in my remarks. I do not plead guilty to the charge, but I admit that there is some appearance of inconsistency, for at one moment I said that beggars would not go to and remain in asylums and at another moment I said that the cost would be enormous. The explanation is this: I was dealing in the first instance with the provision of poor-houses for beggars and in the second case I was referring to the developments and results arising from the acceptance of State relief of the poor in general—not beggars of a particular class. The latter implies enormous measures of State relief similar to those adopted by Western countries. I should like particularly to draw attention to the huge liability in the shape of local rates.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao have all drawn attention to the possibility of local boards and municipalities taking up this measure. That is well within their powers and I see no reason why they

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should not open up and maintain poor-houses for the maintenance of deserving beggars. It is possible that well-considered schemes of that description would receive a measure of help from Government. I say it is possible. A local body might, if it had a well-considered scheme, receive assistance. But I cannot now commit the Government in such a matter. The general view of the Government is that charities of this description are not a legitimate charge on State funds. The State may be ready to encourage private charity perhaps to assist local bodies to establish well-managed and efficient poor-houses, but it cannot itself accept the direct charge. In this country, as Your Excellency explained, that would be an entirely new departure and would probably involve the sanction of the Government of India and would open out the enormous field of State relief for the poor.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao inquired on what system certain donations given by Government for charitable purposes are calculated. I am afraid I cannot lay my hands immediately on all the items; but it so happens that I have amongst my papers particulars regarding one item, and that is the donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Friend-in-Need Society in Madras. That is a society which has the double object of the relief of distress among the deserving poor and the suppression of mendicity. The system on which they receive assistance from Government was revised in 1910 and it now takes the form of applying the principle of self-help, Government giving the society an annual grant of two-thirds of its receipts from public contributions subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000. That is an illustration of the principle on which aid may be given by the State to well-considered schemes of management. Among the organizations maintained by the Friend-in-Need Society there is a poor-house. I may add that my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Todhunter is a former President of the Society.

"It has been said that it is the duty of the Government to intervene in this matter because private charity is now declining. Is it not possible to suggest that if Government intervene, private charity would decline at a still more rapid rate? Those who now recognize that charity is their duty might say as this is recognized by the Government as their duty, why should we give anything to beggars?

I do not think I need detain the Council by further argument in support of the proposition that legislation is a necessary element in measures of this kind. The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has taken the same line as I did in this matter, and I think this may be taken as sufficient to show that there is some justification for my proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's concluding appeal was that Government should start the experiment. The answer is that it is not an inquiry which is proposed, but actual measures for the housing and feeding of a particular class of beggars, and that would be giving away the whole principle. On behalf of Government I am bound to say that we cannot concede the principle of State-aid for the poor. Such relief must be primarily a matter for local bodies or for private charity. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"May I make a request that on this resolution every member may be allowed to vote as he likes?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The ordinary rule will apply."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Jihet.	" the Surgeon-General.
" Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. L. T. Harris.
" the Raja of Pittaparam.	" Mr. R. B. Wood.
" the Zamindar of Serugudi.	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azizud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.	" Sir Fairlea Barber.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. W. Hutton.
" the Most Rev. J. Acton.	" Mr. W. J. F. Howley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
	" Mr. H. G. Stokes.
	" Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi.

The resolution was lost 17 voting *for* and 21 voting *against*.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A CIVIL JUDICIAL OFFICER IN THE HOME (JUDICIAL) DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus—

'XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Secretariat Home Department may be so reorganized as to provide for the appointment of an experienced officer of the Judicial Branch, Provincial Service, therein.'

"Your Excellency, unfortunately for the judicial service, the Government in this Presidency unlike in Bombay are entirely composed of persons who have not had training, at any rate considerable training in the judicial service of the country. In Bombay they have a system by which one of the members of council is always one who has had large experience in the judicial branch of the service, but that is not the practice in this province. The Secretariat too is entirely manned by persons whose lives or the major portion of whose lives have been spent in the executive service. The judicial work which comes before the Government occupies a very large proportion of their work. Not only that, but there are certain statutory duties which are cast upon the Government of accepting the rules framed by the High Court in various matters regarding procedure and other questions, the rules which are framed by the High Court have to find acceptance by the Government before they can become enforceable. There are also various other departmental questions which come up, in which the interests of the judicial department do not receive, I am sorry to say, that amount of attention from the hands of the Government as they ought to. I will mention only one instance, and I do not know whether it is due to this defect in the composition of the Government or the Secretariat. I want to make a modest beginning just now. This question of the pay and prospects of munsifs and sub-judges is a matter which has been hanging fire. It has been acknowledged times without number that there has been a regrettable delay in the disposal of that question. The Government members speaking on behalf of Government in this Council have regretted that that delay should have taken place. There are various matters also in connexion with the transfers of sub-judges and district judges and various other departmental questions which come up, which also require experience in the mufassil in the judicial branch and I am afraid that the absence of such a member with such experience in the judicial work in the Secretariat has led to various defects of this character. It is only natural that persons who are brought up in one department should bestow more attention to the wants of that department because they are more familiar with the routine and with the details of working of that department. Those who have not had experience of the Judicial department have to deal with very large questions affecting the interests of the people and affecting the interests of one important section of the service. I think an under secretary or an assistant secretary chosen from the judicial branch will be a valuable acquisition to Your Excellency's Secretariat. I am sure you will find considerable aid from such an officer in the disposal of the vast volume of work which the member in charge of the judicial portfolio has to dispose of. The answer may be that we are guided in this matter by the High Court, but they only make their views known by correspondence. But personal discussion and bringing also personal experience to bear in the Secretariat itself, are of great value; the member in charge may discuss the question with the secretary or the assistant secretary concerned. If such a practice prevails, it will be of great assistance to the member in charge in disposing of his work. There is a considerable amount of feeling in this branch of the service that they should be represented in the Secretariat. I have had a talk with several members of the service in connexion with this resolution. I gave notice of it three or four months ago, and since then, I have had discussion with various members of the service; and I may tell Your Excellency's Government that they welcome such a measure and in fact they were surprised that I did not move on the last occasion this resolution which was in a different form. Therefore the members of that service would welcome it and Your Excellency's Government, though not materially, at any rate will be benefited to some extent in disposing of important questions; it cannot be denied that it will be of some benefit. Their practical experience will be of very great aid and therefore I commend this resolution to Your Excellency's acceptance. There is no hard-and-fast rule which I want to impose upon the Government. I only leave it to the Government to make such suitable arrangements as they think fit to provide for the appointment of an officer of the judicial branch. The selection of that officer will be with them. I know that the work in the Secretariat is increasing. What with the question of enlarged councils, the work in the Secretariat is increasing. Just as Your Excellency's Government have been forced to add to the number of secretaries, assistant secretaries and under secretaries in the various departments, it will be necessary to appoint to this branch an additional officer in that department. That being so, instead of disturbing existing arrangements, arrangement may be made by adding an assistant secretary. I would not object to it on the ground of expenditure because it would be expenditure well-incurred for which, there will be a good return. I therefore commend this proposition to the council."

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I second the motion and I have only two words to add. Whilst I am cognizant of the fact that the High Court is in charge of a large portion of the judicial work, yet we know as a matter of fact that the Government exercise control over the subordinate judiciary in various ways as referred to by the Honourable Mover, and the rule-making power of the High Court is subject to the superintendence of the Government. Under these circumstances and for many reasons not the last amongst which is the utility and the predominating importance of office-notes and the importance of those notes being drafted by persons who have some knowledge of what they are speaking about, I commend the proposition to the attention of the House and the notice of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who just sat down commends the resolution on the ground of the advantage to be expected from the fact that the person who prepares the office-note has some knowledge of what he is writing about. I accept that general proposition, but I think neither the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar nor the Honourable Mover has realized how small a part of the work of the Home Secretary civil judicial business forms. When this resolution was tabled for the last meeting of the Council, my original idea was to oppose it on three grounds. One was that if the intention was to provide Government with a better knowledge of civil law, we prefer to rely on the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Government Pleader and the Government Solicitor. I find that that ground has not been taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar.

"The second of my objections does fall in line with what he has said to-day. My idea was that if his argument should be that it was desirable to supply inside knowledge of the actual working of subordinate civil courts, the proper quarter from which to obtain information of that character is the High Court, which includes at the present moment on its Bench a gentleman who has served as District Munsif and as Subordinate Judge for over twenty years; or if in any particular case more up-to-date knowledge or local knowledge of particular districts was required, it is always open to the Government to consult the District Judges. That would have been my answer to the ground that it is better to have inside knowledge supplied in the Secretariat.

"My third ground of objection is also applicable to-day notwithstanding that the Honourable Member has changed his proposal to add an Assistant Secretary to the Home Secretariat into the altered version 'so to reorganize the Home Secretariat as to provide room for an officer of the Judicial branch, Provincial Civil Service.' I thought he intended the substitution of a Provincial service officer for one of the existing hands; but I see from the conclusion of his speech that he would be quite willing to advocate the addition of a Secretary and to face the extra expenditure involved. This brings in the answer I originally intended to give to the proposal to appoint an Assistant Secretary, namely, that no addition is needed. It was only in 1914 that the post of Home Secretary was created and since then there have been a number of additions to the staff. It was further reorganized in 1916, when the staff was taken away from the Chief Secretariat and was constituted into a separate entity. The Home Secretary has now an Under Secretary, a Registrar, and six Superintendents. During the last four or five years I have had varied experience of the different branches of the Secretariat, and I can confidently tell the Honourable Mover that for the present at least the Home Department of the Secretariat is adequately staffed and does not want any addition.

"When examining the original resolution, I endeavoured from my own recollection to recall cases in which a Subordinate Judge or a District Munsif would have been really helpful, and I found that I could not personally think of more than one instance during the last four or five months in which an officer with civil judicial experience would have been of any real help; that was a case connected with the Central nazarat system. As I did not want to trust to my memory, I asked the Secretariat to make a special examination of the actual disposals during the last two months—January and February. I was anxious to find if a detailed scrutiny of the disposals indicated that there was any very large proportion of civil judicial business in respect of which the advice of a Subordinate Judge or a District Munsif might have been helpful. The Home Secretariat includes the Judicial branch, the Educational branch and the Miscellaneous branch. In January and February in these three or four branches there were altogether 1,347 orders. The Secretariat marked down 49 orders out of that total of 1,347 in which they thought that a civil judicial officer might have been possibly of use. I examined the disposal abstract of each one of these 49 cases, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the Under Secretary's conclusion that the 49 might be cut down to 15. In many cases the issues were merely matters relating to magisterial, criminal and other cases not of a civil nature. In other cases the disposals were obvious. The Under Secretary had struck out 34 items. I was not satisfied with the reduced total of 15 and in order to make quite certain, instead of relying merely on the abstract of the disposal, I sent for the original papers in each of these 15 cases; and on examination eliminated all but one. In other words out of 1,347 orders there was only one in which according to my judgment the assistance of a Subordinate Judge or a District Munsif would have been really useful and even that was doubtful. I do not wish to labour the point, but I do want to impress on the Honourable Member that the proportion of cases in which experience of the inside working of the civil courts would be really helpful is very very small indeed.

"That is the only standpoint that has been pressed home except perhaps the natural desire of members of the Judicial service to be represented in the Secretariat. The need for knowledge of the inside working of a department is an argument which could be pressed with far greater

force in the case of the Police department, the Magisterial department and the Educational department. If it were really necessary to employ subordinate experts in the Home Secretariat, Civil Judicial is the last branch in which I should seek to import such an addition. But I am not at all certain that it is sound to import into the Secretariat men with inside knowledge. In their own department they will have held subordinate positions and will not there be a tendency to unduly criticise the proposals which emanate from the heads of their departments. That is a grave risk. I do not think, for instance, that the High Court would welcome a district munsif or even an experienced subordinate judge criticising from the standpoint of law and practical experience the rules which the High Court itself puts forward. If we want further scrutiny of such rules, there is the well-established practice of reference to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for his advice unless he has advised as already on a similar point. I venture to think, sir, that I have succeeded in showing that the case for an additional appointment to the Home Secretariat recruited from the Provincial branch of the Judicial service, has not been substantiated."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I am afraid that in dealing with this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has treated the Judicial department and other departments included in the Home Department as close compartments. Assuming an officer of the Judicial department, an experienced Subordinate Judge is appointed to the Secretariat, it is not to be supposed that he will not, with some training, be competent to deal with other branches of the Home Department. It is not to be supposed for a moment that simply on the ground that the proportionate number of references and disposals relating to this particular branch of the work is small, no case has been made out for the appointment of an officer of the Judicial department. The resolution suggests not necessarily that an additional officer should be appointed. I believe that, for very proper reasons, the resolution of which notice was given on the former occasion has been modified. The resolution simply suggests that 'the Secretariat Home Department may be so reorganized as to provide for the appointment of an experienced officer of the Judicial branch, Provincial service, therein.' The Honourable Mover explained in his opening remarks that he wanted to give sufficient latitude to Your Excellency's Government for making such arrangements as are suitable to ensure the introduction of the Judicial branch into the Home Secretariat. May I point out to this Council that within the last five or six years various questions affecting the work of the Judicial Department and the judiciary have been before this Council and that it has taken considerable time to deal with each one of these questions separately? We need not, therefore, be guided by the number of disposals placed before us to-day; but we may on the other hand consider whether in the solution of these various problems the presence of an officer with personal experience of the working of that department would not be useful. Let me point out to this Council that it took several years—I believe the question was first taken up in 1909 and disposed of only last year—to settle the question of the increase of pay of the process-service establishment. It is a question which has been brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions in this Council and orders were passed after considerable delay. No doubt there is considerable discretion vested in the High Court; and there might have been a number of references by the High Court to the subordinate judiciary and correspondence backwards and forwards in view of altered conditions before final orders were passed. I have not the slightest doubt that the presence of an officer with judicial experience would have been of considerable help in facilitating the solution of that problem. Again in the question of the establishment of Subordinate Judges' courts and Munsifs' courts and in the consideration of what is popularly known as the 'Phillips' scheme there has been any amount of delay. Honourable Members of Council will remember that on so many occasions questions were put as to when the scheme would be published, what the proposals were, when orders could be expected and when they would be brought into effect; and though the Government must have been tired of these questions, the delay is phenomenal. Even now it has not been possible and formal orders have not been passed on that question. We only find it stated in the Budget that some temporary courts would be retained, though some courts would become permanent. Again the vexed question of the increase of pay of the judiciary, to which the Honourable Member has drawn the attention of Government, has been before this Council for a number of years. It was said that the correspondence with the Government of India was almost ready; but nothing has come out of it. I tried to elicit some information in my questions Nos. 53 and 54. The questions and answers are—

'53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the High Court made

(*a*) any, and

(*b*) if so, what proposals for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

'53 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question No. 54.

'54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they submitted

(*a*) any, and

(*b*) if so, what proposals to the Government of India for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

'54 A.—The Government are not at present in a position to make any statement.'

"I was induced to put that question because of the discussion which took place on the last occasion in this Council. A feeling of despondency was created as to the pay of these officers

being increased. We were told that there would be regrading of the subordinate judges and district munsifs; but so far as the question of increase of pay was concerned, we were not given hopes.

"I mention these as typical instances of the enormous delay in dealing with judicial questions. I do not wish to examine the various reasons which have been or which are likely to be urged by the Government for the delay; but it cannot be denied for a moment that the delay has been unnecessarily long. I believe the Hon'ble Mr Gullman admitted it on a former occasion and could not give a satisfactory explanation for the delay. It would have been of immense advantage if the help of an officer, who could bring to bear his personal knowledge on this question and who would have thereby helped in its speedy disposal, had been available. I do not suggest that an officer of the standing of a district munsif can be appointed, but I think an experienced subordinate judge who has the ambition of becoming a District Judge would be far more useful. As a matter of fact, members of the Indian Civil Service who have been either Collectors or District Judges have no difficulty in getting in as Secretaries. If that is so, why not recruit Secretaries and Under Secretaries from experienced sub-judges? Government would be well advised in importing into the Secretariat at the earliest opportunity an officer having direct knowledge of the Judicial branch. He will be of help in disposing not only the 34 or the 15 cases but also other kindred matters. We should not merely consider the number of disposals in the Judicial branch and its proportion to the total number of disposals. The resolution only suggests that Government should reorganize the department and should take a suitable opportunity for giving effect to this reform. My Honourable Friend is only anxious to press on the attention of Government the desirability of making a departure instead of adopting the old wooden method of selecting men from the Revenue Department. Why not try this experiment? With these remarks, I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I should like to add a word in support of this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's speech appears to me to be a kind of special plea for the continuance of this existing system. He has stated that an officer with judicial experience will not be of much use, because the references are very few. Practically they were 49, which came to 15 when examined and when further examined to one or two, out of 1,247 references. Then he went on to say that an officer of the Police department or an officer of the Educational service might be much more useful, if it were merely on the question of previous training. If my Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar brought forward a proposition that a police officer of the Provincial Civil Service should be appointed, I am sure it would have been said that he lacked educational experience, because education is one of the subjects dealt with in the Home Department. I am perfectly certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will show that any member of the Madras Provincial Civil Service would be unfit to be the Under Secretary, Home Department. That seems to be the general trend of the reply that has been vouchsafed in this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson further stated that perhaps a member of the Judicial service would be somewhat embarrassed in criticising the proposals coming from the High Court. I suppose it is open to any junior Under Secretary to criticise the action of District Magistrates, experienced Collectors, Members of the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Director of Public Instruction and every officer under Government. The heads of departments may be criticised by a junior member of the Indian Civil Service, but once a member of the Provincial Civil Service is asked to do the same duty, difficulties will come up, embarrassment will be felt, service prestige will be affected and all difficulties of this character will come up. Your Excellency, I wish to take this opportunity of voicing the great discontent that now prevails in the members of the Provincial Civil Service in this Presidency on account of lack of promotion, lack of opportunities for the various special appointments that have been created during the last five or six years. I have myself tried to bring forward resolutions to widen their chances, but unfortunately every one of those resolutions was vetoed on the ground that the matter was under correspondence with the Government of India or under the consideration of the Public Services Commission or on some other grounds. I feel very strongly that this grave discontent which prevails—I am not particular about the exact proposal—should be redressed and their opportunities should be widened. I hope Your Excellency's Government would look at it from the larger aspect of giving better opportunities for promotion to these members of the Provincial Civil Service and wider employment in the public services of this Presidency. I may be speaking a little wide apart from the exact resolution, but I felt inclined to do so because I myself intended to say a great deal, but every opportunity was denied to me by the disallowance of resolutions on the ground that the matter was under the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I have very few words to add to what has been stated. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson referred to the fact that a civil judicial officer may not be much needed. But a Subordinate Judge need not entirely be a civil judicial officer; he might have had experience in the profession, or experience as Assistant Sessions Judge. He will also have had experience as a criminal judge. Therefore it will not be entirely on the civil side. As for the objection taken that it will require a police magistrate of the department to be there, I am afraid the complaint is that there is too much of police methods, because the Government members have mostly had experience as district magistrates and

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Davidson.) [4TH APRIL 1919.

heads of police and Secretaries to Government have considerable experience both as magistrates and also have had intimate touch with the police. I do not think Government need any experience in police or magisterial matters. On the other hand, a little admixture of judicial methods in the disposal of matters which come up before Government would be most welcome. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson mentioned to us that he felt no need. I will remind him of one small instance where if he had a Secretary or an Under Secretary who has had experience of the Judicial department, he would not have answered my interpellation in the way he did. I called for information as to the existing state of work in the High Court on the 1st of March. He thought it would take some trouble to call for the information, but if he had called for the monthly return list, which any judicial officer knows, he would not have found it so difficult as to have said that 'Government are not in possession of that information and do not propose to call for that information.' Government could have given that information. I called for it for a specific purpose, to show that there is not enough work in the High Court for all the Judges whom we are blessed with.

"Then there are other matters which I wish to mention. The judicial officer will often act as a check. Whether he criticises or not will be immaterial because his criticism will be for private perusal of the Member in charge. If he criticised rightly, I do not suppose that the High Court is likely to know that an Under Secretary has criticised its proposal. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has already given an answer as regards the District Magistrates, Members of the Board of Revenue and other high officers being dealt with in the Secretariat notes. The great point of my resolution is this. I wish prominently to mention that the Judicial department of the Provincial Civil Service is treated as if it were an out-caste. They are treated as outside the pale and their claims are not considered in the same sympathetic spirit. I do not know whether it is due to the prejudice of the executive branch to the Judicial branch. I want to infuse some spirit of sympathy and co-ordination between the two branches. That is the great object of the resolution. Let the Secretariat consider that the members of the Judicial branch are also members of the Civil Service. That feeling I want to infuse into the Secretariat. I am afraid there is an alien feeling. That feeling will be got rid of if they can get in as well, as members in the Executive branch. The feeling should be that they are all members of the same block; that should be the idea which should prevail and that feeling itself will be of great advantage. There is nothing in the rules to prevent it. I therefore appeal to Your Excellency's Government to accept this resolution. It will give great contentment to the members of that hard-worked branch."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The discussion on this resolution, if I may say so, has travelled far afield. The proposition is that a member of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service should be imported into the Home Secretariat. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao has sought to base on that proposition an attack on the delay in passing orders in regard to the furtherance of judicial reforms and reorganisation. I cannot for a moment subscribe to such a contention. He said: 'I have not the slightest doubt that these delays would have been much reduced if the Government had had the assistance of an experienced Subordinate Judge.' If the Honourable Member had seen the files as I have seen them, he would have found that the cases which he mentioned—the improvement of the scale of pay of the process establishment, the question of the establishment of additional sub-courts and district munsifs' courts and Mr. Phillips' scheme to increase the pay of the judiciary—if he had seen the course which these cases actually took, if he had seen the actual volume of Secretariat papers, I do not think for a moment that he would have come forward with the assertion that the presence of an experienced sub-judge or a district munsif could have had any perceptible bearing on the disposal of the question. It is financial considerations and the necessity of correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State which block the disposal of schemes of this character.

Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao travelled far afield to my mind in seeking to place the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service in opposition in this matter. The opposition is surely between the judicial and the executive branches, not between the Provincial Civil Service and the Indian Civil Service. At the present moment, an officer of the Provincial Civil Service is Home Secretary and an officer of the Provincial Civil Service is Under Secretary. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the question is between the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service. I quite admit that there is an opposition between the executive and the judicial services and I am disposed to think that it is a well-grounded opposition. One should think not once but twice before making the Secretariat and the Executive Government an object of advancement for judicial officers, who may at any time have to decide suits in which the Government are a party. Surely that might lead the way to corruption of their judicial impartiality, a point which would appeal most strongly to the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Acharyar."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I shall be very glad if Government would part with all their powers of appointment and promotion to the High Court. Then I would not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"If a subordinate judge or a district munsif were brought into the Secretariat, he would have to replace one of the Provincial Under Secretaries. It might also be legally possible to bring in a District Judge under the limitations of the Government of India Act, but we have not hitherto ever appointed a District Judge from the Civil Service as a Secretary to Government and to do so would be contrary to the usual practice.

4TH APRIL 1919.] *(Mr. Davidson; the President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)*

But what is wanted in the Secretariat is not people who are specialists in one branch, whether civil judicial work or police or magisterial or education, or any other branch. It is people who have special aptitude for Secretariat work. I do not say that a sub-judge would necessarily be unfit for such work. I can quite conceive that individual officers might be well fitted, but what I am seeking to controvert is the proposition put forward by the Honourable mover and mentioned by the Honourable seconder that special value and importance should be attached to inside knowledge of the civil judiciary. My answer to that is that exactly the same reason would justify the appointment of a police officer or an educational officer or a magisterial officer. I do not contend that a sub-judge is *per se* unfit for Secretariat work; but I do claim to have established that there is not any large proportion of work in which his inside knowledge would be of value.

"I do not think, sir, I need detain the Council or Your Excellency longer in regard to this matter. I have only to say in conclusion that Government do not think it necessary, in the interests of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service, to depart from the attitude, which I have outlined. On the contrary, we do not wish in any way to risk harm to the judicial impartiality of members of that service by holding out hopes to them of comfortable Secretariat headquarter appointments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member has put forward his point of view and brought forward his suggestions to the notice of Government. I do not know if he wishes to press it. It is a matter always left to the discretion of the Governor in making the appointments."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"If that matter is borne in mind, I will not press."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It will be borne in mind."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We have a long list of resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"In any case it will have to run to Monday."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Will Honourable Members give me an idea as to the resolutions not to be moved?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I and II* will not be moved."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Are they withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I do not propose to move XXVI†. My object has been attained."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"All the other resolutions will be moved. I must adjourn the discussion of the Budget till Monday. We will proceed with the discussion of resolution XVIII."

The Hon'ble Mr K. SADASIVA BHAT :—"Resolution XXI‡ will not be moved."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Thank you, that will be noted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"There may be a chance of beginning the discussion of the Budget to-morrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If that is so, I shall consent to its commencement to-morrow."

The Council then rose for the day.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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* Vide page 930 *supra*.

† The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—

XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the orders of the Government for the closure of the canals in the Kistna Eastern delta be modified and that instructions be issued that the canals in the said delta be kept open till the 15th April.

‡ The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT :—

XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary legislation should be undertaken to enable a tenant in the South Kanara district to set off payments by him towards assessment on the holding against rent due from him in all cases.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1919. [Price, 6 pies.

SEASON REPORT FOR APRIL 1919.

Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of April 1919, and also the total fall from 1st April 1919, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty-five years ending 1914.

District.	Average for forty-five years.			1918-1919.			1919-1920.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	.. ..	3·6	1·25	1·25	2	0·91	0·91	2	1·17	1·17
2. Vizagapatam [Agency	..	3·2	1·03	1·03	3	1·78	1·78	3	1·12	1·12
[Littoral	..	1·8	1·05	1·05	2	0·77	0·77	1	0·61	0·61
3. Godavari ..	..	1·5	0·78	0·78	1	0·36	0·36	3	1·44	1·44
4. Kistna ..	..	1·9	0·89	0·89	..	0·05	0·05	2	1·00	1·00
5. Guntur ..	..	2·2	0·49	0·49	..	0·13	0·13	1	0·65	0·65
Peiaus—										
6. Karnool ..	..	1·3	0·56	0·56	1	0·48	0·48	1	0·89	0·89
7. Bellary ..	..	1·6	0·74	0·74	1	0·45	0·45	1	0·60	0·60
8. Anantapur ..	..	1·3	0·62	0·62	2	0·58	0·58	2	1·02	1·02
9. Cuddapah ..	..	2·8	0·51	0·51	1	0·19	0·19	..	0·26	0·26
Carnatic—										
10. Nellore ..	..	0·9	0·38	0·38	..	0·08	0·08	1	0·94	0·94
11. Madras ..	..	1·2	0·55	0·55	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	..	0·2	0·46	0·46	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·06
13. South Arcot ..	..	1·1	0·32	0·32	..	..	..	1	1·06	1·06
Central—										
14. Chittoor ..	..	1·4	0·79	0·79	1	0·56	0·56	1	0·69	0·69
15. North Arcot ..	..	1·4	0·77	0·77	1	0·31	0·31	1	0·55	0·55
16. Salem * ..	..	2·6	1·32	1·32	2	0·89	0·89	3	1·19	1·19
17. Coimbatore ..	..	2·3	1·16	1·16	2	0·82	0·82	3	1·35	1·35
18. Trichinopoly ..	..	2·0	1·42	1·42	..	..	..	2	0·93	0·93
South—										
19. Tanjore ..	..	1·7	1·07	1·07	..	0·08	0·08	1	0·71	0·71
20. Madura † ..	..	2·4	0·16	0·16	1	0·35	0·35	2	1·04	1·04
21. Ramnad ..	..	0·8	1·00	1·00	..	0·19	0·19	1	0·64	0·64
22. Tinnevelly ..	..	2·1	1·52	1·52	1	0·63	0·63	3	0·88	0·88
West Coast—										
23. Malabar ..	..	4·6	0·40	0·40	2	0·07	0·07	2	1·45	1·45
24. South Kanara ..	..	2·2	1·63	1·63	1	0·23	0·23	..	0·10	0·10
Hills—										
25. The Nilgiris ..	..	6·1	2·35	2·35	0	0·76	0·76	0	2·77	2·77

* Excluding Yercaud. † Excluding Kodaikanal.

20th May 1919.

P. R. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

H-Sup.-I

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of April 1919.

District.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years reckoned from the corresponding period.			
	First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circars—	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ganjam	6	14	10	74	4	14	10	74	46	16	23	78	80	19	6	18
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	4	7	..	..
Godavari	153	8,287	5	176	153	3,287	5	175	174	2,417	24	171	238	2,107	8	60
Kistna	29	958	3	139	29	958	3	139	881	803	41	60	102	184	15	11
Guntur	68	24	262	221	68	24	262	221	118	11	103	704	373	68	791	345
Total ..	304	2,083	280	639	304	2,083	280	639	717	2,065	196	1,084	795	2,378	820	305
Deccan—																
Kurnool	11	8	..	..	11	8	..	..	8	1	..	..	85	48	131	281
Bellary	9	12	..	..	9	12	..	..	43	667	17	625	51	601	15	685
Anantapur ..	14	582	..	..	14	582	..	..	34	371	..	5	153	402	6	23
Cuddapah ..	303	189	13	..	303	189	13	..	895	693	16	..	1,283	1,412	16	..
Total ..	337	771	13	..	337	771	13	..	989	1,566	33	631	2,192	2,618	158	989
Carnatic—																
Nellore	420	806	..	1	229	806	..	1	218	818	8	8	251	1,054	240	25
Chingleput ..	217	1,196	..	..	217	1,205	..	..	470	5,009	..	..	429	3,158	..	..
South Arcot ..	2,848	1,264	10	3	2,849	1,264	10	3	2,187	1,292	39	3	3,000	2,950	10	3
Total ..	3,085	2,265	10	4	3,095	2,285	10	4	2,905	7,177	81	3	3,781	6,162	255	87
Central—																
Chittoor ..	222	340	..	..	222	340	..	..	97	171	..	..	58	165	..	..
North Arcot ..	231	856	6	1	231	854	..	1	1,276	1,821	134	61	1,225	1,769	27	8
Salem	3,530	1,670	..	..	3,530	1,670	..	..	5,049	1,838	..	..	1,828	1,626	14	20
Coimbatore ..	24,476	1,353	..	..	24,475	1,283	..	..	23,722	646	5	61	24,729	1,378	7	37
Trichinopoly ..	1,328	1,510	..	82	1,328	1,510	..	67	728	982	..	..	910	1,580	76	41
Total ..	29,787	5,728	..	83	29,787	5,728	..	68	28,852	5,452	137	72	28,491	6,509	123	35
South—																
Tanjore	164	236	118	253	264	293	118	253	748	181	54	126	207	190	80	127
Madura	3,642	4,099	..	6	3,642	4,099	..	6	6,659	10,441	337	8	3,248	9,872	60	9
Ramnad	297	2,215	7	..	297	2,225	7	..	405	3,688	..	..	800	2,020	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	2,582	6,933	..	..	2,582	6,933	..	..	954	7,899	..	..	2,172	6,160	..	6
Total ..	6,685	13,483	125	259	6,805	13,485	125	259	8,206	22,049	391	135	11,231	18,242	135	135
West Coast—																
Malabar	1,561	22,526	..	73	1,611	22,526	..	73	2,775	18,310	..	..	2,132	22,481	..	26
South Kanara ..	5,548	2,679	2,500	873	5,500	2,675	2,500	873	3,050	2,285	..	..	5,021	4,236	..	..
Total ..	7,110	25,201	2,500	946	7,110	25,201	2,500	946	5,825	20,595	..	..	7,253	26,695	..	26
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	430	328	..	..	430	328	..	..	406	1,113	..	..	271	1,287	..	..
Grand Total ..	47,982	55,086	2,932	1,906	47,982	55,086	2,932	1,906	47,826	70,750	786	1,926	52,817	71,813	688	1,707

Section III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of April 1910

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Circars	1 Ganjam	4·7	4·7	9·3	7·9	4·7	17·1
	2. Vizagapatam	8·5	9·1	9·0	10·7	8·8	18·4
	3. Godavari	4·6	9·1	9·1	9·2	8·8	18·4
	4. Kistna	7·9	7·9	9·1	9·0	9·0	18·2
2. Deccan	5. Guntur	8·3	8·6	9·6	8·9	7·3	..
	6. Kurnool	8·5	8·7	9·8	7·9	8·0	..
	7 Bellary	4·9	4·6	7·9	9·7	8·9	..
	8 Anantapur	4·9	6·7	9·9	7·4	7·3	16·6
	9. Cuddapah	4·9	4·8	8·1	7·8	7·8	17·9
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	9·6	8·9	10·1	7·3	7·9	18·2
	11. Chingleput	6·9	8·4	9·6	8·0	8·1	18·8
	12. Madras	4·8	4·9	7·7	7·8	7·8	18·9
	13 South Arcot	4·7	4·6	7·9	8·1	7·5	18·9
4. Central	14. Chittoor	4·7	5·2	8·4	8·1	7·4	16·5
	15. North Arcot	4·6	4·7	7·8	8·3	6·9	18·6
	16. Salem	4·2	4·4	8·8	8·9	8·1	15·9
	17. Coimbatore	4·4	4·9	7·9	8·4	8·3	14·9
	18. Trichinopoly	4·8	4·2	8·4	7·6	7·4	15·0
	19 Tanjore	4·9	4·9	8·6	8·4	8·2	14·4
5. South	20. Madura	4·5	4·6	8·7	7·3	9·9	20·6
	21. Ramnad	4·9	4·7	9·8	8·9	8·9	16·6
	22. Tinnevelly	4·6	4·9	8·9	7·9	8·9	14·8
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	4·5	4·5	7·4	..	..	..
7. Hills	24. South Kanara	6·2	6·0	9·4	..	..	..
	25 The Nilgiris	4·4	4·8	7·6	7·7	8·7	19·4

Group—cont.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·1	16·0	17·9
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	9·2	8·1	13·9	14·0	16·3	18·8
	3. Godavari	8·1	8·1	10·9	10·8	10·0	..	14·6	14·8	14·9
	4. Kistna	8·1	8·0	13·7	9·8	9·0	..	17·1	17·4	17·6
	5. Guntur	7·5	6·6	14·1	6·2	8·8	15·0	16·0	17·8	18·9
2	6. Kurnool	6·6	6·9	16·1	7·9	8·0	14·3	15·5	17·8	18·9
	7. Bellary	8·2	9·4	15·1	..	..	..	16·4	20·4	17·9
	8. Anantapur	9·7	6·6	19·3	6·8	8·8	19·8	19·1	16·1	15·8
	9. Cuddapah	8·9	6·9	18·4	6·0	6·1	15·1	13·5	16·8	18·4
3	10. Nellore	6·7	6·4	19·6	6·0	6·2	14·9	18·5	17·1	18·8
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·3	18·1	14·8
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·2	20·0	20·8
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	6·6	6·5	12·3	19·6	15·3	16·8
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	6·3	6·9	14·8	13·9	14·3	14·8
4	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	6·9	6·7	14·2	14·6	15·8	19·7
	16. Salem	8·1	8·1	18·2	6·7	4·8	14·2	13·7	13·7	14·6
	17. Coimbatore	6·6	6·7	13·7	7·0	6·0	12·8	18·0	18·0	14·6
	18. Trichinopoly	8·6	8·8	15·3	7·1	6·7	13·8	14·1	18·4	14·8
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	6·1	6·1	..	17·0	17·0	19·1
5	20 Madura	8·1	7·6	19·9	6·4	6·6	11·9	19·2	14·6	14·4
	21. Ramnad	7·2	7·6	18·8	7·2	7·0	13·8	14·2	13·4	14·8
	22. Tinnevelly	7·1	7·1	13·9	7·7	7·7	13·1	18·0	13·1	18·5
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·4	14·1	14·8
7	24. South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·6	14·7	14·4
	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·6	10·1	11·8

* Of the fifteen years ending 1917–18. † Of the three years ending 1917–18. ‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes Minor cholam. ‖ Includes red cholam.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in three districts, rose in eleven and fell in eleven; ragi was stationary in two districts, rose in twelve and fell in nine; cholam was stationary in three districts, rose in eight and fell in three; cumbu was stationary in two districts, rose in two and fell in six; salt was stationary in five districts, rose in four and fell in sixteen.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Madras, 26th May 1910.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1919. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MAY 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Russellkonda 14·35 feet; Surada 6·60 feet. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested gingelly, ragi; cutturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in six taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in three taluks. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair south, bad north.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in eight taluks. Sowing of gingelly, groundnut, cumbu, ragi, jute, samai, korra and ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, cotton; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally very inadequate. Prospects gloomy.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in five divisions and three taluks. Godavari 1·2 feet above sunset. Ploughing, sowing of dry crops, manuring and preparing seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, cotton, ragi, tobacco, chillies; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in five taluks and two divisions. Fodder available except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle indifferent. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects slightly improved.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·50 feet below anicut. Ploughing and manuring; and sowing of cumbu, and gingelly and raising of seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn poor to normal; ragi, castors, indigo, poor. Pasture generally insufficient. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts of two taluks. Grain stocks sufficient except in uplands. Prospects poor in uplands, but fair in other parts.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply not reported. Manuring of fields, preparing seed-beds and transplantation of second crop paddy under tanks in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam; cutturn fair. Pasture scarce except in parts of four taluks. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects discouraging.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra 4·6 feet below crest. Sunkesula anicut average discharge nil. Ploughing of dry fields in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested second crop paddy; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture nil in seven taluks and insufficient elsewhere. Fodder generally available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks and anthrax in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvest nil. Pasture nil. Fodder getting scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in five taluks. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly and castor proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and sugarcane; cutturn fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair except in parts of one taluk.

SANDUR.

Water-supply not reported. Ploughing proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested nil. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of ragi and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; cotton poor. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk and disease (unspecified) in parts of another. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not bad.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, indigo, gingelly, tobacco and red cholam and transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but paddy withering in parts of one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy, turmeric, gingelly, tobacco, korra, ragi, cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Supply at the Sangam anicut and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate, but at the Nellore anicut insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and cumbu under wells proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair to normal; cholam and cumbu, bad to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot and mouth disease is prevalent in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of ragi under wells and gingelly on wet lands and transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi and gingelly; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sorethroat, rinderpest and anthrax prevail in parts of four talukas. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, but ragi not available in three talukas. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks—rice sufficient, but ragi insufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of groundnut, cumbu, cholam and gingelly and transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of groundnut proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in three talukas; fodder available except in parts of two talukas. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four talukas. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two talukas and in parts of another. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in one division and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, cholam, groundnut and gingelly and transplantation of sugarcane concluding and of ragi commencing. Standing crops fair to good but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cholam, ragi and chillies; outturn poor to normal. Pasture available in parts of four divisions and scanty elsewhere, fodder available in one taluk and two divisions and scanty elsewhere. Condition of cattle fair to good, but rinderpest and blackquarter prevail in two talukas and one division. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one division and one taluk. Prospects continue bad in the western half of the district and generally fair elsewhere.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, gingelly and paddy and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; cotton fair; cholam, poor; castor, bad. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts. Prospects not reported.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of cumbu, gingelly and panivaragu and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cotton, outturn poor to fair. Pasture reviving a little after the recent showers; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three talukas. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Slight improvement in prospects.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, gingelly, pulses, castor, samai, ragi, varagu on dry lands; cholam, cumbu, varagu and wheat on garden lands; varagu, cumbu and gingelly on wet lands and transplantation of ragi, betel and sugarcane, in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, plantains, paddy, ragi, sugarcane and turmeric; cotton normal; cotton, poor to normal; cholam and chillies, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three talukas; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four talukas. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two talukas. 1·3 feet of water over the Grand Anicut. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, cumbu, gingelly and paddy proceeding in parts; seed-beds of ragi are being raised. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cotton, gingelly, sugarcane and turmeric; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of two talukas; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two talukas and in parts of another taluk. Height of water over the mouth of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon at the Lower Anicut 1·7 feet and 0·6 foot respectively. Sowing of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in three talukas. Employment generally available. Grain stocks generally fair. Prospects not very encouraging in portions of the district and somewhat indifferent in parts of one taluk.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks and three divisions. Ploughing and manuring, sowing of paddy and gingelly as second crop on wet lands and of cholam, cumbu and ragi on garden lands under wells and transplantation of ragi on wet lands in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts. Prospects fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of ragi and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops withering except in parts. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects poor.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy concluding; of cotton and gingelly under wells proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy withered in parts of one division. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; cotton, chillies, ragi, cumbu, gingelly, harasi and sugarcane, fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge adequate. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of paddy and cholam and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal in two taluks. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam; outturn fair; gingelly poor. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Sowing of first crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops four to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn not reported. Pasture scanty in four taluks and two divisions. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Harvests over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvests progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, manuring, weeding, ploughing and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 24th May 1919.—Rainfall heavy Cochin; good Malabar, the Hills and Central except Chittoor; nil Kistna, Sandur, Madras and Tinnevelly; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but withering in parts of Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor and Ramnad. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; outturn sometimes fair, but poor in parts of twelve districts. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding under wells and tanks to a small extent. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in Kistna, Chingleput and the Hills. Pasture sufficient except in parts of seventeen districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices generally steady with a slight tendency to fall. Prospects fair generally, but bad in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chittoor. Numbers on four test works in Kistna 1,195, gratuitous relief 206; total 1,401.

Special report for Ganjam.—Relief works 22 Goomsur, 12 Udayagiri, 14 Kallikota-Atagada in progress. Poor ryots, coolies, Khonds and Panos in Goomsur and labourers in Kallikota-Atagada mostly affected. People resorting freely to works. Marked foreign influx in Goomsur. Condition of people generally fair, but several children emaciated in Goomsur. Public health generally fair, though cholera and fever prevail in parts of Goomsur and Kallikota-Atagada. Relief measures adequate. Distribution of cloths provided by private subscriptions. Suspensions and remissions of revenue granted in Udyagiri and Goomsur respectively and bytate loans being advanced. Price of rice Goomsur 4·8 seers, Udayagiri 4·0 seers, Kallikota-Atagada 4·6 seers. Numbers on works 36,367, gratuitous relief 61,451, total 97,818.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *27th May 1919.*

F. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MAY 1919.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1919.	Average of 25 years, ending 1918.	1919.	Average of 25 years ending 1918.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·3	0·7	5·6	5·2	5·2	(a) 4·5	4·7	17·0	6·5	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	0·1	0·7	5·1	4·5	5·0	4·4	4·4	18·5	7·8	7·4	..	7·7	7·7	15·5	7·6	7·6
	Vizagapatam L.	0·1	0·7	2·7	3·0												
	Godavari	0·4	0·8	3·8	3·2	5·4	5·7	5·8	16·2	5·5	5·4	16·0	7·4	7·3	..	9·8	9·8
	Kistna	..	0·4	3·9	1·6	6·5	6·6	6·8	16·4	5·5	5·5	15·4	7·5	7·4	..	9·3	9·3
	Guntur	0·4	0·4	2·6	1·3	6·7	5·5	5·6	..	7·4	7·8	14·0	(a) 8·2	8·1	14·6	5·5	5·6
Deccan	Kurnool	0·1	0·2	1·5	1·3	8·8	4·7	4·8	..	7·4	7·4	17·5	8·4	8·4	14·4	8·8	8·2
	Ranganapalle	0·2	†0·1	0·7	1·4	..	8·0	4·6	..	..	..	..	8·5	8·5	..	7·0	7·0
	Bellary	0·2	0·6	1·6	2·0	7·7	4·0	5·6	..	8·6	8·6	15·6	5·1	5·1	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	†0·8	1·4	2·8	..	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	8·4	8·4	..	7·6	7·6
	Anantapur	0·4	0·6	2·0	1·7	8·0	4·6	4·6	17·6	6·7	6·7	16·3	8·0	8·0	16·2	6·0	7·0
	Cuddapah	0·2	0·3	1·1	1·4	6·1	4·7	4·5	16·6	7·7	7·4	16·2	6·5	6·7	16·2	6·5	6·2
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	0·2	1·9	0·9	10·2	8·6	8·6	16·8	7·4	7·6	14·0	8·1	8·1	13·9	8·1	8·1
	Chingleput	0·4	0·1	1·5	1·1	8·0	5·6	5·5	15·6	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·6	..	2·4	7·3	4·8	4·8	14·0	8·2	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·6	0·6	3·5	1·8	9·0	4·0	4·0	14·0	7·0	7·1	..	..	..	12·5	5·4	5·5
Central	Chittoor	0·6	0·6	2·8	2·1	8·4	5·1	5·1	17·1	8·6	8·3	..	..	..	14·6	6·9	6·6
	North Arcot	1·3	1·2	3·8	3·5	9·8	4·8	4·8	14·9	6·3	6·4	..	..	..	12·2	5·9	5·8
	Salem	1·7	1·1	5·6	4·1	8·3	4·6	4·6	15·5	6·3	6·2	14·1	5·5	5·8	14·8	5·1	6·1
	Coimbatore	1·0	0·6	4·0	4·4	7·4	4·4	4·4	14·8	6·6	6·6	15·3	5·7	5·7	12·8	5·7	5·7
	Trichinopoly	1·3	0·8	5·3	3·8	8·4	4·2	4·6	15·2	7·0	7·0	14·8	6·5	6·2	13·5	6·7	7·0
South	Tanjore	0·2	0·7	2·8	2·8	5·6	4·7	4·4	14·7	6·4	6·4	..	..	..	..	6·5	6·5
	Pudukkottai	0·8	0·5	3·6	3·6	..	4·8	4·7	..	7·4	7·5	..	7·4	8·2	..	7·0	7·6
	Madura	0·3	0·6	3·5	4·1	5·7	4·6	4·4	14·5	6·7	6·8	13·7	7·1	6·8	11·6	5·8	6·8
	Ramnad	0·5	0·4	3·0	3·1	6·3	4·6	4·7	14·2	(a) 7·7	7·7	13·0	(a) 8·8	7·2	12·2	6·5	6·8
	Tinnevelly	..	0·2	2·1	2·8	5·0	4·8	4·7	14·7	6·9	7·0	15·1	8·1	7·8	11·3	7·6	7·6
West Coast	Malabar	2·4	1·3	7·8	7·1	8·3	4·4	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	0·5	0·6	2·7	4·0	9·1	5·8	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·2	1·0	2·1	8·0	..	5·6	5·8	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coohin	4·4	†1·0	7·6	†7·4	..	4·6	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	1·3	1·1	7·1	5·2	7·7	4·6	4·5	13·2	5·8	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency, L. = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1917-18. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figures.

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Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

Registration.

Posting.—The following posting of a Sub-Registrar is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Tiramalai Vanjinur Ranga Acharya, on return from leave, to Polur (North Arcot district).

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector General of Registration.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Posting.—Saidapet Muhammad Anwar-ud-din Sahib, Assistant Inspector, second grade, sub. *pro tem.*, South Trichinopoly Circle, to the temporary charge of the same circle *vice* Mr. Thomas Anthony Kenneth Taylor, Inspector, on other duty.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 21st May 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

H-1

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after the 26rd May 1919.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

Madras, 26rd May 1919.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—The one year and six months combined leave granted to M.R.Ry. M. Subrai Nayudu, Ranger, third grade, in this office Service Order Nos. 257, dated 15th October 1917, 92, dated 10th May 1918 and 175, dated 6th November 1918, is further extended by two months and ten days leave on medical certificate, with effect from 7th May 1919.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. K. M. Gopalo Achari, Ranger, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on return from six weeks privilege leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 42, dated 14th March 1919, is posted to the charge of Sriperumbudur range of Chingleput district.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

Posting.—Mr. R. E. Lamos, Ranger, third grade, on return from leave, on 8th June 1919, is posted to Tinnevelly district on special duty in connexion with road works in the district.

A. R. JACKSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Salem, 21st May 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. T. Venkatachalapati Pantulu, Overseer, second grade, permanent, from Kistna Western division, II circle, to the I circle.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramu Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent, from Kistna Eastern division, II circle, to the I circle.

(3) M.R.Ry. D. Punnayya, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from Kistna Eastern division, II circle, to the I circle.

(4) M.R.Ry. V. Subrahmanya Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from Kistna Eastern division, II circle, to the I circle.

(5) M.R.Ry. K. Venkataramu Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from Kistna Eastern division, II circle, to the I circle.

2. The transfers of Nos. (3), (4) and (5) carry with them sanction to transit pay.

Ootacamund, 17th May 1919.

Leave.—Under article 386 (1), Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is granted leave on medical certificate from 9th March 1919, forenoon to 29th May 1919, afternoon.

Ootacamund, 19th May 1919.

Posting.—Staff Sergeant J. A. MacAlister, Supervisor, second grade, is on the expiry of his leave when he will return to civil duty, posted to the IV circle for the charge of the Nilgiri subdivision of the Coimbatore division.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Coimbatore Division, IV Circle, to the VII Circle. This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

Cancellation of transfer.—The transfer of M.R.Ry. B. Sriramulu Nayudu, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 120, ordered in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd April 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Leave.—Under article 386 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. M. N. Venkateswaran, temporary upper subordinate, Tinnevelly division, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months and four days from the 12th February 1919.

Ootacamund, 20th May 1919.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. I. Janikaramayya, temporary upper subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Kurnool division, III Circle, to the I Circle.

M.R.Ry. A. Kasturirangan, temporary upper subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Coimbatore division, IV Circle, to the I Circle.

These transfers carry with them sanction to transit pay.

Ootacamund, 21st May 1919.

Cancellation of transfer.—The transfer of M.R.Ry. T. Sikaraman, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from special duty under the Sanitary Engineer to the I Circle ordered in Notification No. 122-D., dated 16th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Posting.—Staff Sergeant T. Bertram, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is on return from military duty, posted to the V Circle.

Ootacamund, 22nd May 1919.

(With effect from the 1st May 1916 to fill an existing vacancy.)

Promotion.—M.R.Ry. D. Narayana Rao, Overseer, third grade, provisionally permanent, to be Overseer, second grade, temporary rank.

Ootacamund, 23rd May 1919.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. A. C. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 70, from the Godavari Western division, II Circle, to the I Circle. To proceed expeditiously.

His transfer to the V Circle ordered in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th April 1919, is hereby cancelled.

This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

Cancellation of transfer.—The transfer of M.R.Ry. V. K. Govinda Menon, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from the V to the I Circle, ordered in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th April 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Ootacamund, 17th May 1919.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Transfer.—The following Upper Subordinates attached to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation are posted for gauging the Cauvery and its distributaries in Mysore. They will join at the stations which they are allotted by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Gauging Division, on the 26th May:—

(1) M.R.Ry. T. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, permanent.
(2) M.R.Ry. R. Lingam Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, permanent.
(3) M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Acharya, Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent.

Ootacamund, 21st May 1919.

Transfer.—The following upper subordinates attached to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation are posted for gauging the Cauvery at the Cauvery dam (Upper Anicut):—

(1) M.R.Ry. V. Sekhara Menon, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent. He should join duty at Upper Anicut on 9th June and will be in charge of the party.
(2) M.R.Ry. K. Vasudeva Bhakta, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.
(3) M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Ayyangar, temporary upper subordinate.

Items (2) and (3) should report themselves for duty to M.R.Ry. V. Sekhara Menon at the Upper Anicut on 9th June.

The transfer in the case of item (3) carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Ootacamund, 21st May 1919.

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation).

Reporting.—M.R.Ry. U. Narasinga Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 60, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's notification No. 129 D, dated 16th May 1919, is reported to the Gunjam division.

Waltair, 21st May 1919.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 280 of Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. L. Ramasubrahmanyam, Overseer, Munjeyra section, Guntur division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days with effect from 1st June 1919 or date of relief.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Guntur division, is granted under article 280 of Civil Service Regulations privilege leave on medical certificate for two months from the date of relief.

Bezwada, 22nd May 1919.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. S. Venkataraya Chetti, Temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Madanapalle division to the Karoool division. To join on the expiry of his leave.

2 M.R.Ry. R. S. Mahadeva Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Karnool division to the Madanapalle division. To proceed on No. 1 joining the Karnool division.

Bellary, 19th May 1919.

Extension of leave.—Privilege leave for twenty days is sanctioned to M.R.Ry. G. V. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision, Cuddapah, in extension of the leave granted in notification No. 3545, dated 29th April 1919.

Bellary, 21st May 1919.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Subdivisional Officer, Madanapalle subdivision, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 1st June 1919 or subsequent date of relief.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, in charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision, Cuddapah division, is transferred to Madanapalle division to hold charge of Madanapalle subdivision, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, second grade, granted privilege leave or until further orders. To join, on relief by No (2) and relieve M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar on 6th June 1919.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Circle office, Bellary, to Cuddapah division to hold charge of Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision during the absence of M.R.Ry. G. V. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, on privilege leave.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 23rd May 1919.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. B. Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, is, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for twenty days from 1st June 1919 or date of relief.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. G. P. Vythianatha Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for two weeks from 15th June 1919 or date of relief.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 21st/23rd May 1919.

Reposting.—Sub-Conductor A. F. Baker, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 119-D, dated 15th May 1919, is reposted to the North Arcot division for charge of the Ranipettai subdivision.

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

Cancellation of transfer.—The transfer of M.R.Ry. U. Narasinga Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Cauvery division to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, ordered in Notification No. 71-G., dated 21st May 1919, is cancelled.

Madras, 23rd May 1919.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Ranganatha Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Tank Restoration Scheme division to the South Arcot division for charge of the Vriddhachalam subdivision. To join on the expiry of his leave.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 19th May 1919.

AGRICULTURE.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. S. Kasinathan, B.A., Assistant in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory (Customs and Excise), is appointed as Assistant in Chemistry on probation for two years in the office of the Government Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, on Rs. 70, 75, 75-5-125 per mensem.

Madras, 17th May 1919.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. W. Raghava Achari, Agricultural Demonstrator, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from 19th March 1919.

R. CECIL WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 15th May 1919.

MEDICAL.

Services placed.—J. C. David, M.B., B.S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Salem, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon M. L. Narasha, L.M. & S., permitted to retire.

K. V. Krishnan, M.B., B.S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Tanjore, *vice* Local Fund Assistant Surgeon G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, granted leave.

V. C. Kumarajo, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chicacole.

C. K. George, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the post, placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cotacamund, to act as Health Officer.

S. Padmanabhan, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, North Arcot, for the charge of Local Fund Hospital, Wandiwash.

J. Dhaviyan, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Ananapur, to fill a vacancy.

V. Ramaswami, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowances attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, South Arcot, to fill a vacancy.

A. Narasimham, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Vizagapatam.

P. V. Thomas, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of a Cholera Party E.

Appointments.—N. Swaminathan, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is appointed Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna.

L. S. Ramachandrou, M.B., B.S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is appointed to act as Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.

Posting.—B Narasinga Rao, M.B., B.S., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is posted to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, to fill a vacancy.

Madras, 17th May 1919.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Ashutia Menon, L.M. & S., Acting Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, is posted to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Narasinga Rao, M.B., B.S.

Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Narasinga Rao, M.B., B.S., from Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant to Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, during the absence of Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Narasimhayya, L.M. & S.

(*By order*)

Madras, 21st May 1919.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby informed that the Town Survey Detachment, Tanjore, attached to No. IV Survey Party, Trichinopoly, having been disbanded from 1st January 1919, all correspondence affecting the work of the Town Survey Detachment should in future be addressed to the undersigned.

K. CURTIS,
Assistant Director of Survey, No. IV Party.

Trichinopoly, 7th May 1919.

INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT SEVEN PAGODAS.

Notice is hereby given that the inspection bungalow at Seven Pagodas will be classed as a first class bungalow and the following fees levied for its occupation with effect from 1st June 1919. :—

	Single.			Family.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For an occupation of less than 3 hours	0	4	0	0	4	0
Do. of more than 3 hours and less than 12 hours ..	0	8	0	0	12	0
Do. of more than 12 hours and less than 24 hours ..	1	0	0	1	8	0
Do. of every 12 hours or less after the first 24 hours .	0	8	0	0	12	0

Half the above fees will be charged for pitching tents in the compound.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.

Madras, 20th May 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 10th May 1919

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 3rd February to corresponding week of previous year		For the current year from 2nd February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from January to March 1919, both months inclusive.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to March 1919, both months inclusive.	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills (a)	Exported by sea.	Received at mills (b)	Exported by sea (c)	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills	Exported by sea	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Timnevellies ..	1,012	4,243	1,013	867	1,803	7,240	12,929	8,921	2,881	23,824	..	..	..
Salem ..	70		302			1,566		2,280					
Cambodia ..	1,305		1,151			13,631		11,152					
Northern and Western.	387	475	482	380	862	8,265	479	6,822	738	8,901	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..		20			35		(d) 241					
Uplands section	604	..	303	..	303	5,244	..	4,178	..	4,178	.. (e)	.. (f)	..
Total ..	3,378	2,707	3,225	1,147	4,404	35,910	13,408	33,709	4,629	84,338	13,617	8,873	42,477

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by eleven mills.

(b) Do. in the current week by twelve mills.

(c) Exports by sea in current week are—Madras 300 ; Tuticorin 567.

(d) Includes 18 bales not reported before.

(e) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula line 3,727 ; to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 1,938 ; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line 149. Exports to (1) Pondicherry 1,787, (2) Calcutta 1,488 , and (3) Mysore 3,216.

(f) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line — from the Bombay Presidency 4,694. Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line — from the Bombay Presidency 1,178 ; from the Hyderabad State 304 ; from Mysore 2.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 10th May 1919.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year.				In current year.				Director's estimate of the total crop.
	Number pressed in week ending 8th April 1918.	Number pressed from 3rd February till 8th April 1918.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 3rd February till 8th April 1918.	Total cotton accounted for from 3rd February till 8th April 1918.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 2nd February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 2nd February to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 2nd February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	1,013	21,945	667	23,625	2,251	13,282	692	13,974	127,100
Salem	..	..	1,046	1,046	3	3	1,531	1,530	18,400
Cambodia	6,656	52,059	2,561	54,811	5,031	29,839	(b) 2,733	34,671	242,500
North-ern and Western	1,631	22,195	..	23,136	3929	21,414	..	21,414	101,500
Coconadas	874	7,558	..	7,558	747	(c) 8 550	(c) 161	8,682	35,400
Total ..	14,774	103,008	4,532	107,601	13,062	84,028	5,247	89,181	550,900

(a) Includes 246 bales not reported before.
(b) ,, 551 ,, ,,
(c) ,, 10 ,, ,,

Madras, 19th May 1919.

R. CECIL WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 117-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, the Taluk Board, Dharmavaram, hereby declares S. No. 62 (1) of the Motarchintapalli, Dharmavaram taluk, now being used weekly for the sale of grain, vegetables and other articles of food to be a place of public market under the Act

Anantapur District Board's Office,
10th May 1919.

S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
President.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found on the 12th July 1918 in S.F. No 973 of Dodukurpet village, Nellore taluk, belonging to one Gella Subbayya alias Sangapu Venkatasubbayya by one Gaddam Subbadu while digging earth on behalf of Veeranam Seshayya :—

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
		Rs.
(1) One gold saaw with two hooks and hundred gold beads of the shape of fishes.	Ten and three-quarter varahas and three gunjigugas.	75
(2) A gold bangle double edged with two green and one red stone.	Ten and quarter varahas and two gunjigulu with lac inside.	63

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on the 1st August 1919 in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
31st December 1918.

S. M. V. USMAN,
Acting Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 18th January 1919, Avula Subbayya, who was ploughing the field of one Ghulam Hussain Sahib at Udayagiri, found a broken metal bell which was raised by the plough from the soil. Sayid Ahammad Sahib who followed him, digging the field, found the following other articles :—

(1) Nine thick copper plates with inscriptions, suspended from three steel metallic rings (three plates to each ring).
(2) One broken metal bell.
(3) Seven broken plates.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 14th October 1918 in order that their claims may be inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
26th February 1919.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Collector

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 24th February 1919 a treasure consisting of 17 silver coins bearing Chinese-Burmese or Japanese inscriptions with four pairs of bangles recently made out of the coins and weighed at Rs. 31 was found in a Government land near a bill called Kolbikuttai, 1½ furlongs north of Kanniam Kattai, Dharmapuri taluk, by Rangan, Pethammal and Yedhyappan.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by any authorized agent before the Collector of Salem on 9th August in view to their claims being inquired into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
27th March 1919.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

ERRATA LIST OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTER FOR 1918.

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18	57	242	3	Rama Rao, Colamarusuppe Bangalore, Rao Bahadur.	Rama Rao, Colamaruthuppe Bangalore, Rao Bahadur, v.d.s.,c.
				PART II.	
20	182	818	3	Lakhmanaperumal Pillai, Trichinopoly Ramaswami,	Lakhmanaperumal Pillai, Trichinopoly Ramaswami, Diwan Bahadur.
20	389	838	3	Lakhmanaswami Mudaliyar, Arcot, Roi Bahadur.	Lakhmanaswami Mudaliyar, Arcot.
				PART III.	
25	81	57	3	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Auxiliary Medical School, Madras,	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Auxiliary Medical School, Kayapuram.
29	42	618	3	Ankuli (Mrs.)	Anku Sai (Miss), F. Paddy.
29	271	1868	3	Gopala Menon, Mari	Gopala Menon, Mavli,
43	209	79	5	Hall (Miss), H. G.	Hall (Miss), Hannah Georgina.
43	217	819	3	Hart, Maurice Robert Wilson ..	Hart, Maurice Robert Wilson, M.C.B.S., I.M.D.
43	279	1431	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon.
44	279	1328	3	Hospital Assistant, Mysore Mission Medical School, 1893.	Hospital Assistant, Mysore Medical School, 1893.
47	426	821	3	Lafrenais, Hugh Maurice	Lalemais, Hugh Maurice, I.M.D.
47	434	664	3	Landeman, Edward	Landeman, Edward, I.M.D.
47	434	664	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Temporary Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
48	510	1711	3	Madhava Annual, Murkutti ..	Madhava Annual, Murkoth.
48	516	1711	3	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Madras Medical College, 1917.	Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1917.
48	528	1738	3	Apothecary, Mysore Medical School, 1893.	Apothecary, Mysore Medical School, 1893.
48	538	644	3	Maria Sami Pillai, G. Puriyanayagan	Mariansai Pillai, C. Peranayagan, I.M.D.
49	525	914	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Temporary Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
53	629	1749	5	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Mayaparam Medical School.	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Mayaparam Medical School 1918
56	715	798	5	D Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1887	Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1887.
57	723	1778	4	Revd. Paul Pannaiel	Rev. Paul Pannaiel
57	731	1712	5	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Madras Medical College, 1918.	Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1918.
57	731	1718	7	Trichinopoly, Municipal Hospital, Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Trichinopoly District, Municipal Hospital, Lady Apothecary.
58	748	1422	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Temporary Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
59	776	1473	3	Raj (Mrs.), M. H.	Raj (Mrs.), Mercy Harriet.
62	847	1779	3	Nagenatha Sha Sriparambadayal ..	Nagenatha Rao, Sriparambadayi.
66	952	766	3	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Medical School, 1904.	Licensed Medical Practitioner, Tanjore Medical School, 1904.
67	968	73	3	Shanker, Coel Paravul Vencatra ..	Shanker, Coel Paravul Vencatra, I.M.D.
67	968	73	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Military Assistant Surgeon.
73	1094	48	7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
73	1148	742	3	D Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1890.	Apothecary, Madras Medical College, 1890.
77	1285	1400	5	M.D. (Pennsylvania), 1911, ..	M.D. (Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.), 1911.

Office of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council,
Madras, 24th April 1919.

A. WELLS,
Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 3rd May 1919.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Cause. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	134,130	4	84	7	..	58	47	105	2	81	2	..	36	47	83	..	6	..	18	6	6	1	62
Trichinopoly	123,612	1	55	6	2	28	15	43	7	46	7	1	31	30	60	..	6	..	7	3	3	..	44
Calicut	76,417	..	25	22	..	24	19	47	5	31	20	..	42	43	85	5	11	..	7	13	2	..	47
Kumbakonam	54,647	..	36	1	..	21	16	37	1	33	2	..	21	18	34	..	5	..	3	..	4	..	18
Tanjore	50,541	7	18	..	..	14	11	25	1	24	4	..	16	18	31	..	3	..	6	5	6	..	11
Negapatam	50,108	5	21	6	..	12	15	27	1	33	7	..	16	26	41	..	3	..	6	6	2	1	22
Salem	29,159	2	42	7	..	27	23	52	..	32	1	..	19	14	33	..	3	..	5	4	..	1	20
Cuddalore	58,574	3	52	4	..	24	19	43	..	22	..	..	22	10	22	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	17
Cocanada	54,110	1	22	..	..	12	11	23	..	43	..	..	24	19	43	..	7	1	10	4	12	..	11
Conjeeveram	53,864	..	29	1	..	18	15	30	..	17	1	..	6	12	18	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	12
Vellore	48,748	2	28	9	..	21	16	36	..	17	6	..	15	13	28	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	16
Rajahmundry	48,417	..	24	..	..	15	9	24	1	22	..	..	7	17	24	..	4	..	4	2	..	..	14
Mangalore	48,412	12	7	2	..	7	12	21	4	14	5	..	13	10	23	1	6	..	1	3	2	2	8
Coimbatore	47,407	1	28	2	..	13	14	29	..	23	..	..	11	14	25	..	7	..	2	3	..	..	13
Palamcottah	44,809	1	25	9	..	15	17	32	..	10	5	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	6
Tinnevelly	44,605	1	30	8	..	18	19	37	..	15	..	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	10
Palghat	44,319	1	37	3	..	18	15	31	1	21	4	..	17	8	26	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	18
Guntur	43,812	..	7	3	..	4	6	10	2	13	6	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	13
Vizagapatam	42,413	..	19	..	..	9	10	19	1	21	..	..	13	9	22	..	1	..	5	6	6	..	5
Chicacole	42,381	3	26	8	..	22	15	38	..	16	8	..	18	6	10	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	12
Masulipatam	42,123	..	18	7	..	11	15	26	..	11	2	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	7
Petlaconm	40,185	7	13	1	..	13	7	20	6	20	1	..	16	10	26	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	18
Vizianagram	37,880	..	10	1	..	12	9	20	..	19	1	..	13	7	20	..	1	..	10	3	..	1	5
Bellary	34,886	..	3	8	..	10	7	17	2	19	14	..	30	14	33	7	12	..	1	1	2	..	10
Nellore	33,246	8	12	..	..	7	8	15	1	6	1	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
Berwada	32,807	1	16	4	..	12	5	18	..	24	3	..	10	17	27	1	..	..	8	2	2	..	13
Adoni	31,246	..	4	1	..	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Berhampur *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	29,268	..	12	7	..	6	11	19	1	12	14	..	12	15	27	..	2	..	8	8	3	..	11
Srivilliputtur	27,086	..	13	..	..	8	5	13	..	18	1	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	3
Cannanore	26,957	2	6	8	..	7	7	14	2	8	14	..	9	16	25	..	2	..	1	1	6	..	15
Mayaveram	27,121	1	13	..	..	8	6	14	..	17	..	..	13	4	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
Kumbakonam	26,040	..	1	6	..	4	3	7	..	4	6	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7
Dindigul	25,092	2	13	3	..	8	11	19	2	13	2	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	10
Ootacamund	18,820	2	2	3	6	10	3	13	6	6	5	4	15	8	17	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	9
Total ..	1,539,903	80	726	182	9	498	428	926	47	709	181	8	570	452	922	15	88	1	133	90	88	11	617

* Not received.

Madras, 21st May 1919.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Sanitary Commr. for the Govt. of Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1919

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 2,221,642	Ganjam ..	1,879,264	...	...	1	224	6	..	114	116	230	...	..	..	343	0	..	181	162	343
* 2,389,891	Vizagapatam,	2,169,870	...	...	8	2,781	33	16	1,978	1,843	3,811	...	1	7	6,278	33	18	2,805	2,528	5,333
* 1,482,869	Godavari ..	1,482,869	...	...	10	2,779	31	..	1,498	1,388	2,872	...	..	36	6,133	47	..	1,607	1,581	3,188
1,897,535	Kistna ..	1,897,535	1	...	102	3,440	7o9	12	1,824	1,783	3,168	...	..	87	6,178	134	12	1,748	1,663	3,382
1,897,551	Guntur ..	1,897,551	1	...	103	2,783	221	12	1,045	1,569	3,264	...	..	201	5,968	883	20	1,734	1,488	3,400
1,858,159	Nellore ..	1,858,159	...	...	43	1,332	99	03	795	743	1,537	...	..	62	2,443	105	32	1,410	1,328	2,748
848,544	Madras ..	848,544	6	67	27	1,032	167	..	468	343	1,299	...	26	93	1,877	297	..	1,146	1,106	2,252
1,488,068	Chingleput ..	1,488,068	...	1	44	2,785	80	8	1,483	1,418	2,898	...	3	72	5,238	117	42	2,789	2,598	5,407
2,972,568	South Arcot.	2,972,568	...	...	89	2,685	42	30	1,391	1,384	2,775	...	..	114	4,347	83	27	2,852	2,319	5,171
3,518,311	Tanjore ..	3,518,311	...	...	133	2,866	167	18	1,558	1,583	3,146	...	3	143	5,210	127	48	1,540	4,776	9,554
2,882,589	Trichinopoly	2,882,589	...	...	134	3,125	266	31	1,869	1,734	3,672	...	8	161	4,163	261	16	2,280	2,237	4,517
1,952,931	Pamjore ..	1,952,931	...	...	124	3,426	170	21	1,863	1,890	3,780	...	..	101	5,401	181	29	1,983	1,812	3,795
1,488,413	Madura ..	1,488,413	...	...	87	1,466	115	12	1,156	1,075	2,231	...	1	80	2,652	182	7	1,134	1,165	2,299
1,780,813	Tinnevelly ..	1,780,813	...	1	248	3,544	264	8	2,120	2,040	4,246	...	1	939	3,823	281	9	2,048	2,009	4,057
974,845	Kurnool ..	990,100	...	...	72	1,161	217	21	768	748	1,473	...	..	63	1,250	241	13	818	769	1,587
893,998	Cuddapah ..	893,998	...	...	32	1,159	122	32	719	695	1,414	...	..	42	2,388	228	47	1,392	1,168	2,560
982.66	Bellary ..	982,662	...	...	13	1,482	104	13	775	837	1,612	...	..	8	1,478	172	14	834	781	1,615
963.228	Anantapur ..	963,228	...	...	1	1,588	184	7	807	809	1,097	...	..	4	1,397	79	16	818	877	1,695
1,960,960	North Arcot.	1,960,960	...	...	62	2,440	232	20	1,237	1,257	2,494	...	..	67	6,120	584	62	2,867	2,745	5,612
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,742	...	...	8	2,084	120	14	1,142	1,106	2,248	...	..	3	3,112	184	23	1,668	1,676	3,342
1,366,680	Salem ..	1,366,680	...	...	27	2,882	72	18	1,418	1,616	3,102	...	..	38	5,321	80	22	2,190	2,171	4,361
2,116,816	Coimbatore ..	2,116,816	...	...	48	6,404	78	11	2,235	2,137	4,483	...	..	12	5,288	47	8	2,098	2,869	4,967
118,618	The Nilgiris.	118,618	2	1	63	185	6	17	89	118	211	...	..	31	128	9	7	87	73	160
3,144,227	South Kanara	1,195,227	...	..	280	2,757	456	22	1,513	1,727	3 870	...	..	240	2,559	246	21	1,772	1,295	3,078
2,450,291	Malabar ..	2,018,091	...	6	153	3,131	2,936	14	1,248	1,994	3,262	1	6	190	3,256	2,067	7	4,281	2,255	3,536
61,938,164	Total ..	49,040,091	10	83	2,099	62,287	2,494	569	35,616	34,592	71,270	4	40	3,169	78,125	5,076	823	69,628	41,983	84,113

* Including the Hill tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1919—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911—*contd.*	Districts—*contd.*	Population for which returns were received—*contd.*	DEATHS—*contd.*																								Still-births or born dead	
			CAUSES OF DEATH																									
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
* 2,231,202	Ganjam ..	1,878,564	21	20	14	28	..	..	60	19	28	18	10	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	37	1	..
* 2,159,821	Vizagapatam.	2,159,821	247	241	257	231	..	..	1,207	1,197	81	58	42	54	..	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	133	135	10	7
* 1,482,859	Godavari ..	1,482,859	6	8	142	147	..	..	982	905	38	31	67	90	1	5	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	424	418	5	9
1,997,536	Kistna ..	1,997,536	33	32	134	128	..	1	733	718	41	36	209	168	1	1	6	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	406	359	23	12
1,997,681	Guntur ..	1,997,681	6	8	196	174	86	62	732	732	61	36	98	83	4	6	8	10	2	1	4	..	1	..	326	308	4	4
1,828,152	Nellore ..	1,828,152	406	369	45	46	..	..	597	596	43	38	30	32	..	4	10	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	233	224	8	2
618,650	Madras ..	618,650	34	41	23	30	5	3	72	66	278	258	221	193	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	506	519	28	16
1,466,668	Chingleput ..	1,466,668	432	379	86	56	..	..	389	415	314	261	107	105	1	3	8	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	1,401	1,480	27	27
2,352,585	South Arcot..	2,352,585	235	198	110	113	..	..	630	613	185	141	92	75	10	2	9	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	1,211	1,171	9	2
2,197,028	Tinnevelly ..	2,197,028	24	33	78	73	..	..	482	498	106	87	85	48	2	3	9	6	10	9	..	..	..	..	964	1,033	27	16
2,282,680	Tanjore ..	2,282,680	46	34	163	180	1	..	858	882	301	118	88	73	2	..	18	17	6	13	..	..	..	..	1,623	1,614	24	19
1,832,832	Madura ..	1,832,832	195	206	83	50	..	..	640	590	118	90	53	52	3	5	11	12	3	4	..	..	..	..	952	1,011	12	4
1,858,462	Ramnad ..	1,858,462	101	79	46	42	..	..	626	491	68	65	41	33	..	..	6	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	455	489	8	11
1,790,618	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,618	201	184	49	26	..	..	432	461	118	110	87	74	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,160	1,204	13	21
674,043	Kurnool ..	675,292	28	23	23	27	28	26	530	479	13	12	27	23	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	165	3	1
893,969	Cuddapah ..	893,598	630	499	13	10	10	14	582	490	82	26	26	11	..	..	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	149	148	3	4
982,982	Bellary ..	982,982	1	..	74	69	72	65	261	177	45	35	48	33	..	..	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	489	467	3	3
465,293	Anantapur ..	465,293	16	16	47	36	16	12	166	215	28	24	71	41	..	..	3	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	489	107	1	3
1,959,959	North Arcot..	1,959,959	434	391	189	148	64	70	464	458	264	208	124	102	13	1	11	8	1	1	1	3	..	..	573	447	3	3
1,288,742	Chittoor ..	1,288,742	339	278	28	26	8	1	495	456	90	65	39	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	1,312	18	7
1,766,656	Salem ..	1,766,656	186	181	180	186	44	39	782	721	78	61	51	34	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	682	695	3	1
2,116,564	Coimbatore ..	2,116,564	74	67	118	94	132	107	849	815	229	201	115	132	3	3	8	10	1	3	3	..	..	..	959	881	18	18
111,618	The Nilgiris.	111,618	..	..	6	7	1	2	27	19	16	9	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	95	81	3	3
1,192,227	South Kanara.	1,192,227	326	211	335	189	1	..	427	401	209	172	74	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	31	27	4	2
3,010,091	Malabar ..	3,010,091	270	125	469	403	17	4	1,852	1,813	411	467	199	143	3	3	18	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	631	670	48	38
																	84	9	17	3	5	1	..	..	1,061	1,276	84	76
41,879,188	Total ..	40,844,681	4,832	3,929	4,736	3,836	461	407	18,299	18,122	3,968	3,707	1,883	1,819	83	63	293	194	88	62	34	21	1	..	17,328	17,161	469	383

* Including the Hill tracts.

Madras, 30th April 1919.

M. J. QUIRKE, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of February 1919.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. European.	Eurasian.	Indian Christian.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. European.	Eurasian.	Indian Christian.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M	F	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,472,672	Madura ..	1,472,672	..	..	20	2,562	144	10	1,392	1,936	3,327	..	..	24	2,612	142	80	1,421	1,440	2,861	104	150	50	67	..	..	301	370
715,749	Ramnad ..	715,749	..	..	21	381	22	0	488	601	939	1	..	11	576	21	0	478	662	440	70	88	19	23	..	..	185	136
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	..	..	111	2,944	169	10	1,900	1,967	3,837	1	..	106	3,188	164	23	1,899	2,116	3,802	204	203	69	90	..	..	486	506

Population according to Census of 1911—cont.	Districts—cont.	Population for which returns were received—cont.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M	F.
1	2	3	30	31	32	33	34	34	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1,472,672	Madura ..	1,472,672	30	49	56	56	..	4	18	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	779	849	11	9
715,749	Ramnad ..	715,749	23	13	11	9	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	228	242	7	8
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	113	64	66	65	..	4	19	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	995	1,084	18	17

Madras, 30th April 1919.

M. J. QUIRKE, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1916.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.						BIRTHS. Total.			DEATHS. Class.						DEATHS. Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	17,663	..	..	..	36	1	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	60	4	..	69	37	76
	Berhampur ..	61,466	..	..	1	41	2	..	22	21	43	..	..	..	110	6	..	67	64	131
	Parlakimedi ..	13,878	..	..	..	64	..	..	32	32	64	..	..	..	60	1	..	26	11	37
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	53,618	..	..	..	56	5	..	30	31	61	..	..	3	113	5	..	81	62	143
	Bimlipatam ..	6,314	..	..	..	24	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	10	1	..	6	5	11
	Vizianagram ..	62,650	..	..	1	61	..	..	34	47	81	..	..	..	68	6	..	66	49	107
	Anakapalle ..	20,020	..	..	..	43	..	..	23	20	43	..	..	..	41	..	..	20	21	41
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	64,110	..	..	2	132	3	..	67	70	137	..	..	..	126	8	..	96	72	168
	Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	1	..	102	..	..	47	56	103	..	..	..	107	6	..	97	107	204
	Peddapuram ..	13,880	..	..	..	22	1	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	25	1	..	14	13	27
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	42,881	1	..	2	146	10	..	84	84	168	..	..	4	92	18	..	57	43	100
	Masulipatam ..	42,128	..	..	2	89	9	..	59	42	120	..	..	5	84	8	..	60	36	96
	Bezwada ..	32,667	..	..	2	71	10	..	54	46	100	..	..	5	96	83	..	28	56	111
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	43,013	..	..	2	47	16	..	45	53	98	..	..	7	140	95	..	108	113	221
	Ongole ..	14,286	..	..	2	30	6	..	25	16	41	..	..	..	68	13	..	31	37	68
	Tenali ..	16,195	..	..	2	35	3	..	20	20	40	..	..	..	22	1	..	15	11	26
	Narasaraopet ..	9,743	..	..	..	10	4	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	6	3	..	12	3	15
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	53,346	..	..	3	80	10	..	53	52	105	..	..	..	99	10	..	62	62	124
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,660	5	27	97	1,034	167	..	666	647	1,313	26	60	1,377	297	..	..	1,160	1,340	2,500
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	23,854	..	..	..	116	5	..	66	60	126	..	..	170	4	..	..	84	90	174
	Chingleput ..	11,826	..	..	..	36	5	..	18	18	36	..	..	47	4	..	..	14	33	47
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	66,674	..	..	4	140	8	..	91	70	161	..	..	108	6	..	..	57	57	114
	Chidambaram ..	41,827	..	..	2	61	3	..	33	34	68	..	..	72	4	..	..	46	31	77
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	123,512	..	26	..	169	38	10	132	107	239	..	2	267	45	22	..	192	166	358
	Srirangam ..	34,798	..	..	..	81	..	..	60	21	81	..	..	68	..	..	..	31	27	58
	Karur ..	17,974	..	..	..	35	3	..	18	18	36	..	..	33	6	..	..	18	17	35
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	60,841	..	..	3	165	7	..	88	77	165	..	..	143	7	..	..	88	77	165
	Kumbakonam ..	54,542	..	..	5	84	..	..	45	39	84	..	..	140	7	..	..	74	66	140
	Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	..	1	61	..	..	32	29	61	..	..	74	..	..	..	44	33	77
	Negapatam ..	60,168	..	..	10	74	32	..	66	50	116	..	..	186	28	..	..	96	77	173
	Mannargudi ..	21,508	..	1	..	26	..	..	16	17	33	..	..	40	..	..	..	18	22	40
	Tiruvalur ..	27,080	..	..	..	14	..	4	10	18	28	..	..	42	..	..	..	14	28	42
Madura ..	Madura ..	134,130	..	8	321	83	..	..	216	196	411	..	..	378	40	..	..	121	149	270
	Periyakulam ..	16,718	..	2	24	4	..	..	30	40	70	..	..	48	3	..	..	25	39	64
	Dindigul ..	60,072	..	..	17	66	17	..	67	43	110	..	..	91	36	..	..	46	47	93
	Palni ..	10,311	..	..	..	42	1	..	23	22	45	..	..	60	2	..	..	29	16	45
	Pattukottai ..	2,969	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	3	4
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	25,180	..	1	..	40	4	..	30	25	55	..	..	14	6	..	..	10	9	19

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of February 1919—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*																										Still-births or born dead.	
			Cause of Death.																											
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Bowel Complaints.		Injuries.										All other causes.			
															Snake-bites.		Wounds by Animals.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	25	24	26	28	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	44	46	48	47
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,853	18	17	..	2	..	..	7	3	10	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..
	Berhampur	31,486	5	4	13	20	..	..	5	3	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17	..	..
	Parlakimedi	10,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	25	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	1	..
	Vizagapatam	48,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
Vizagapatam	Pithapuram	9,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizianagram	29,850	..	1	3	3	..	..	22	13	18	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	..	..
	Anakapalle	34,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	..	..
Godavari	Cocanada	48,137	..	..	57	50	..	..	18	21	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	..	..
	Rajahmundry	18,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	..	..
	Peddapuram	42,181	..	..	2	2	..	..	14	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	..	..
Kistna	Pilleru	42,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	21	..	..
	Masulipatam	42,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	21	..	..
	Bezwada	32,967	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	16	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	..	..
	Guntur	43,532	..	..	3	..	46	49	15	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	16	..	..
Guntur	Ongole	12,765	..	..	..	..	18	20	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Tenali	18,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
	Narasaraopet	9,744	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	29,248	2	2	..	1	..	..	7	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	20	..	..
Madras	Madras	518,660	20	41	18	20	8	3	72	56	278	208	221	198	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	805	518	29	21
	Chingleput	25,364	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	16	13	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	33	1	..
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	25,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
	Chingleput	11,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	..
South Arcot	Cuddalore	26,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	14	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	35	31	..	..
	Chidambaram	21,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	1,76,755	13	7	10	15	..	..	10	6	18	17	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	128	..	..
	Srirangam	20,298	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	..	..
	Karur	11,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	..
	Tanjore	60,241	..	..	2	4	..	..	12	13	21	13	7	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	44	..	..
	Kumbakonam	54,647	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	9	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	31	..	..
Tanjore	Negapatam	27,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	27	..	..
	Mannargudi	21,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	11	10	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	..	..
	Tiruvalur	21,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	24	..	..
	Madura	1,06,179	15	20	4	3	..	..	47	30	20	12	8	7	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	73	57	..	..
	Periyakulam	18,744	..	..	4	2	..	..	7	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..
Madura	Dindigul	25,062	4	11	3	1	..	..	8	8	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	26	..	..
	Palni	13,511	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bodinayakanur	20,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1919—*contd.*

District	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	28,968	...	...	2	70	...	...	42	30	72	1	...	1	30	1	...	60	47	89
	Virudupatti	21,350	...	...	2	43	6	4	34	26	60	...	...	...	34	6	2	18	24	42
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,906	...	...	...	107	22	...	78	73	151	...	...	...	72	4	...	44	43	87
	Palamcottah	41,909	...	...	...	70	18	...	60	58	147	...	...	4	62	22	...	38	50	88
	Tuticorin	40,136	...	1	29	84	5	...	63	47	90	1	...	17	37	4	...	42	43	85
Kurnool	Kurnool	38,040	...	...	...	13	28	...	22	18	37	...	...	...	22	26	...	24	38	67
	Nandyal	18,230	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	8	17	...	...	...	23	18	...	17	19	36
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	...	...	...	10	27	...	20	18	38	...	...	...	24	28	10	38	32	62
	Proddatur	18,750	...	...	...	11	8	...	14	8	20	...	...	...	18	8	...	18	8	26
Bellary	Bellary	34,564	...	...	9	68	44	1	58	64	124	...	...	...	54	35	...	38	52	90
	Adoni	21,660	...	...	...	21	17	...	21	18	41	...	...	...	28	16	...	28	18	46
	Hospet	17,871	...	...	...	28	9	...	14	15	29	...	...	...	24	11	...	18	17	35
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,461	...	...	...	8	2	...	10	8	18	...	...	...	11	8	...	8	8	16
North Arcot	Vellore	49,176	...	...	8	90	30	...	72	61	133	...	...	...	62	41	...	81	53	134
	Chittoor	28,249	...	...	...	20	8	...	18	16	34	...	...	...	60	19	...	35	49	78
	Ranipet	9,653	...	...	1	24	1	...	16	17	33	...	...	...	35	8	...	22	17	39
	Tirupattur	21,244	...	...	...	48	14	...	39	27	66	...	...	...	72	13	...	36	36	72
	Vaniyambadi	19,472	...	...	...	18	18	...	18	14	32	...	...	...	54	71	...	57	69	126
	Ambur	25,406	...	...	...	24	24	...	26	21	49	...	...	...	38	36	...	32	33	65
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,701	...	...	...	27	4	...	13	14	31	...	...	...	43	8	...	25	26	51
	Chittoor	16,709	...	...	3	31	8	...	19	23	42	...	...	...	34	10	...	22	37	59
Salem	Salem	60,168	...	...	...	182	14	...	90	81	171	...	...	...	203	18	...	142	136	278
	Coimbatore	47,697	...	1	8	104	8	...	68	48	126	...	...	...	124	1	...	56	74	130
	Erode	18,701	...	...	3	32	2	...	21	21	42	...	...	...	42	7	...	19	35	54
Coimbatore	Tiruppur	10,418	...	...	3	16	8	...	13	8	21	...	...	...	42	8	...	27	34	61
	Udumalpet	9,429	...	...	3	30	8	...	8	14	22	...	...	1	21	8	...	30	16	24
	Pollachi	16,849	...	...	17	38	4	10	30	28	58	...	...	...	34	4	7	16	18	34
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	9,938	...	1	10	21	...	...	14	20	34	...	...	...	34	8	...	12	12	24
South Kanara	Mangalore	48,434	...	...	41	91	27	...	74	58	132	...	...	24	108	35	...	128	144	272
	Jellikherry	23,206	...	1	6	45	26	...	48	44	92	...	...	17	79	189	1	134	138	272
Malabar	Calicut	74,417	...	2	16	185	149	11	167	181	348	...	...	18	178	141	1	176	142	318
	Palghat	44,319	...	...	8	91	22	...	68	47	132	...	...	24	102	17	...	78	63	141
	Cochin	20,623	...	...	28	29	10	...	28	24	63	...	...	...	12	3	...	21	24	45
	Cannanore	22,961	...	...	...	33	26	...	40	34	78	...	...	...	24	21	...	46	38	88
	Total	1,733,873	33	44	418	3,218	1,063	50	2,832	2,333	6,215	4	87	410	1,056	1,407	88	4,038	4,448	9,088

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of February 1919 —*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.* Cause: Cholera M.	Cholera F.	Small-pox M.	Small-pox F.	Plague M.	Plague F.	Fevers M.	Fevers F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa M.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa F.	Respiratory diseases M.	Respiratory diseases F.	Injuries: Suicides M.	Suicides F.	Wounds or Accidents M.	Wounds or Accidents F.	Snake-bite M.	Snake-bite F.	Killed by wild beasts M.	Killed by wild beasts F.	Bolson M.	Bolson F.	All other causes M.	All other causes F.	Still-births or born dead M.	Still-births or born dead F.
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	29,648	14	7	..	..	..	..	10	17	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	..
	Virudupatti	21,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	46,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	3	..
	Palamcottah	44,909	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	..	..
	Tuticorin	40,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
Kistnah	Karaikal	28,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Nandyal	16,230	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	12,107	..	..	..	..	15	14	5	2	4	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1
	Proddatur	15,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	34,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
	Adoni	31,546	..	..	12	11	..	..	8	7	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	..
	Hospet	17,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..
Anantapur	Anantapur	9,417	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	7	10	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	22	1	3
	Vellore	49,748	1	6	3	5	..	..	5	5	5	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..
	Ooddapattam	23,330	4	6	9	12	..	..	3	5	6	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..
North Arcot	Walajapet	5,962	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	6	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	1	1
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	3	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	15	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	1	1
	Tirupattur	10,479	..	..	..	4	99	45	..	4	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	20,400	10	18	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	1	..
Cuddapah	Tirupati	16,701	4	..	..	3	..	..	3	9	7	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..
	Chittoor	16,739	4	5	1	5	..	..	1	3	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	87	..	..
Salem	Salem	59,153	69	88	3	5	9	..	5	6	12	5	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	48	..	..
	Coimbatore	47,097	4	7	7	8	..	..	6	6	6	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	82	3	..
	Dharapuram	11,016	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	2	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..
Coimbatore	Erode	16,701	3	..	3	6	..	..	6	..	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	1	..
	Udumalpet	10,448	..	..	1	..	30	19	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Tiruppur	9,629	..	..	4	5	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,829	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
South Kanara	Coonoor	9,032	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8	1	..
	Mangalore	48,412	28	43	51	49	1	..	6	6	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	37	1	1
	Talliparamba	29,258	66	67	9	5	1	..	18	15	10	6	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	26	..	..
	Cannanore	78,417	4	7	40	30	..	..	15	10	15	6	18	13	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	58	74	10	10
Malabar	Calicut	76,317	6	7	6	5	11	9	15	11	6	6	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	29	1	3
	Palghat	44,314	1	7	6	5	..	..	9	7	6	6	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	1	3
	Ponnani	19,678	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	73	4	3
	Tellicherry	28,231	18	9	..	5	..	..	9	5	7	6	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,752,373	804	851	333	334	169	106	639	518	382	337	210	192	7	9	23	12	9	3	1	..	1	..	2,033	1,117	144	97

Madras, 30th April 1919.

M. J. QUIRKE, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 24th May 1919.

(D = Deaths, S = Seizures.)

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cuddapah Mala.	Bandar Mala.	Travancore State.	Nalgonda.	Chintapalli Mala.	Total.
First period August 1898 to June 1899.	S	736	736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,230
	D	564	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,045
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111
	D	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,379
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	84	5,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,956
	D	82	5,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,353
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	166	8,786	31	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,016
	D	166	9,008	31	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,080
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,224	8,997	15	—	—	4,853	801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,211
	D	1,286	7,884	15	—	—	5,170	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,258
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,222	10,271	—	—	—	3,076	78	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,211
	D	1,240	8,240	—	—	—	3,118	78	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,240
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	7	8,230	—	—	—	811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,280
	D	7	8,230	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,987
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	10	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
	D	7	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	979
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	283	2,790	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	8,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,411
	D	179	2,001	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	4,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,440
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	34	612	—	—	—	2,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	9,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,818
	D	32	197	—	—	—	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	8,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,448
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S	—	—	—	—	—	4,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	—	—	—	—	9,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,750
	D	—	—	—	—	—	4,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	884	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Thirteenth period July 1910 to June 1911).	S	10	1,109	—	—	—	3,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	10,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,571
	D	10	958	—	—	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	9,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,247
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	886	12,207	—	—	—	3,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	—	—	—	—	13,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,670
	D	858	10,240	—	—	—	2,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	10,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,240
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	262	636	—	—	—	2,796	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	9,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,716
	D	208	340	—	—	—	2,018	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	6,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,240
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	60	667	—	—	—	3,338	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	60	667	—	—	—	2,401	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	439	1,520	—	—	—	2,007	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	362	1,510	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	304	1,004	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	264	1,000	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	410	2,007	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	315	2,000	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	5,000	10,470	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	4,240	10,427	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Twenty first period (1st July 1918 to 24th May 1919).	S	167	2,000	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,240
	D	204	2,000	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240
Grand Total	S	12,140	83,471	346	661	18,415	1,211	3,225	11	11	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	213,415	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	213,415
	D	9,078	80,681	346	661	20,700	1,000	3,225	11	11	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	200,715	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	200,715

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 24th May 1919 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 10th May 1919						Reported during the week ending 17th May 1919.						Reported during the week ending 24th May 1919.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pollagi division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ezhimala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagamkudi port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandar Kasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	11	13	11	...	...	2	2	2	2

Madras, 26th May 1919

T. S. ROSS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Acting Sany. Commr. for the Govt. of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 136 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. George Batty, Deputy Collector, Gudur

Muhammad Zindah Sahib Alchajir Unhadur, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram.

High Court, Madras,
20th May 1919.

M. R. Ry. Pandi Bhashyam Ayyangar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin.

High Court, Madras,
21st May 1919.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the District Judge of Kistna hereby assigns the following local jurisdictions to the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Kistna district under section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873. This notification shall have effect from 16th June 1919 :—

(1) The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Masulipatam shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Principal and Additional District Munsif of Gudivada.

(2) The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bezwada shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Munsif of Bezwada, the Temporary District Munsif of Nandigama, and the Temporary District Munsif of Nuzvid at Bezwada.

(3) The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Munsif of Ellore, Koyur, Tanuku (Principal and Additional) Narsapur (Principal and Additional) and Bhimavaram except over the village of Kalaparru in the Ellore taluk.

(4) The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Ellore shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over Kalaparru, a village in the Ellore taluk.

Kistna District Court, Masulipatam,
3rd May 1919.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

The following alteration made by the Inspector-General of Registration and approved by the Local Government in the rules under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, published on pages 983–1012 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 19th May 1919, is published for general information :—

Rule 114—*Substitute* the following for item (5) :—

(5) Agreements to hire, service, supply, build, sell under license or work on contract.

Madras, 17th May 1919. C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

This is to notify that a Will purporting to have been executed on 7th April 1919 by one Kumaraswami Chetti, deceased son of Krishna Chetti, 11Kedar street, Trichinopoly Fort and a native of Madras town, has been presented for registration before the undersigned by one Somasundaram Pillai (legatee under the will), son of Karuppanna Pillai, residing at Rock Fort, Trichinopoly. The fact of execution and genuineness of the Will will be inquired into by the undersigned on the 26th of June 1919. Those who have objections to the registration of the Will may appear either in person or by a duly authorized agent with their witnesses and put forth their objections.

Registrar's Office, Trichinopoly, 22nd May 1919. P. SRINIVASA ACHARI,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge of Ramnad at Madura.

Chinnaiyan Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalimuthu Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Chinnaiyan Chettiyar, son of Ramaswami Chettiyar now in Civil Jail, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and that his petition is posted to 11th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil before this court and state his objections.

Madura, 21st May 1919. C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Veerarazu Venkayyamma, wife of Veeraswami Nayudu and Veeranarasu Chellayya Nayudu, son of Veeraswami Nayudu, both are Telugus residing at Vizagapatam .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that an application has been filed by the abovenamed petitioners praying that they may be adjudged insolvents and that the said application stands posted to 10th July 1919. Any creditor who desires to oppose the said application may do so on the said date.

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Vadali Ramamurti, son of Chandrayya, Brahman of Bobbili .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that an application has been made to this Court by the abovenamed petitioner praying that he may be adjudged insolvent and that the said application stands posted to 24th July 1919. Any creditor who desires to oppose the said application may do so on the said date.

Vizagapatam, 20th May 1919. A. T. FORBES,
District Judge.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Akunuru Surayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Nadella Ramaswami and eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the above named petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to the 3rd July 1919 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this court.

No. 14 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Kattole Nagabhushanam .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Thangirala Sadasivayya and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that said petition stands posted to 1st July 1919 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

No. 15 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Davidavara Basavayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Venigandla Kotayya and seven others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that said petition stands posted to the 8th day of July 1919 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this Court.

No. 17 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Swarna Mallayya and Swarna Lakshmanarayya .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Pallapotu Kotayya and fourteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that said petition stands posted to 1st July 1919 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

No. 18 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Nurbash Kasim Sahib .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Alapati Srimulu and seventeen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to the 26th day of June 1919 and that any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this Court.

N. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Principal District Munsif.

Tenali, 12th May 1919.

No. 65 of 1914 (No. 5 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Vaithinadha Ayyar of Kadaganta-nadhapuram, Thebas Agraharam, Cuddalore, Mayavaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Paonoswamy Nadar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 16th July 1919, failing which the final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 46 of 1918 (No. 10 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sivalinga Mooppanar, son of Krishna Mooppanar, Mettupillayankoil street, Manambuchavadi, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sabapathy Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 9th July 1919, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 192 of 1917 (No. 28 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kalianarasayyar, son of Ramayyar, Nachakoykkal, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Balakrishna Udayar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 16th July 1919, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 17 of 1918 (No. 3 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ramaswami Nayakan, son of Balakrishna Nayakan and Balakrishna Nayakan, son of Ramaswami Nayakan, Ammani Chatram, Pattukkottai taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Hariharan Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court dated 6th April 1910. The case stands adjourned to 5th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 106 of 1918 (No. 10 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

1. Karunga Nadar, 2. Solai Nadar, sons of Udayappa Nadar, Sundara perumalkovil, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Venkatachalam Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioners above-named were adjudged insolvents by an order of this court, dated 1st May 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 142 of 1918 (No. 6 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Saminadha Pillai, son of Arunachalam Pillai, Sclia street, Sithakada, Mayavaram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Saminadha Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 9th July 1919, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 281 of 1918 (No. 16 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Murugayya Pillai, son of Ramaswami Pillai, Athiyur, Nannilam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Pavadai Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 1st May 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 240 of 1919 (No. 13 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Shiyali) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sheik Mudar Sahib, son of Yaqub Sahib, Thadalankovil, Shiyali .. *Petitioner.*

Somasundaram Chettiyar by agent Ratnaswami Ayyar and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 29th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 283 of 1918 (No. 41 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

(1) Kanakan Pallavarayan, son of Veerappan Pallavarayan and (2) Rajaman Pallavarayan, son of Kanakan Pallavarayan, Udayarmanyam, Mannargudi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Srinivasachariyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvents by an order of this court, dated 15th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 281 of 1918 (No. 15 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Shiyali) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kandaswami Padayachi, son of Marimuthu Padayachi, Chunchankkalatheru, ambe Shiyali .. .. *Petitioner.*

Chinnathambu Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 29th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 287 of 1918 (No. 31 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Govindaswami Thevan, son of Pathini Thevan, East Main Street, Mannargudi .. .. *Petitioner.*

Ayyappa Modaliyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 29th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919, for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 188 of 1919 (No. 4 of 1918 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Nevanootha Nayudu, son of Ramanujulu Nayudu, South Rampart, Tanjore Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Athika Srinivasulu Nayudu and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 15th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 8th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 6 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Natesa Ayyar, son of Sami Ayyar, Sendalottai, Pattukottai taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Vairavan Chettiyar by agent Ramaswamy Chettiyar and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 4th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 8th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 11 of 1919 (No. 37 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Nalvi Padaiyachi, son of Vaiyapuri Padaiyachi, Anaur, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chinnasamy Nayakan and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 3rd May 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 10 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Chidambara Sastrigal, son of Sivadara Sastrigal, Enjikottai, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthuswamy Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 28th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 17 of 1919 (No. 3 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Gopalakrishna Chetti, son of Govindaswamy Chetti, Ammaippan, Nannilam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Varadarajalu Chetti alias Chinnaanan Chetti and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 19th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919, for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 19 of 1919 (No. 3 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Rameswamy Ayyangar and Narasimhachari, sons of Srinivasa Ayyangar, Pavundarigapuram, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Ranga Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvents by an order of this court, dated 29th April 1919. The case stands adjourned to 15th July 1919, for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 31 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Nahamathu Muthiriyan alias Nahamathu Ambalakaran .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annapulai Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Nahamathu Muthiriyan alias Nahamathu Ambalakaran, son of Doraiswami Ambalakaran residing in Kesia-Thiruppanthuruthi, Tanjore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 37 of 1919 (No. 1 of 1919 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Saminadha Ayyar and Srinivasa Ayyar .. .. *Petitioners.*
Ponnuswami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Saminadha Ayyar, son of Kuppusami Ayyar of Kumarirajapuram residing in west third street, Padukottai and Srinivasa Ayyar, son of Saminadha Ayyar, residing in Ganapathy agraharam, Papanasam taluk, have applied for being declared as insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 10th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 39 of 1919 (No. 1 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Ratnasami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ahilandathammal and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Ratnasami Pillai, son of Somu Pillai residing in north street, Tiruvidamarudur, Kumbakonam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 43 of 1919 (No. 4 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Venkata Acharyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pillaiar Balajirayar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Venkata Acharyar, son of Sami Ayyangar of Parnthcheri, residing in Kempanajamma Agraharam, Mysore, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 44 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Nithiyan Ambalakaran .. .. *Petitioner.*
Varadha Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Nithiyan Ambalakaran, son of Varthi Ambalakaran, residing in Regurumannandeam, Pattukkottai taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 48 of 1919 (No. 13 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Ranga Velan and Virappa Velan .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chokkalinga Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ranga Velan, son of Kesha Velan and Virappa Velan, son of Ranga Velan, residing in Tittakudi, Pattukkottai taluk, have applied for being declared as insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 10th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 49 of 1919 (No. 14 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Srinivasa Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nagulakshmi Ammal and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Srinivasa Ayyar, son of Subbarama Ayyar, residing in West Main street, Tirutturaippundi, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 50 of 1919 (No. 15 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Ponnusamy Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thingaraja Nainar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Ponnuswami Padayachi, son of Chidambara Padayachi, residing in Thirumullavasal, Shyali taluk, has applied for

being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 61 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Govindaswami Udaiyan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Govindaswami Udaiyar, son of Venkatachalam Udaiyar, residing in Pulvanetham, Papanasam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 56 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanaswami Villavaraı .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duraiswami alias Mathukuppai Setheraı and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Narayanaswami Villavaraı, son of Karuppiah Villavaraı, residing in Elangadu alias Rajagiri, Tanjore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 59 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kalyanasundaram Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaraıa Chettiyar by agent Sarangapani Ayyangar and others. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, son of Subrahmanya Ayyar of Sathapur, residing in Kathiramangalam, Kumbakonam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 71 of 1919 (No. 10 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Dharmalinga Servaigaran .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramayya Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Dharmalinga Servaigaran, son of Krishnaswami Servaigaran, residing in Kovilur, Tiruturaippundi taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 22nd July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 72 of 1919 (No. 17 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Palaniyappa Chetti and Sivaswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioners.*
Ramaa Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Palaniyappa Chetti and Chinnaswami Chetti, sons of Ramaswami Chetti, residing in Vengarai, Pattukottai taluk, have applied for being declared as insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 73 of 1919 (No. 18 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sarangapani Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sarangapani Ayyangar, son of Narasu Sakkarapani Ayyangar, residing in Paliyanchéri, Kumbakonam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 74 of 1919 (No. 19 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Anthonimuthu Nadan and Ratnaswami Nadan .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Palaniyappa Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Anthonimuthu Nadan, son of Seruthy Nadan, and Ratnaswami Nadan, son of Anthonimuthu Nadan, residing in Periyanayakipuram, Tiruturaippundi taluk, have applied for being declared as insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 16th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 78 of 1918 (No. 20 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Ramaswami Thevar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ramaswami Thevar, son of Pethaperumal Thevar, residing in Kalakamangalam, Pattukkottai taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 91 of 1919 (21 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

C. Kuppuswami Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangasami Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that C. Kuppuswami Ayyar, son of Narayana Ayyar, residing in Needamangalam Agraharam, Mannargudi taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 22nd July 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

18th May 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MAY 1919.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government securities	1,71,80,247	13	0
Reserve Fund	37,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments ..	1,82,991	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 49,91,826 9 10				Loans on Government and other authorised securities	9,17,70,178	10	0
Public Deposits at Branches 88,39,263 3 4	1,37,61,088	13	2	Accounts at credit on Government and other authorised securities.. ..	3 82,04 670	13	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	11,78 61,822	1	2	Bills discounted and purchased ..	73,75 906	13	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,30,102	7	10	Balances with other Banks	99,23 791	3	4
Sundries	91,31 408	15	8	Bullion	6 615	5	8
				Land Stock	13,84 004	8	6
				Stamps	23 621	8	9
				Sundries	2,85 701	8	4
					10,03,53,316	5	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	4,87 10,321	11	10
Total ..	14,35 97 215	2	5	Total ..	14 89,57 819	2	4

* Includes 9,549 Sovereigns = Rs. 1,31,500.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—65 35

Bank of Madras, Madras, 23th May 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division. If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government:—

Number and name.	Father's name.	Amount due. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Muniamma ..	Narayada ..	0	8	0
2. Thavara ..	Muniyan ..	0	9	0
3. Raghavan ..	Venkatesam ..	0	6	0
4. Govindan ..	Narayanan ..	0	5	0
5. Munuswami ..	Kuppan ..	0	5	0
6. Vera	Swami ..	0	7	0
	Total ..	2	6	0

J. J. O'REILLY,
Executive Engineer, South Pennakonda Division.

Madras, 5th May 1919.
II-7

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 30 deposited by one O. P. Sesha Ayyar, South Perumal Maistri street, Madura, for preparation of plan and estimate for constructing a 8" diameter pipe aqueduct across 8th Branch channel above Drop No. 4 has been credited to Revenue, the party having failed to execute the stamped agreement required under S.O. No. 454 I., dated 8th November 1917. A further sum of Rs. 30 contributed by him is outstanding in the accounts of this division and if it is not claimed within three months from the date of this notice it will also be credited to Revenue.

A. W. ROBERTS,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Madura, 13th May 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Rs. 69-8-0 (amount of fair bills for salvelarge of stone) due to S. Doraisami and C. Doraisami is outstanding in the accounts of this division from March 1918 and that the party or his legal representatives concerned should appear in person to receive payment of the sum due within one month from the date of notification, failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division.

31st May 1919.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 10 (ten) received from Gedavalli Brahmayya of Nandamur (who is reported to have died) on account of deposit for removing 100 cubic yards of earth from the right bank of Ryves canal, is outstanding in the accounts of this division for a long time. If the amount is not claimed by his legal heirs within three months from the date of this notification the amount will be credited to Government.

R. NARASIMHAM AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 22nd May 1919.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 2 2-0 was excess recovered from Pattapu Chelliah of Viravaram on his rafts tickets Nos. 10897 and 1 901 issued at Viravaram Lock and this amount will be refunded to him on production of the above counterfoil raft tickets with a certificate from his village munsif that he is Pattapu Chelliah of Viravaram within a month from the date of receipt of this notice failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

L. VENKATAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Officiating Executive Engineer,

Dowlaishwaram, 24th May 1919.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding for more than three months in this division as arrears of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned subdivision officers and take payment within one month from the date of this notification failing which the amounts will be credited to Government:—

Names of coolies.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1 Muthuswami	1 0 0
2. Swaminatha Asari ..	0 4 6
3. Muniswami	0 15 0
4. Singaveeran	1 0 0
5. Kulandiveln Pandaram	0 10 0
6. Soundula Pandaram ..	0 10 6
7. Vanathu	0 0 0
8. Arumugam	0 5 0
9. Irulan	0 2 6
10. Sengan	0 10 0
11. Velan	0 10 0
12. Palani	0 10 0
13. Murugan	0 10 0
14. Tandan	0 10 0
15. Mottayan	0 3 3
16. Solamuthu	0 3 3
17. Murugandy	0 3 3
18. Kandaiah	0 4 0
19. Chinnammal ..	0 4 0
20. Naiky	0 2 0
21. Pakkiamuthu ..	1 0 0
22. Chinnathambi ..	1 0 0
23 Muniswami	0 3 0
24. Chinnathambi ..	1 8 0
25 Ahmbam	0 3 0
26 Shaik Ameer ..	1 0 0
27. Chinnathambi ..	0 11 0
28 Palani	0 4 0
29 Krishnan	0 4 0
30. Ramaswami ..	0 3 0
31. Chokkammal ..	0 4 0
32. Ammani	0 0 0
33. Sundaram	0 3 1
34. Sivamalai	0 1 1
35. Viri	0 10 8
36. Vavathayi	0 2 0
37. Alamelu	0 2 0
38. Pavai	0 2 6
39. Kallayi	0 2 0
40. Sivashagayam ..	0 2 0
41. Sivagami	0 2 0
42. Valli	0 1 6
43 Alamelu	0 1 0
44 Viramma	0 1 0
45 Sivan	1 0 0
46 Sellammal	0 2 0
47 Amirdam	0 2 0
48 Pattayaswami ..	0 0 0
49. Marimuthu	0 0 0
50. Alami	0 0 0
51 Amirtam	0 1 6
52. Kolandaivelu ..	0 4 0
53 Gangadaran ..	1 11 0
54. Kanan Saib ..	1 0 0
55. Narayana Vamban ..	0 10 0
56. Muthuswami ..	0 0 0
57. Vali ammal	0 12 0
58. Kullammal	0 2 0
59. Periatagammal ..	0 7 0
60. Uncamalai	0 7 0
61. Nachammal	0 8 0
62. Karuppayi	0 2 0
63 Sivammal	0 0 0
64. Ammani	0 3 0
65 Pungal	0 4 6
66. Thandayi	0 4 0
67. Sivammal	0 2 0
68. Perumayi	0 2 0
69. Angammal	0 2 0
70. Palani	0 4 2
71. Sivanangammal ..	0 2 0
72. Vaithumal	0 0 0
73 Ammani	0 2 0
74 Pachai	0 1 6
75. Ayakkiji	0 7 0
76 Nadu Nayaji ..	0 2 0
77. Sivamma	1 1 0
78. Sivasamayyah ..	0 2 0
79 Varadamma ..	0 2 0
80. Su dari	0 2 0
81. Duvanai	0 2 0
82. Palani	0 2 0
83 Palayee	0 2 0
84. Karuppayee ..	0 2 6
85. Sinnapova	0 2 0
86. Lakshmanal ..	0 2 0
87 Annamuthu ..	0 0 0
88. Kullammal ..	0 7 0
89. Arumugam	1 2 0
90. Karuppa Servai ..	0 11 0

No. II.—Sundries.

91. Ramaswami Kanna ..	1	8 0
92 Dasa Boyan ..	3	4 0
93. Rama Boyan ..	0	4 0
94. Ramaswami, headcoolie,	0	12 0
95. Vellan Gangar ..	0	0 0
96. Venugopala Pillai ..	2	10 0

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Telugu Project Division.

Tittagudi, 20th May 1919.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13 of 1919.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
7th May 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Reference.—Notice to Mariners, Bay of Bengal. Eastern Group Light.

Notice is hereby given that the Light has been re-exhibited from p.m. of the 9th April 1919.

Rangoon, 16th April 1919.

G. GOLDSMITH, Commdr., R.I.M.,
for Principal Port Officer, Burma.

No. 13 of 1919.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st May 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 8.

Commencing from Tuesday, the 3rd June 1919, the time ball at the Wireless Station at Port Blair will be hoisted twice a week, i.e., on Thursdays and Fridays at 13.30 and dropped at 13.40 = 7.30, G.M.T.

Port Blair, 10th May 1919.

W. GUY MANFIELD, R.I.M.,
Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 18th to the 24th May 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander.	Where from.	Whither bound.	Berth occupied.
1919.								
May 21 ..	Arrived.	S.S. "Kharala" ..	1,857	B.	T. N. Gray ..	Rangoon.	..	South quay and No. 4.
,, 22 ..	Do.	S.S. "Chindwin" ..	2,234	B.	F. B. Bignell ..	Calcutta.	..	No. 3.
,, 22 ..	Do.	S.S. "Clan Sutherland" ..	1,794	B.	W. G. Balmain.	Glasgow.	..	No. 2.
,, 24 ..	Do.	S.S. "Makalla" ..	4,142	B.	G. Cochran ..	London.	..	No. 9.
,, 24 ..	Do.	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,661	B.	F. L. Ellaby ..	Singapore.	..	South quay and No. 3.
,, 24 ..	Do.	S.S. "Maharaja" ..	1,411	B.	H. W. Palmer.	Rangoon.	..	Fairway.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander.	Where from.	Whither bound.	Berth occupied.
1919.								
May 19 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Lascaris" ..	567	F.	I. Warthorn ..	..	Rangoon.	No. 5.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Skene" ..	3,993	B.	W. Wright ..	..	London and Liverpool.	Westquay No. 1.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rana" ..	1,939	B.	D. Scott ..	..	Rangoon.	Nos. 12 and 13.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Kharala" ..	1,857	B.	T. N. Gray ..	..	Penang via Negapatam.	South quay and No. 4.

B = British. F = French.

Harbour Office, Madras,
24th May 1919.

H. GARLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Fort William, the 23rd day of May 1919.

Number, rank and name, 32806, Private, W. Mulrenan; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 16th August 1913; date of desertion or absconsion, 17th May 1919; place of desertion or absconsion, Calcutta; under five years' service.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Fort William, this 23rd day of May 1919.

Number, rank and name, 23602, Private J. Elliott; age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, brown; trade, collier; date of enlistment 26th November 1914; date of desertion or absence, 17th May 1919; place of desertion or absence, Calcutta; under five years' service.

D. COOPER, Major,
Commanding 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 5th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 20th day of May 1919.

Number, rank and name, 30423 Private Olsen, H. J.; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fair and clear; hair, light brown (brushed over right eye); trade, seaman; date of enlistment, 26th October 1916; place of enlistment, Liverpool; parish and county in which born, Norway; date of desertion or absence, 11th May 1919; place of desertion or absence, Colaba, Bombay; marks, face small and round, slimly built, round shouldered, "Lattice" tattooed on one arm; speaks Norwegian, politely spoken; under four years service.

L. E. H. HUMPHRY, Lieut.-Col.,
Comdg. 1st P.S. Garrison Battalion, South Staffordshire Regt.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 81st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 22nd day of April 1919.

Number, rank and name, 339126, Gnr. Holt, James E.; age, 20 years 1 month; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue; trade, carman; date of enlistment, New Army 23rd June 1915; place of enlistment, not known; parish and county in which born, not known; date of desertion or absence, 22nd April 1919; place of desertion or absence, Deolali; marks, nothing shown on documents.

W. L. KENNEDY-MINARDS, Capt., R.G.A.,
Commanding No. 81 Company, R.G.A.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 163/5 of desom No. 1, Kal'adikode in the Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the names of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent as per section 3 of the above said Act on or before the 28th August 1919 to have their names registered as such.

J. F. HALL,
Acting Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
1st May 1919.

ERRATUM.

The following alterations of the notification, dated the 26th February 1918, regarding the Conduct of Business by the Board of Revenue, published at pages 550-591, Part II, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th March 1918, will be notified:—

(1) *For* "Forests" in heading "3" *read* "Income-tax".

(2) *Delete* item "33—Water-rate appeals and suits relating to" under heading "A—Land Revenue Department" and *remember* the succeeding items under that heading.

(3) *Insert* "13—Water-rate appeals and suits relating to" below the items enumerated in "Irrigation" under heading "C—Settlement Department" and *remember* the succeeding items under that heading.

(4) *Delete* item "6—Income tax and Super-tax" under "D—Separate Revenue Department" and *remember* the succeeding items under that head.

Note.—The above alterations in the Conduct of Business by the Board will take effect from 1st June 1919.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
16th May 1919.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules:—

Name and address—Mr. C. Middleton, Mining Engineer, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

Date of order granting the certificate—22nd May 1919.

Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue),
Madras, 22nd May 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and section 15 of the Madras General Clauses Act (I of 1891), the Board of Revenue directs, with the approval of Government, that the following addition be made to rule 7 (1) of the rules under section 32 of Act II of 1894:—

Addition to rule 7 (1) of the rules under section 32 of Act II of 1894.—"The headman should also arrange to remit to the treasury along with the revenue collections the monthly school fees collected and handed over to him by the head teacher of the Government girls' school, if any situated in his village provided there is no post office there and there is no Government treasury within easy reach. He should grant separate receipts for the amounts thus received and should remit them to the treasury within the month of the receipt from the head teacher concerned".

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 12th May 1919.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 12 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue, as the Chief Customs Authority, hereby declares Theethandathanam to be a port for the carrying on of coasting trade with the Customs port of Tondi and for no other purpose.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 41 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue, as the Chief Customs Authority, hereby appoints the place specified in the annexed schedule to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods at the port of Theethandathanam as specified below:—

Name of port.	Number of wharf	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Theethandathanam	1	Government ..	The foreshore in front of the Theethandathanam salt factory.	All goods	Landing and shipping.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 20th May 1919.

HEMP DRUGS RULES.

No. 10.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him in Government Notifications Nos. 485, dated 13th July 1899, and 135, dated 20th March 1919, and in exercise of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, with the previous approval of Government, hereby prescribes under sections 6, 7, 10 to 18, 24 and 29 of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886) as subsequently amended the following rules for the cultivation of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*) and the manufacture, storage, sale, import, export, possession and transport of hemp drugs. These rules supersede all existing rules on the subject.

I. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —

(1) "Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

(2) "Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants, when collected separately.

(3) "Contract supplier" means a person who has been licensed to cultivate the hemp plant and to possess and sell the produce at the nearest storehouse at a fixed contract rate.

(4) "Ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

(5) "Hemp drugs" means any intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant and includes ganja, charas, bhang and every preparation and admixture of the same.

(6) "Licensed dealer" means any person who has obtained from the Collector a licence for the wholesale vend of hemp drugs to licensed vendors.

(7) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained from the Collector a licence for the retail vend of hemp drugs.

(8) "Stockholder" means any person who holds a licence for the possession and sale of hemp drugs in a public storehouse and includes also a cultivator who holds a cultivating licence.

II. The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited except under a licence. Licences will be granted for cultivation only in such parts of the Bapatla taluk of the Guntur district and of the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district and in such other localities as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

III. A public storehouse will be provided in the neighbourhood of each area in which cultivation of the hemp plant is carried on for the deposit of the hemp drugs produced therein and will be in charge of an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

IV. The licence to cultivate will on application be issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse and will be in force for one fasli year only. *No* fee will be charged on the application or on the licence. Where a licence is issued for supply on contract it will cover the cultivation of ganja and manufacture of hemp drugs in the fasli year for which it is granted and the sale of the produce until the 31st March following the end of that fasli.

V. The officer in charge of the cultivation will grant permission to harvest. The permission granted may apply either to the whole or to a definite portion of the area cultivated by the licensee.

VI. The harvested plants must be transported under permits granted by the sub-inspector in charge of the block to the manufacturing yard where the stems will be stripped and the flowering tops pressed into cakes.

VII. During the harvesting of the crop and the preparation of hemp drugs therefrom the licensed cultivator must work under the general superintendence of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be and his subordinates and shall comply with all orders given by such officer for the purpose of safeguarding the revenue.

VIII. All hemp drugs manufactured must be transported from the manufacturing yard to the storehouse under cover of permits issued by the officer in charge of the yard.

IX. On the arrival of the drugs at the storehouse, the officer in charge will at once cause them to be weighed and stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct and will grant a receipt for them.

X. Any stockholder other than a contract supplier may, with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storehouse, transfer all or a portion of his stock of hemp drugs to any other licensed stockholder whilst they are in the storehouse. A notice of the proposed transfer must be delivered in writing to the officer in charge of the storehouse who, unless he sees reason to refuse sanction, will sanction it and record the fact in his books.

XI. The officer in charge of the storehouse will grant stockholders, contract suppliers and intending purchasers all reasonable facilities for inspecting the hemp drugs and transacting their business. He will also allow the owners reasonable opportunities for taking such measures as may be necessary for keeping their stocks in good condition but will not permit any manipulation of them for the purpose of making other preparations.

XII. The Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision in which the storehouse is situated will take stock of the hemp drugs in the storehouse at such intervals, not being greater than three months, and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct. He will be authorized at the time of such stock-taking to destroy any hemp drugs that have been in stock for more than two years or that may be declared by the Board or by the owners thereof to be unfit for issue.

XIII. All goods deposited in a storehouse shall be at the risk of the owners.

XIV. Unless the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, with the previous sanction of Government shall direct otherwise, duty shall be levied on all hemp drugs removed from a storehouse at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

XV. Hemp drugs may be sold from the storehouse to licensed dealers, licensed vendors, agents of Native States and French Settlements or to other persons specially authorized by the Board at a price not exceeding the maximum price which may be fixed by the Board of Revenue from time to time or at the contract rate in the case of contract suppliers.

XVI. No quantity of hemp drugs less than five seers of any one kind shall be removed from the storehouse at one time. During the month of March, however, indents from licensed vendors for quantities of less than five seers may be complied with.

XVII. The Government do not guarantee the supply of hemp drugs of any particular sort.

XVIII. A licensed dealer or licensed vendor desiring to procure hemp drugs from a stockholder other than a contract supplier must first pay duty at the prescribed rate into the treasury in the taluk in which his shop or depot is situated. The treasury officer will, after assuring himself that the applicant is a licensed dealer or a licensed vendor as the case may be, grant him a receipt and send a letter of advice to the officer in charge of the storehouse intimating the payment of duty. The licensed dealer or vendor will make his own arrangements for the purchase of the required drugs from the stockholder. The stockholder will present the receipt to the officer in charge of the storehouse and apply for delivery of the drugs to the purchaser. The officer in charge of the storehouse will after comparing the treasury receipt with the letter of advice superintend the delivery.

XIX. A licensed dealer or vendor desiring to procure hemp drugs from a contract supplier must pay both the duty and the cost price of the drug into the treasury of the taluk in which his depot or shop is situated. The treasury officer will grant a receipt for the amount received and send a letter of advice intimating the payment of duty and cost price to the storehouse officer and to the Collector of Guntur. The licensed dealer or vendor will not be allowed to make private arrangements with any of the contractors for the selection of the drugs to be issued but will forward his receipt to the storehouse officer, who, after comparing it with the letter of advice, will make the issues from the stocks in the order in which they have been stored.

XX. Unless the Board of Revenue order otherwise, the hemp drugs purchased shall be weighed first alone and a second time after packing. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the officer in charge of the storehouse so that it cannot be opened without injury to the seals and it shall also be marked so that it can be easily identified.

XXI. A licensed dealer may sell any quantity of hemp drugs not less than five tolas of ganja and twenty tolas of bhang to any other licensed dealer or to any licensed vendor.

XXII. A licensed vendor may sell hemp drugs to any persons in any quantity not exceeding the limits fixed for possession without a licence and to any other licensed vendor within the district in any quantity not being less than five tolas of ganja or twenty tolas of bhang.

XXIII. No licences for sale will be issued to persons interested in the cultivation of the hemp plant

XXIV. Any person may have in his possession in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gödávari any quantity up to such limits not exceeding ten tolas of ganja and forty tolas of bhang as the Board may from time to time prescribe and elsewhere any quantity not exceeding five tolas of ganja and twenty tolas of bhang.

XXV. The possession of preparations or admixtures containing more than the above quantities is similarly prohibited

XXVI. A Collector may with the prior sanction of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, grant special permission to any person to possess more than the prescribed quantity of hemp drugs.

XXVII. The transport of hemp drugs in quantities above the limits of private possession is permitted under the following conditions :—

(1) Hemp drugs transported from a storehouse must be covered by a permit issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse. The permit shall allow a reasonable but not excessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. The officer issuing the permit will send a copy of the permit to the Inspector of the circle wherein the depot or shop is situated and to the sub-inspector of the range concerned. The latter officer will without unnecessary delay proceed to verify the consignment.

(2) The permit shall accompany the consignment while in transit and shall be produced for inspection on the demand of any Abkári, Land Revenue or Police officer. On arrival at its destination the consignment must be kept with seals unbroken until verified by the sub-inspector of the range in which the depot or shop is situated The latter if he finds cause for suspicion will detain the consignment and report the matter without delay to the Inspector for orders. If not, he will verify the quantity of drugs entered in the permit, enter the quantity received with his own hand in the account book maintained in the depot or shop and affix his signature thereto and return the copy of the permit he received with a certificate of verification on the back to the storehouse officer who issued it.

(3) No consignment of hemp drugs may be opened by a licensed dealer or licensed vendor unless and until it has been verified and passed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding rule.

(4) Transport from a wholesale depot must be covered by a permit granted by the licensed dealer from whom the hemp drugs are purchased. A duplicate of the permit shall in each case be sent by him to the Inspector of the circle in which his depot is situated for transmission to the Inspector of the circle to which the consignment is sent.

(5) Transport of drugs from one licensed vendor to another must be covered by a permit granted by a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar in independent charge.

XXVIII. The import of hemp drugs is prohibited except under the special sanction of the Governor in Council or the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, Madras.

XXIX. Hemp drugs may be exported to Coorg under passes granted by the Commissioner of Coorg, and, with the special permission of the Board of Revenue to be obtained in each case, to the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and Hyderabad under passes granted by the Residents in those States, to Sandur and Pudukkottai under passes granted by the Political officers accredited to those States respectively and to any of the French Settlements in the Presidency of Madras under passes granted by the Political Agent for such settlement

XXX. Licensed dealers and licensed vendors shall maintain accounts of their purchases and sales, shall file the permits for the hemp drugs received and shall produce the same for the inspection of any officer of the Abkári and Land Revenue departments not below the rank of sub-inspector and revenue inspector respectively when called upon to do so.

XXXI. Contract suppliers, stockholders, licensed dealers and vendors shall maintain such accounts as the Collector may direct.

XXXII. The Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary for the carrying out of these rules.

XXXIII. The applications, licences, permits, accounts, etc., referred to in these rules must be in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

XXXIV. Whoever, being a contract supplier, stockholder, licensed dealer or vendor, contravenes any of these rules or disobeys the instructions issued by any departmental officer for the purpose of carrying out these rules shall be liable at the discretion of the Collector to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of such a person for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

XXXV. Nothing herein contained shall affect any rules or notifications at present in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules now published.

FORMS.

FORM H D 1.

Licence to cultivate the hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) *during the fasli year.*

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*) in an area of acres cents in survey No. situated in the village of in the taluk of in the district of and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop subject to the following conditions :—

1. The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No published on pages of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse, and by the general conditions governing all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licences published in Board's Notification No so far as in such case the rules and conditions may be applicable

2. The licensee shall on demand produce this licence for inspection by any Land Revenue officer of or above the rank of village headman or accountant, by any Abkari officer of or above the rank of sub-inspector and by any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse on date of expiry—viz., 30th June.

3. The area to be cultivated under this licence shall not be exceeded nor shall any part of it be left uncultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

4. The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

5. The licensee shall not prevent any Abkari or Revenue officer from entering his fields, or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plants or for any other purpose connected with the cultivation of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.

6. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any hemp plants before harvesting or any part of the produce of the plants before it has been deposited in the storehouse.

7. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.

8. All plants uprooted in the process of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspector.

9 The crop shall, as soon as it is received in the manufacturing yard, be cured with the least possible delay at such hours and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner. If any of the ganja or bhang manufactured is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, of inferior quality, it may be destroyed by him at any time up to three months after its delivery into store.

10. All manufactured ganja or bhang shall be transported to the storehouse under passes granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.

11. The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop or depot for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp.

12. The licensee shall not have more than two baskets open for sale at any one time. If having already two remnant baskets he wishes to open an additional basket or baskets for sale, he must apply in writing to the storehouse officer, stating that the stock remaining in his remnant basket or baskets is not fit for issue and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

13. So long as the licensee has stock in hand he shall be bound to supply ganja to licensed dealers and licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and French Settlements and other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment in legal tender of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tulas or such other maximum price as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Indents for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be complied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable dispatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storehouse to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should an indent be received on the licensee when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storehouse officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at the licensee's risk and expense.

14 If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D. 2.

Licence for contract supply of hemp drugs.

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant in acres cents in fields No. in the village of in the taluk of the district and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop at the manufacturing yard at , and to store the same at the Government storehouse at during the season of for sale during the period from to subject to the following conditions:—

1. The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. published on pages of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated , Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse and by the general conditions governing all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licences published in Board's Notification No. so far as in each case the rules and conditions may be applicable.

2. The licensee shall, on demand, produce his licence for inspection by any Land Revenue officer of or above the rank of village headman or accountant, by any Abkari officer of or above the rank of sub-inspector and by any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse at on

3. If the licensee does not himself conduct any of the operations under this licence, he shall appoint a duly empowered agent for whose actions he shall be responsible as if they were his own. All such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision who shall also have authority to require any such agent who is incompetent or otherwise unsatisfactory to be removed and replaced by a suitable person.

4. The area to be cultivated under this licence shall not be exceeded, nor shall any part of it be left uncultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

5 The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and of manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

6. The licensee shall not prevent any Abkari or Revenue officer from entering his fields or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plant or for any other purpose connected with the cultivation of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.

7. The licensee shall provide space for patrolling round the area cultivated and shall construct watchtowers and hut huts for the patrolling officer in such places and of such dimensions as may be indicated to him by the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

8. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any part of his crop.

9. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.

10. All plants uprooted in the processes of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of the cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspector.

11. The plants shall as soon as they are received in the manufacturing yard be cured with the least possible delay at such hours and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner. If any of the ganja or bhang manufactured is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, of inferior quality, it may be destroyed by him at any time up to three months after its delivery into store.

12 All manufactured ganja or bhang shall be transported to the storehouse under passes granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.

13 The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop or depot for the sale of ganja, bhang or other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp.

14 The licensee will not be permitted to enter into arrangements with intending purchasers for the sale of his drugs; but the issues will be made by the storehouse officer from the stocks in the storehouse in the order in which they have been stored at Rs. per seer of

ganja and per seer of bhang. The licensee or his duly empowered agent shall make and pack the drugs for issue under the orders of the officer in charge of the Government storehouse, failing which issues will be made by the storehouse officer at the licensee's risk and expense.

15. If the Commissioner thinks fit he may issue to French Settlements, Native States and to others any ganja or bhang for the time being in the storehouse and take over the stocks of any licensee for the purpose at the rate specified above.

16. At the end of each month, the cost price due to the licensee will be refunded to him on application by the Collector of Guntur.

17. On the expiry of the contract, the licensee shall be entitled to receive payment at his contract rate for the balance of his stock at the storehouse from such of the incoming licensees as the Commissioner may determine.

18. If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this licence or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the cultivation of hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D. 3.

Fieldsur register.

Licence number.	Survey number and area.	Acre harvested.	Number of bundles of plants harvested and sent to the yard.	Number and date of the permit for transport of the hemp plant to the yard.	Remarks.

FORM H.D. 4.

Counterfoil.

No.

Name of cultivator.
Number of licence.
Field number.
Number of bundles of plants to be transported.
Period of currency of permit.

No.

Permit for transport of the hemp crop from the field to the place of manufacture at

Holder of cultivation licence No. is hereby permitted to transport bundles of the hemp crop in field No. of village to . The permit is current for hours, must always be carried with the consignment and must be delivered to the officer supervising manufacture at before

sub-inspector in charge of the block of cultivation.

FORM H.D. 5.

Register showing the operations in the manufacturing yard No *name of the licensee*

Month and date.	Number and date of the permit with which the hemp plants were sent.	Number of bundles of plant received in the manufacturing yard.	Weight of ganja after pressing.	Number of sakes pressed.	Quantity sent to store.				Damage ascertained [difference between columns (4) and (7)].	Number and date of the permit with which ganja was sent to the store house.	Remarks.
					Date.	Net weight.	Tare of empty bags.	Gross weight.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Counterfoil.

No.

Name of cultivator.
Number of licence.
Field number.

		Mds.	srs.	tls.
Actual quantity of	Ganja.			
	Bhang.			

Period of currency of permit.

Form H.D. 6.

No.

Permit for transport of hemp drugs from the manufacturing yard at to the storehouse at

Holder of cultivation licence No. is hereby permitted to transport maunds seers tolas of ganja and maunds seers tolas of bhang from the manufacturing yard at to the storehouse at . The permit is current for hours, must always be carried with the consignment and must be delivered to the officer in charge of the storehouse at before

Officer in charge of the manufacturing operation at

Date

REVERSE.

Details of packages

Distinguishing marks.	Weight.		
	MDS.	SEERS.	TOLAS

Officer supervising the manufacturing yard at

Date

Received into the storehouse the quantity mentioned above.

Initials of Storehouse officer

FORM H.D. 7.

No

Certified that holder of $\frac{\text{wholesale}}{\text{retail}}$ licence No. for sale of hemp drugs at village taluk has this day paid the sum of Rs. being the duty and cost price on maunds seers tolas of ganja and on maunds seers tolas of bhang into the Taluk Treasury at and that he is entitled to issue of the same from the Government storehouse at in accordance with the rules prescribed in Board's Notification No. , dated 19

	Ganja	Bhang.
Duty	... ...	...
Cost price	... ...	...

Date

Treasury Officer.

To

The Officer in charge of the Government storehouse at
Issued as per H.D. 9, No

Initials of the Storehouse officer.

FORM H.D. 8

To

The Officer in charge of the Government storehouse at

SIR,

I beg to give you notice that I have sold to Licensee of $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ No. , at maunds seers tolas of ganja and maunds seers tolas of bhang, for the purchase of which he has obtained the treasury receipt, dated , No. , from the Treasury officer of , and I hereby request you to be good enough to transfer the same to his account in your books or deliver to him the same from my stock in the Government storehouse granting him a permit at the same time for the transport of the drug.

I beg to remain,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

Licensed $\frac{\text{vendor.}}{\text{stallholder.}}$

Dated

Issued as per H.D. 9, No

Transferred to the account of

Initials of the Storehouse officer.

FORM H.D. 9

Permit / *Advice* *for the transport of hemp drugs.*

1. No. $\frac{\text{Consecutive}}{\text{District}}$ number of the storehouse.
2. Particulars of packages—
   (1) No.
   (2) Kind.
   (3) Marks and seals.
   (4) Contents whether $\frac{\text{ganja}}{\text{bhang}}$.
   (5) Weight of contents.
   (6) Gross weight.
3. Name of $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$-keeper permitted hereby to transport.
4. $\frac{\text{Depot}}{\text{Shop}}$ to which the transport is to be made.
5. Quantity of hemp drugs to be transported $\frac{\text{ganja}}{\text{bhang}}$
6. Number of days for which the permit is current.
7. Route by which the package or packages are to be transported

N.B.—The permit must always be carried with the consignment and must be produced to the Sub-Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the range before and should be filed in the depot or shop after verification.

Officer in charge of the storehouse at

Copy to the Sub-Inspector, Range
Copy to the Inspector, Circle.

FORM H.D. 10.

Register showing the disposal of H.D. 7 (Advice from Treasury Officer for payment of duty and grant of receipt) and H.D. 8 (Notice of the sale of hemp drugs by cultivators / shareholders in the storehouse at).

Date of receipt of H.D. 7. (1)	Consecutive number (2)	H.D. 7.		H.D. 8.		H.D. 9.			Date of verification of the consignment by Ranga Sub-Inspector. (10)	Quantity acknowledged by Ranga Sub-Inspector. (11)	Remarks issued. (12)	Remarks. (13)
		Officer who issued. (3)	Number and date. (4)	Date of receipt. (5)	Name of stockholder. (6)	Date of issue. (7)	Number. (8)	Quantity issued. (9)				

FORM H.D. 11.

Register showing the storage and outturn of ganja and bhang in storehouses.

Number.		Licenses.		Number and date of the permit with which ganja was sent from the manufacturing yard.	Storage				Removal.				Quantity of residue powder.	Excess + or drugs — sent written off.	Drugs written off.	Percentage.	Initials of the Storehouse officer.	Remarks.
Kists. (1)	Basket (2)	Number. (3)	Name. (4)	(5)	Date. (6)	Gross weight. (7)	Tare of empty baskets. (8)	Net weight. (9)	Date. (10)	Number of H.D. 9. District. (11)	Consecutive number. (12)	Net quantity. (13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

* Reasons for any abnormal wastages or excesses should be written.

FORM H.D. 12.

Register of issues of ganja.

Daily serial number. (1)	Basket number and year. (2)	H.D. 8 number (consecutive number for each district). (3)	H.D. 7. number. (4)	Issue price per seer. (5)			Quantity issued.						Residue powder. (8)			Tare gross weight. (9)			Remarks. (10)
							Ganja. (6)			Bhang. (7)									
				Rs.	a.	P.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

Form H.D. 13.

Abstract stock account of ganja and bhang.

Date. (1)	Block number. (2)	Balance in hand. Ganja. (3)	Balance in hand. Bhang. (4)	Stored. Ganja. (5)	Stored. Bhang. (6)	Recovered. Ganja. (7)	Recovered. Bhang. (8)	Drugs written off. Ganja. (9)	Drugs written off. Bhang. (10)	Drugs not written off. Ganja. (11)	Drugs not written off. Bhang. (12)	Initials of the Storehouse officer. (13)	Remarks. (14)
		M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.		

Note.—A series of pages should be allotted for each block and for a total of all the blocks put together.

Form H.D. 14.

Statement showing the results of stock-taking in the Government storehouse at [Date of stock-taking— *for the quarter ending* 19 .]

Kind of intoxicating drug. (1)	In hand on date of last inspection. (2)	Stored or received during the quarter. (3)	Total in hand and received. (4)	Issued during the quarter. (5)	Difference between columns (4) and (5). (6)	Total of wastage noted by the Storehouse officer in column (11) or (12) of H.D. 13 ascertained in baskets completely unturned. Stored contents of baskets. (7)	Total of wastage noted by the Storehouse officer in column (11) or (12) of H.D. 13 ascertained in baskets completely unturned. Wastage. (8)	Balance according to the Storehouse officer's books. (9)	Percentage of wastage shown in column (8) calculated on the stored contents shown in column (7). (10)	Results of stock-taking by Assistant Commissioner. Stored contents of the baskets (5 per cent of the stock) test-weighed by the Assistant Commissioner. (11)	Actual contents ascertained by the Assistant Commissioner. (12)	Excess or drynge (difference between columns (11) and (12)). (13)	Percentage of wastage shown in column (13) on the quantity shown in column (11). (14)	Explanation of the storehouse officer for any noticeable discrepancies between the percentages noted in columns (10) and (14). (15)	Remarks of superior officers (16)
	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.		M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.			

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Subdivision.

Assistant Commissioner.

FORM H.D. 13.

Wholesale licence for the storage and sale of hemp drugs in the ganja storehouse at

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby authorized by the officer in charge of the Government storehouse at to store hemp drugs and sell them wholesale at the storehouse in the taluk of in the district of during the term of one year from 1st April 19 to 31st March 19 , both days inclusive, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. published on pages of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse and by the general conditions governing all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licences published in Board's Notification No. , so far as in each case the rules or conditions may be applicable.

(2) The licensee shall not have in the storehouse any hemp drugs other than those manufactured by him under a licence in Form H.D. 1 or purchased by him from a stockholder with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storehouse.

(3) The licensee shall comply with all instructions issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse for the storage and the preservation of the hemp drugs.

(4) The licensee shall not have any interest in any shop for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

(5) The licensee shall not have more than two baskets open for sale at any one time. If having already two remnant baskets he wishes to open an additional basket or baskets for sale, he must apply in writing to the Storehouse officer, stating that the stock remaining in his remnant basket or baskets is not fit for issue and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

(6) So long as the licensee has stock in hand, he shall be bound to supply ganja to licensed dealers and licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and French Settlements and other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment in legal tender of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas or such other maximum price as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Indents for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be complied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable dispatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storehouse to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should an indent be received on the licensee when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storehouse officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at the licensee's risk and expense.

(7) If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this licence or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D. 16.

No.

Wholesale licence granted to licensed dealers for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

I, , Collector of the district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886 hereby license you, , son of residing at , in the to establish a depot at , for the wholesale vend of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant to licensed dealers in intoxicating drugs and licensed vendors from the 1st day of April 19 to the 31st day of March 19 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said :—

General conditions applicable to all abkari and opium licences. } As in the Board's general sale notice.
Conditions applicable to ganja licences. }

Dated the day of 19 .

Schedule showing the boundaries of the depot.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Vernacular Clerk. *Huzur Sarishtadar.* *Collector.*

FORM H.D. 17.

No.

Licence granted to shopkeeper for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

I, , Collector of the district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886 hereby license you, , son of residing at , in the to establish a shop at , and sell ganja, bhang and other town of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant therein from the 1st day of April 19 to the 31st day of March 19 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said :—

General conditions applicable to all abkari and opium licences. } As in the Board's general sale notice
Conditions applicable to ganja licences. }

Schedule showing the boundaries of the shop

Street and door number or other particulars	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Vernacular Clerk. *Huzur Sarishtadar.* *Collector.*

FORM H.D. 18.

Counterfoil.

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the $\frac{\text{wholesale depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *to the* $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *in the district of*

licensee of hemp drugs $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ by the following route:—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether ganja, etc.)	Weight of contents.			Gross weight.			Remarks.
				M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

The permit is current for days

Initials of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. / Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19

Original.

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the $\frac{\text{wholesale depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *to the* $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *in the district of*

licensee of hemp drugs $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ by the following route:—

Particulars of packages

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether ganja, etc.)	Weight of contents.			Gross weight.			Remarks.
				M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

The permit is current for days, must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$.

Signature of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. / Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19

Duplicate.

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the $\frac{\text{wholesale depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *to the* $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ *at* *in the district of*

licensee of hemp drugs $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$ by the following route:—

Particulars of packages

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether ganja, etc.)	Weight of contents.			Gross weight.			Remarks.
				M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

The permit is current for days, must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$.

Signature of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. / Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 191

To the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Circle.

Form H.D. 19.

Account of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant received into and sold by the $\frac{\text{wholesale depot}}{\text{retail shop}}$ *at*

| (1) Month and date. | Receipts. | | | | | | | | Issues. | | | | | | | |

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

No. 11.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause III of Government Notification No. 485, dated 15th July 1896, and in supersession of clause II of Notification No. 11, dated 24th April 1899, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that the Collectors of Guntur and North Arcot may delegate to the Storehouse Officers at Veinpalem and Santavesal, respectively, their powers under section 12 of the Abkari Act to issue licenses for the cultivation of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*).

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 12th May 1919.

E. GRAHAM, *Secretary.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER.

A contract having been settled with M.R.Ry. V. P. Arumugam Mudaliyar, No. 23, Pedda Naik Street, Mint buildings, Madras, for the purchase of waste paper and press cuttings direct from all the Government offices at the Presidency town excepting the Imperial and Military offices not under the control of the Government of Madras during the period of twelve months commencing from 1st April 1919 at the rates noted in the margin, all heads of offices in Madras are requested to sell the waste paper and cuttings which may accumulate in their offices to the contractor from 1st April 1919.

	Rates.
1. Waste paper	.. Rs. 0-1-6 per viss 3½ lb.
2. Press cuttings	.. Rs. 125 per 100.

2. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office and of cuttings in Government Press and its branches, three clear days' notice should be given direct to the contractor above named, a date being fixed for their removal, when the contractor will pay at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of them. Such sale-proceeds as may be realized will be remitted by the officer direct to the Bank of Madras to the credit of "XXIII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING"; the Bank receipt should be sent to this office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper and cuttings sold to the contractor.

3. Should the contractor fail to appear on the date specified and pay for and take delivery of the waste paper and cuttings, the office is at liberty to sell them to any other purchaser, and due intimation of such a case should be given to this office which will proceed to take the necessary steps against the contractor.

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper and cuttings be sent to the Stationery office except by express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

5. The word 'waste paper' means paper which the officers concerned choose to treat as such and which is ordinarily torn up. It does not include old gazettes, newspapers and publications not wanted, for the sale of which officers in the Presidency town shall make their own arrangements.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM, *Superintendent of Stationery.*

Madras, 12th May 1919.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 14th June 1919 by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores for a period of two years from the 15th July 1919.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores at Madras."

3. The tenderer should specify the lowest rates at which he is prepared to undertake the various parts of the work, as set forth in the schedule subjoined hereto.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 either in cash or Indian War Loan Scrip as earnest money. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. Within fifteen days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Promissory Notes of the stock of the Indian War Loan with the Presidency Port Officer which will be held as security deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract. In case of failure to do this or in case of his withdrawal of his tender after submission the initial deposit of Rs. 500 will be liable to forfeiture and his tender will be cancelled.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to execute on or before the 14th July 1919 an agreement binding himself for the proper carrying out of the work.

8. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the Office of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, where further information in regard to the contract may also be obtained.

RATES FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

SCHEDULE I.—*Landing and Shipping*

	Rate per ton of 50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(1) Loading and Shipping charges (boat hire)	
N.B.—Stores landed or shipped by vessels on or from the quays direct will be paid for As. 12 less per ton provided no special charge is levied for such goods by the Trust	
(2) Portorage	
N.B.—When the Madras Port Trust themselves handle any of the stores no charge for portorage will be allowed to the contractor in respect of such stores	

SCHEDULE II.—*Transit.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c.ft. or 20 cwt. per mile. Rs. A. P.
(3) (a) Conveying from the Port Trust sheds to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	
(b) Conveying from the Gantry Iron Yard and Combustible shed to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments	
(4) Conveying from the Port Trust premises or the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments to any place—	
(i) within the Madras municipal limits	
(ii) to any place outside the municipal limits as far as Poonamallee	

N.B.—Delivery to be made as near as the carts or lorries can go.

SCHEDULE III.—*Miscellaneous.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c.ft. or 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(5) Loading packages from carts or lorries into railway waggons—	
(i) for packages weighing more than 10 cwt. each or measuring more than 1 ton each ..	
(ii) for packages of less weight or measurement ..	

	Rate per hour. Day. Rs. A. P.	Night. Rs. A. P.
(6) Coolie charges for working cargo on board inclusive of supervision and boat hire for the coolies		

	Rate per ton of 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(7) Charges for weighing whenever required	

	Rate per each letter Rs. A. P.
(8) Charges for painting addresses on packages or marking them with words (letters to be not less than 2 inches long) as may be required	

Madras, 12th May 1919.

G. B. HENLEY, Captain, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, the 9th June 1919, by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office, for the supply of articles mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises of the institute :—

(1) Required quantities of these articles should be supplied on short notice on indents.

(2) The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.

(3) Tenders will be opened precisely at 12 noon on Monday, the 9th June 1919, by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

(4) Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in the heading and on the covers should be written the words "Tenders for the supply of articles." Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value.

(5) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes of Rs. 50 as earnest money. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers as early as possible and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

(6) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(7) Successful tenderers will be liable to forfeit their earnest money if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractors executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government promissory notes to an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 but which will be fixed in accordance with the number and value of the articles allotted to them by the Director of the Institute within one week from the date of acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

(8) The supplies should begin from 1st July 1919 and made for one year from that date.

(9) No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

(10) It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to indent for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

(11) The contract must not be sub-let.

(12) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any item in a tender or a portion thereof without assigning any reason for so doing. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted.

(13) In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per his agreement, he shall give at least a month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for.

(14) No article shall be supplied to the institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorised by him in this behalf.

(15) Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the institute.

SCHEDULE.

	Number and description of articles.	Probable requirements for one year.
1.	Drill cloth, width 27" ; American Pepperill Mills, unbleached, Belford	Yds. 401
2.	Mull, English, bleached, No 2, width 45", each piece of 10 yards, superior	Pieces 20
3.	Pig lead in solid blocks	Cwt. 6
4.	Soldering lead in sticks, best	Lb 40
5-A.	Tin sheet, 1 lb.	No. 50
B.	Do. 1½ lb.	„ 30
C.	Do. 2 lb.	„ 50
6.	Hemp rope, 2½ yards long, ½" diameter	No. 1,005
7.	Dungri cloth, white, thick, each piece of 12 yards	Pieces 20
8-A.	Firewood, length 1½" × diameter 3", thoroughly dry, cutcherina, unsplit	Tons 203
B.	Do. do. split	„ 30
C.	Firewood, casuarina roots, split, length 1' 6"	„ 100
9.	Bengal coal, best, free from dust	„ 300
10.	Kerosene oil, 120° F. P. water oil, to be supplied in bulk in quantities of 120 gallons each time	Gallons 10,000
11.	Fuel oil for making gas in 40-gallon barrels as required	„ 2,400
12.	Cylinder oil for Alexejeff air-engine	„ 200
13.	Ice machine oil for Ammonia Compressor	„ 50
14.	Phenyle, to be supplied as required in 5-gallon drums	Drums 10
15.	White paint, kegs, 28 lb. ; prepared paint in small iron drums, English packed	Kegs 15
16.	Steam engine cylinder oil, best (thick)	Gallons 100
17.	Lubricating oil, best (thin)	„ 60
18.	Safety matches, three-star brand	Gross 15
19.	Red lead powder	Lb. 80
20.	Red paint, kegs, 28 lb ; prepared paint in small iron drums, English packed	Kegs 15
21.	Fly cotton, white free from dust	Lb. 500
22.	Cotton waste, white, free from dust	„ 200
23.	Straw from white paddy, undiscoloured, free from dust and moisture	Lb. 250,000
24.	Brewers dried grains, to be supplied as required in bags of 60 lb. each	Bags 100
25.	Mineral grease	Lb. 140
26.	Washing soda	„ 250
27.	Galvanized iron sheet, No. 27, gauge 8' × 3'	Sheets 20
28-A.	Asbestos Mill Board, 3' × 3', ¼"	No. 10
B.	Do. do. ½"	„ 10
C.	Do. do. ¾"	„ 10
29.	Deal wood packing boxes with lid, nicely made of wood of thickness suitable to the use—	
A.	Size 6' × 1½' × 1½"	Gross 2
B.	Do 4½' × 4' × 2'	„ 3
C.	Do. 4½' × 3' × 2½"	„ 3
D.	Do. 4½' × 2½' × 2½"	„ 3
E.	Do 3½' × 3½' × 3"	„ 3
F.	Do. 3' × 4½' × 3'	„ 3
G.	Do. 3' × 2½' × 4'	„ 3
H	Do 2' × 3' × 3"	„ 1
I.	Do 10" × 4½" × 4'	„ 1
J.	Do. 10" × 5" × 3"	„ 1
K.	Do. 18' × 3' × 14'	„ 1
L.	Do. 20' × 12" × 10"	„ 0
M.	Do 3½' × 1½" × 2' (for packing microscopic slides as per sample).	„ 2
30.	Coloured cotton, waste, free from dust	Lb 500

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Guindy, 25th April 1919.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Director.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE materials of the building situated on the site acquired for THE LEPER ASYLUM AT CHINGLEPUT will be sold by public auction at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 16th 1919, by the Subdivisional Officer, Chingleput, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) Persons wishing to bid must deposit Rs. 10 before they are allowed to bid.

(2) The highest bidder will be the purchaser subject to the Executive Engineer's approval of the sale.

(3) Half the amount of the sale amount must be paid immediately after the sale is knocked down to the highest bidder and the other half after the approval of the Executive Engineer is communicated. The amount deposited will be refunded if the sale is not approved by the Executive Engineer.

(4) In the event of the deposit of half the amount of the sale not being paid, the materials will be sold again, the original purchaser being responsible for the loss by the resale.

(6) The deposits of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the conclusion of the sale.

(5) The materials should be removed within one month of the date of communication of the Executive Engineer's approval, and the removal should commence only after the sale amount is paid in full.

(7) The walls should be demolished to ground level and all rubbish removed from the site for the performance of which a deposit of Rs. 25 should be paid. This amount will be returned when the site is cleared failing which the clearance will be done at the cost of the purchaser and the amount recovered from his deposit.

R. A SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

SALE OF CEYLON CHANK SHELLS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned chank shells, the whole of which are the produce of the Jaffna chank beds and now in store at Tuticorin, viz :—

	Chanks.
Full-sized	31,370
Undersized	5,354
Wormed	8,025

These shells have been fished at Mannarpatti, Thedam Tivu, Palavai, and Kalmunai, in the Island of Ceylon.

Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 for full-sized shells and at a separate rate per 1,000 for under-sized and wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) and will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday the 25th June 1919.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Marine Assistant, Department of Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Director of Fisheries, Madras, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Previous to the date mentioned for the sale, facility will be given to the intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godown and their attention is particularly called to this.

5. No recounting or reclassification of the shells will be permitted and each lot must be accepted as it lies in the godown. No complaint of shortage will be entertained, the purchaser accepting the figures as given above. No allowance will be made for the under sized, wormed or defective shells whichever heap they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.

6. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is completed satisfactorily.

7. The full value of the shells purchased shall be remitted into Government Treasury within one week of the intimation to the tenderer of the acceptance of the tender.

8. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full value of the shells within the prescribed period of seven days, the shells will be resold at his risk and expense, and his deposit shall also be forfeited.

9. The shells, as paid for, are to be removed from the godown within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. The chank godown may be occupied free of rent for the first fifteen days, one rupee (Re. 1) per day will be charged for the second fifteen days and rupees two (Rs. 2) per day for any further period afterwards.

10. Further information will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

J. H. ALLAN,
Marine Assistant, Fisheries Department.

Tuticorin, 23rd May 1919.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

ప్రకటన.

ఇందువల్ల తెలియచేయడమేమనగా, యీ క్రింద వ్రాయబడియుండిన రు 1.5.0 ల (పదిహేనయి ఆయణా లుగాను) ఖరీదు చేయుచున్న యీ క్రింది పదార్థంలు కొన్నాడు కట్టడి చేయబడియున్నవి. కావలి యెవరైన వాళ్ళు తగిన ఋజువులు చూపి వీటిని తీసుకొనిపోవచ్చును. ఆలాగు ఋజువులు చూపక యీ వస్తువుల విషయమై తమకు ఇందుకున్న హక్కులను యీ క్రింది సంతకము చేసినవాడు వదలుకున్నట్టుగా భావింపబడును. ఆట్లు వదలుకోనుటకు ఇవరు వస్తువులను తిరిగిను చేయబడి యుండి మిక్కిలి యాలు లేని యెడల ఒక సంవత్సరంవరకు దీనిని క్రింద ఉంచబడును. ఈక్రింది వాటిని కొనుటకుగాను ఇవ్వాలనుకొన్నవారు దరఖాస్తులు క్రింద చేర్చుకోవచ్చును.

1. పెద్ద కొయ్య, 6 మూరలు నిడివి, పరిధి మధ్యము చేత మూరలు, 2 మూరలు, మందము చేత మధ్యము, రెండణాలు క్రయం 4 ఆణాలు.

2. పెద్ద కర కొయ్య, $11\frac{1}{2}$ మూరలు నిడివి, పరిధి మధ్యము చేత మూరలు, 3 మూరలు, ఒక కొయ్య క్రయం 8 ఆణాలు.

3. చిన్న కొయ్య, 7 మూరలు నిడివి, పరిధి మధ్యము చేత మూరలు, 2 మూరలు, పాదము తక్కువగానున్న, రెండణాలు క్రయం 4 ఆణాలు.

4. మరక కొయ్య, ఆరు పెండ్లములు, 6 మూరలు నిడివి, పరిధి మధ్యము చేత మూర, 1 మూర, ఒక కొయ్యకు రెండణాలు, రెండణాలు క్రయం 1 ఆణా.

5. నాం మెయిల్ స్టీమర్, 13 టన్నుల బరువు, కలిగి ఇంజిన్ లేకుండా, 1½ టన్నుల, స్టీమరు (రకం 4 బార్జు.

మద్రాసు, 1919 వ సంవత్సరం మే 8 వ తేదీ.

ఎ. ఎడ్వర్డు లాంగ్‌స్టఫ్,
మేనేజరు.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and whosoever should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
One round iron bar	Nil	16th May 1919 ..	Madras Harbour.
One handle jungleweed scantlings	"	" ..	
One loose handle square iron bars	"	" ..	
One handle oar topo skeens	"	21st May 1919 ..	
One handle bullock horns	"	" ..	
Four teakwood planks 10'×1'×3"	"	22nd May 1919 ..	
One loose handle teakwood scantlings	"	" ..	
One red wood piece	"	" ..	
One angle iron bar	"	23rd May 1919 ..	
One angle iron piece	"	" ..	
One galvanized iron wire rope piece	"	" ..	
One case (contents not known. Appears to have been opened.)	A "diamond with "Madras 6464" below and "C.M.C." in side.	" ..	

இதனால் 1880-ம் ஆண்டின் 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது பிரிவுப்படிக்கு மிலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது யாதெனில், மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட கீழ்கண்டுள்ள இனத்தின் மீதிற்ற சொத்துக்கள் யாவும் வரவழைத்துக் குறிப்பு பதிவுசெய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துகளுடைய தங்களுடைய பாத்தியதையுள்ளவர்கள் மேலும் இவ்விஷயத்திற்குரிய நோட்டீசு தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அந்த மாதம் முடிவுபெறுவதற்குள்ளாக சொத்துக்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தி கொள்ளவும். அப்படி கொள்ளாதிருந்தால் மேற்படி சொத்துக்கள் அடுத்த மாதத்தில் மிஸ்டர் செயலாளரால் :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	தகப்பட்ட தேதி.	தகப்பட்ட இடம்.
1 உருண்ட இருப்புக் கம்பி	குறியில்	1919-ம் மே மாதம் 16வ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
1 கட்டை கட்டுவதற்கான கம்பி ..	Chp.	Chp. 16வ..	
1 தனித்த கட்டை சதுர இருப்புக் கம்பி வார்.	Chp.	Chp. 16வ..	
1 தேங்காய் நார் கட்டை	Chp.	Chp. 21வ..	
1 கட்டை மட்டுக்கொம்புகள்	Chp.	Chp. 21வ..	
4 தேக்குமரப் பலகைகள் 10'×1'×3".	Chp.	Chp. 22வ..	
1 தனித்த கட்டை தேக்குமர மரச்சல வார்.	Chp.	Chp. 22வ..	
1 செம்பாத்துவார்	Chp.	Chp. 22வ..	
1 தனித்த இருப்பு சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 23வ..	
1 தனித்த இருப்புத்தூவர்	Chp.	Chp. 23வ..	
1 வாழைப்பூ இருப்புக் கம்பி தூவர் ..	Chp.	Chp. 23வ..	
1 பெட்டி (உள் விவரம் தெரியவில்லை திறக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது).	வடமேட் மார்க் மத்தில் C.M.C. மற்றும் மேலும் Madras 6464 என்பதாகவும்.	Chp. 23வ..	

Harbour Office, Madras,
24th May 1919.

H. GARLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 158, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C.,
AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS. Fifty-second list of corrections. Price 6 (5 *p.*) and Fifty-third list of corrections. Anna 1 (5 *p.*) to Volume I. Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh list of corrections to Volume II. Each Price 6 (5 *p.*).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part II. Twenty-first list. Anna 1 (6 *p.*). Twenty-second list, Price 6 (6 *p.*). Part I. Twelfth and Thirteenth list of corrections. Each Price 6 (6 *p.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Costs), corrected up to 1st May 1919. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, Vols. I and II. Ninetieth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 p.). Ninety-first list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 p.)

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MADRAS CIVIL MEDICAL CODE. Eleventh list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 p.).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY. Correction slip No. 60 and No. 42-B to Tanjore and No 42 to Salem. Each Pies 6 (3 p.).

ANNUAL LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT OF MADRAS SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st January 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 a.).

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MINOR UNION MANUAL CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN MINOR UNIONS, 1919. Royal 8vo. Tamil and Telugu. Each As. 4 (3 p.). Kanarese and Malayalam. Each No. 1 (3 p.).

MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (GENERAL). Tenth list of corrections. Pies 3 (3 p.).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS FOR FASLI 1327 (1917-18). Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 a.).

MEMORIAL RULES, A, B, C and D, 1919. (Gazette, dated 8th April 1919.) Each Pies 6 (3 p.).

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UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. Dravidian Studies. No. I. The demonstrative basis by C. P. Venkataramaa Ayyar, M.A., B.L., 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (3 p.); No. II. The pronouns and pronominal terminations of the first person in Dravidian by K. V. Subbaiya, M.A., B.L., 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 a.).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st May 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 a.).

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL. Corrected up to August 1918. English. 1918 Edition. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 10 (8 a).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS MINOR RULES, 1919. English. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 2. (1 a).

STAMP MANUAL. Seventeenth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 p.)

LOCAL FUND CODE (Second edition Reprint). Fifteenth list of corrections. As 3-6 (6 p.).

LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. Addenda and Corrigenda list No. II, dated 31st December 1918. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

MADRAS FAMINE CODE. Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh list of corrections. Each. Pies 6, (6 p.).

GRANT-IN-AID CODE. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth list of corrections. Each. Pies 3. (3 p.).

INDIA ACT I OF 1919. Local Authorities, Pensions and Gratuities. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (3 p.). Royal 8vo. English As. 1-3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT II OF 1919. Indian Paper Currency (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (3 p.). Royal 8vo. English As. 1-3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT III OF 1919. Motor Spirit (Duties) (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (3 p.). Royal 8vo. English As. 1-3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT IV OF 1919. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (3 p.). Royal 8vo. English As. 1-3 (3 p.).

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INDIA ACT VII OF 1919. Indian Defence Force (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT VIII OF 1919. Negotiable Instruments (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT X OF 1919. Excess Profits duty. Foolscap folio English. Pies 6 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT XI OF 1919. Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 9 (3 p.).

MADRAS ACT II OF 1919. Madras Port Trust Amendment Foolscap folio Royal 8vo. English. As 1-3 (3 p.)

MADRAS ACT III OF 1919. Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).

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LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR. SIXTH EDITION (corrected up to 18th May 1918) Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 (3 a.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAR CONFERENCE HELD AT DELHI, 27TH TO 29TH APRIL 1918. Foolscap 4 to Paper cover. As. 4 (3 a.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS from graduates, whose vernacular is Kanarese and who have passed the Kanarese Translation Test are invited for the post of First Clerk on Rs. 50—5—75 in the Kanarese section of the Government Translator's Department, with prospects of promotion up to Rs. 150—5—200. The applications which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and literary works produced by the applicant, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 7th June 1919 :—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed; (4) Caste; (5) Age; (6) Present profession or appointment, if any; (7) District in which born; (8) College in which educated; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) Relatives in Government service.

B. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator to Government

Madras, 2nd May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an acting clerk on Rs 30 per mensem in this court. The vacancy is a long-standing one and is likely to become a permanent one. Those who have duly qualified under examination rules, have passed the Government Examination in Type-writing and Shorthand and have previously acted as a clerk in the Judicial department will be preferred.

M. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Acting District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur,
3rd May 1919.

WANTED a temporary Forest Surveyor on pay Rs. 80 a month which includes travelling allowances. Applications should reach the District Forest Officer, Kistna, Masulipatam, before 15th June 1919 with credentials. Preference will be given to a candidate who has successfully completed his course in the Madras Engineering College and who has experience of forest survey work.

H. J. McLAUGHLIN,
District Forest Officer.

Bezwada 6th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a draughtsman on Rs. 30 in the District Forest Office, North Mangalore. The vacancy is for the present a temporary one lasting for a year, but is likely to become permanent. Applicants should have undergone either a course in the College of Engineering or have obtained a complete group certificate for the draughtsman's post. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May 1919.

J. SADASIVA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, Mangalore North.

Mangalore, 9th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate who have passed type-writing elementary grade for the post of a clerk on Rs. 30 in this office. The vacancy is for six months at present but likely to become permanent.

Selected candidates have prospects of higher promotions in this division. A knowledge of Telugu is not essential but those who have it will be preferred.

C. L. NARAYANA PRASAD,
Divisional Officer.

Hospet, 10th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates below 25 years of age who have passed the Matriculation or Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and who also hold pass certificate in the Government Typewriting Examination, *Advanced* or *Intermediate* grades for the post of typist of this court on a monthly pay of Rs. 25—1—30 in the case of Intermediate man and Rs 30 in the case of Advanced man.

The following particulars must be given :—

(1) Name and family name; (2) caste or religion; (3) residence; (4) age; (5) relatives in the public service; (6) particulars of landed property; (7) past and present occupation; (8) examinations passed, with reference to gazette pages and (9) copies of testimonials, if any

ANANTA NARAYANA AYYANGAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Ottapalam, 10th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Work Agents on Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per mensem in the famine area of the Ganjam district. Men with experience in outdoor work will be preferred. They should be qualified for a Sub-Overseer's class under the Public Service notification or have completed the course for the Upper and Lower Subordinate class of any recognized Engineering School or College.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Visagapatam, 14th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing the general educational qualifications prescribed under the Public Service Notification for entry into the public service for the post of a Typewriting clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem in the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Anantapur section, Anantapur. Preference will be given to non-Brahmans whose optional language is Telugu. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and the period of service put in, if any.

2. The vacancy is at present temporary but there is every chance of its continuance indefinitely. Full pay is available. If the candidate is qualified, he has very fair chances of promotion as Inspector of Co-operative Societies on a salary of Rs. 30—2—40.

3. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

T. SRINIVASA RAO,
Assistant Registrar.

Chittoor, 14th May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the surveyors test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary surveyor on Rs. 50 per mensem in this division.

None but qualified men need apply. The appointment is likely to last for a number of years.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1919.

P. V MANICKAM,
Executive Engineer, T.R.B. Divn., IV Circle.

Vellore, 15th May 1919.

Vacancies in the selected lists of applicants for employment as clerks in the Revenue Department are now open in the following offices in the Tanjore district and the officers shown in column 1 will interview all applicants for the same at 3 p.m. on 3rd July in their respective offices. The appointees of candidates who do not turn up will be disregarded.

(Approximate number of candidates to be selected.)

(1) Collector's Office	12	(5) Divisional Office, Tanjore ..	10
(2) Treasury Deputy Collector's Office ..	12	(6) Do. Mayavaram ..	12
(3) Divisional Office, Negapatam ..	12	(7) Do. Mannargudi ..	12
(4) Do. Kumbakonam ..	12	(8) Do. Pattukkottai ..	10

2. Applicants should put in their written applications before the 15th June 1919. None but those who possess a completed secondary school-leaving certificate or its equivalent or other higher educational qualifications need apply. Applications should be on foolscap in the following form :—

(1) Full name and address of the applicant
(2) Father's name.
(3) Nationality or caste.
(4) Date of birth.
(5) Institutions where educated.
(6) Examinations passed including special tests.
(7) Date of passing such examinations.
(8) Marks in School Final Public Examination.
(9) Class and number in form in B group subjects.
(10) Present and past employment with dates of appointment to and of relief from the posts previously held.
(11) Names of relatives in public service, if any (degrees of relationship should be stated after each name entered in this column, also the appointments held by them and the districts and stations where they are employed).

3. Candidates who were selected last year but have not yet been appointed to any acting appointment must apply again this year, if they wish to continue on the list for 1919-20.

4. Candidates who have school-leaving certificates should send in their certificates along with their applications.

5. Candidates who are now acting must also put in their applications through the head of the office who will forward it to the officer addressed with his report about the capacity and conduct of the applicant.

6. Application forms can be had from the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Divisional Officers.

C. R. RAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
Treasury Deputy Collector.

Tanjore, 21st May 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified nurses for the post of a nurse to be employed on plague duty at Dhanushkodi, Ramnad district.

2. Applicants should state their qualifications, and their previous service if any.

3. Applications should reach the Collector of Ramnad on or before 1st June 1919.

4. The post carries the undermentioned pay and allowances :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay	50	0	0
House-rent	10	0	0
Local allowance	10	0	0
Season ticket allowance	8	8	0
Total ..	78	8	0

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Ramnad, 21st May 1919.

WANTED immediately one electrical overseer, pay Rs. 120—10—170; he should have completed a course at a recognized institution and then have had at least five years practical experience in general installation and maintenance work. Applicants in their own handwriting and before June 8th should state age, qualifications and full details of career.

P.W.D., Chepauk,
Madras, 22nd May 1919.

E. J. B. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Engineer to Government.

WANTED a qualified compounder for the Local Fund dispensary at Nagalapuram. Pay Rs. 15 to start with. Apply sharp to the President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.

Tiruvallur, 22nd May 1919.

P. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
President.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 29th April 1919. K. ICHARANKUTTI NAYAR

On or after 23rd July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Saidapet, 29th April 1919. L. R. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 25th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 7th May 1919. R. SRIRAMAN.

On or after the 24th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th May 1919. S. RAMANUJACHARI.

On or after 18th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Vizianagaram, 2nd May 1919. P. ADINARAYANA RAO.

On or after 25th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 12th May 1919. PAPPU SATYANARAYANA.

On or after the 24th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th May 1919. T. P. KALYANARAMAN.

On or after the 10th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st May 1919. R. RAJAGOPALAN.

On or after the 11th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 23rd May 1919. P. S. RAMASWAMI.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER COPSE CAMPBELL (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the Estate of Alexander Copse Campbell late of Culverlands Hermore in the county of Middlesex Esquire who died on the 21st day of December 1918 are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the administrator of the Estate of the said Alexander Copse Campbell deceased on or before the 8th day of June 1919 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Alexander Copse Campbell deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House,
Madras, 9th May 1919.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Copse Campbell (deceased).

ESTATE OF MISS BERYL MARGARET DAVIS (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 19th May 1919, the estate of Miss Beryl Margaret Davis deceased, late of Palamcottah, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 27th July 1919 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 19th May 1919.

O. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo, on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 23rd May 1919.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 8 of 1919-20, HELD ON THE 9TH MAY 1919.

PRESENT:

Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E., *President*,

Mr. F. S. Pearnell.
Capt. C. B. Realey, R.I.M.
Mr. M. Brown.
Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. W. A. Turner.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Khan Bahadur Md. Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

63. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 25th April 1919.

64. Read and recorded G.O. Mis. No. 190, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 6th May 1919, accepting the resignation of Mr. A. T. Laker of his seat as a Trustee of the Port of Madras and requesting the Madras Trades Association to nominate another in his place.

65. Read and recorded G.O. Mis. No. 205, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 7th May 1919, accepting Mr. R. Todd's resignation of his appointment as a Trustee of the Port of Madras and appointing Lieut.-Col. C. L. Magniac, R.E., O.B.E., in his place.

66. Recorded that the six months' leave prior to retirement granted to the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. F. Spring, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Engineer-Chairman, Madras Port Trust, was availed of on the afternoon of the 3rd idem and that Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, M. INST. C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer to the Trust, took over charge on that date from Sir Francis Spring—vide Resolution No. 10, dated 11th April 1919.

67. Read and recorded G.O. Press No. 187, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 1st May 1919, recording, with remarks, the 15 year summary of progress in matters relating to the Port of Madras submitted by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., Chairman, Madras Port Trust—vide Resolution No. 9, dated 11th April 1919.

68. Resolved that the free period for the S.S. "Banka" be extended, under the circumstances explained by the Traffic Manager up to the evening of 7th May 1919.

69. Read a letter, dated the 28th April 1919, from the Board's Solicitors stating that the Advocate-General requires a fee of Rs. 600 for his opinion regarding lease of warehouses.

Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the fee asked for by the Advocate-General, Rs. 600, be paid.

70. Read a letter from Mr. Munro Maides applying for a bonus on retirement.

Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the application be refused.

71. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated 28th April 1919, recommending two months' full pay leave from the 6th May to Mr. E. C. Richards, General Foreman.

Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the two months' full pay leave from the 6th May to Mr. E. C. Richards, General Foreman, be sanctioned.

72. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager submitting an application from certain members of his staff for an enhanced house-rent allowance.

Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the house allowance of the eight men in question—one senior wharf superintendent, one yard superintendent and six section masters—be raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from 1st May 1919 and that the extra expenditure Rs. 240 be met from the existing provision for "acting and other allowances" in the budget.

73. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman, that Mr. J. L. Pinto be confirmed as Office Manager from the 2nd May 1919, the date on which Mr. S. Narayana Ayyar was confirmed as Chief Accountant, and that he be put on the Rs. 150 part of his sanctioned scale of Rs. 150—10—200 from that date.

74. Recorded that on the 25th day of April 1919 the Collector of Madras made over to the Port Trust land bearing R.S. Nos. 283/2 and 319 of Tondiarpet as directed in paragraph 1 of G.O. Mis. No. 786, Revenue, dated 2nd April 1919.

75. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues in one case amounting to Rs. 2-6-0.

86. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 25th April 1919 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. No.	Authority. Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
				Rs.			
			Capital Works.				
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
1	Chairman's orders.	28th April 1919.	Repairs to Harbour Master's motor-launch.	500	..	Supplies and Services.	..

87. Recorded G O. R. No. 38, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 24th April 1919, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 27.

88. Recorded G O. R. No. 123, Financial, dated the 24th April 1919, sanctioning reappropriation of a sum of Rs. 7,100 under the Madras Port fund in order to meet the cost of mooring buoys.

89. Recorded G O. No. 338, Financial, dated the 24th April 1919, sanctioning the excess expenditure of Rs 1,425-2-7 under the Madras Pilotage Fund incurred by the Port Trust Board in 1918-19.

90. Recorded G.O. No. 47, Financial (Pension), dated the 25th April 1919, granting a retiring pension of Rs. 16 per mensem to P. Sivagnanantha Mudaliyar, late Assistant to Overseer of Port and Pilotage duties, Deputy Port Conservator's office, Madras

91. Recorded G.O. No. 352, Financial, dated the 29th April 1919, recording letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 878-A, dated the 7th April 1919, sanctioning an allotment of 2 70 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1919-20 under Imperial Loans and Advances for the disbursement of a loan to the Madras Port Trust Board—vide Resolution No. 29, dated 11th April 1919.

92. Recorded G O. Mis. No. 178, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 30th April 1919, sanctioning the appointment of M.R.Ry. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal as Chief Accountant of the Port Trust Board from 2nd May 1919, the date on which Mr. Munro Maiden will retire from service—vide Resolution No. 14, dated 11th April 1919.

93. Recorded G O. Mis. No. 182, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 1st May 1919, sanctioning, with retrospective effect, the proposal of the Port Trust Board contained in paragraph 9 of the departmental rules attached to the Board's Resolution No. 321, dated 28th February 1919, regarding the payment of salvage fees to the port diver and his men at the port of Madras at the rate of 10 per cent and on the sale-proceeds of the unclaimed salved articles

94. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 190, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 5th May 1919, replying to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, regarding the proposed appointment of Commander W. H. B Douglas, C.I.E., R.I.M., as Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.

95. Recorded G O. Mis. No. 192, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 5th May 1919, recording correspondence relating to the payment to be made to the Madras Port Trust for certain mooring gear supplied by the Chief Engineer to the Railway Board in 1918 and informing the Government of India that this Government agree with the views expressed in the Chief Engineer's letter No. 195, dated 26th April 1919

96. Recorded G.O R No. 49, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 8th May 1919, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 71-4-0- vide Resolution No. 45, dated 25th April 1919,

97. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 9th May 1919 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	Nil.	1,91,957	6	5
Provident Fund Account	3,75,800	14,957	6	0
Deposit Account	18,900	1,220	14	1
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	620	7	0
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	85,500	1,513	15	0
Pilotage Fund Account	44,400	8,817	13	8
Harbour Dues Advance Account	Nil.	70,629	1	0
Railway Freight Advance Account	Nil.	18,332	9	0
Capital Account	Nil.	2,19,138	13	7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
23rd May 1919

H. K. G. MITCHELL,
Acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudiness.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
May 1910.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs.	
20th Mon. ..	29·836	89·8	77·7	103·0	82·0	167·4	55	S.	170	..	30	7·4	Fine with passing clouds.
21th Tues. ..	·819	91·6	78·2	106·7	83·0	163·6	53	S. by E.	167	..	35	4·6	Passing clouds.
22nd Wed. ..	·726	92·6	79·1	104·1	86·3	163·4	48	S. by W	168	..	35	6·7	Fine with passing clouds.
23rd Thurs. ..	·715	93·1	77·5	105·6	85·6	147·6	41	S.S.W.	128	..	35	5·4	Do.
24th Fri. ..	·799	92·4	77·2	105·2	85·6	149·6	47	W. by S.	174	..	35	8·2	Distant thunder storm
25th Sat. ..	·726	90·8	78·6	104·7	83·4	154·6	55	S.S.W.	158	..	35	6·6	Fine with passing clouds.
26th Sun ..	·772	88·9	79·2	98·3	86·5	154·6	63	S. by E.	170	..	30	8·6	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·35 inches, the average due for the same period being 4·08 inches.

S. SOLOMON PILLAI,
Offg. Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 28th May 1910

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